

THE BRITISH ALMANAC

OF

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KNOWLEDGE,

FOR THE YEAR
1838.

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LONDON:
CHARLES KNIGHT & Co., 22, LUDGATE-STREET.

Price One Shilling, stitched in a wrapper; or, bound in cloth with the Companion
to the Almanac, Four Shillings.

PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD-STREET.

221
15/10/90

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EXPLANATORY NOTICES.

Explanation of the column "Remarks on the Weather."

THE principal observations consist of the *average or mean* state of the atmosphere in the different months in regard to pressure, temperature, and moisture; and of the extremes to which it is liable in these respects. The observations are recorded in inches and thousandth parts of an inch of mercury. The temperature registered is that of the air in the shade; but, besides this, the power of the sun's rays is recorded, and the force of terrestrial radiation. The Hygrometer, by which the state of the atmosphere is ascertained with regard to moisture, is a contrivance by which the degree of temperature is readily noted at which moisture begins to be deposited upon a cold body: as we see in summer in the familiar instances of a bottle of wine brought from a cellar, or a decanter of water fresh filled from a well. This degree is called the *dew-point*; and from it the degree of dryness may be accurately calculated, and the force or elasticity of the atmosphere of steam, which is always mingled with the air. The averages have been calculated for London; but they will apply to a very large circle around.

Explanation of the columns headed "Length of day," "Day's increase or decrease," "Day breaks," and "Twilight ends."

THE column headed "Length of day" contains the number of hours and minutes between sunset and sunrise. The column headed "Day's increase" expresses the number of hours and minutes which the day has *increased* since the shortest day; and, where the column is headed "Day's decrease," it expresses the number of hours and minutes which the day has *decreased* since the longest day; for example, the length of the longest day in 1838 is put down in the column "Length of day" at 16h 34'; and on the 6th of July following we find that the length of the day, or the number of hours and minutes between sunset and sunrise, is set down at 16h 24'; hence the day has decreased 10' since the longest day, and accordingly, in the column "Day's decrease," we find opposite July the 6th 0h 10'.

Equation of Time.

IN the Almanacs of the Society the calculations are all made in *mean time* (according to the clock), instead of *apparent time* (according to the sun-dial), which latter had been used up to the year 1833. It must be obvious that, for all practical purposes, mean time is the most useful, and to obtain it from apparent time, as usually given, the columns in the Almanac headed "Equation of Time" have been hitherto used. This is now unnecessary. The same plan has been adopted by the "Nautical Almanac" in almost every instance in which apparent time was formerly employed. The column "Equation of Time" ought, however, to be consulted, when persons are desirous of setting their clocks by a sun-dial. When *clock after sun* is written above the number of minutes and seconds opposite to the day, then the clock ought to be set so much slower than the sun-dial, and the contrary.

Moonlight.

THE Moon's age is set down in days and the nearest tenths of days from the time of change. Thus, it is New Moon on the 26th January, at 1h. 52m. morning, and therefore at noon on the 27th she is 34h. 8m. old, which is set down as one day and four-tenths. The fraction of the day of course continues the same throughout the lunation.

LIST OF THE CORRESPONDENCE OF ERAS WITH THE YEAR 1838.

[When the commencement of the year coincides with the Christian year, that alone will be given; when it begins at a different season, the month in which the 1st of January, 1837, occurs, will be also stated.]

	Correspondence with 1838.	Abbreviations.
Roman Year	2591	A.U.C.
Year of the World (Constantinopolitan account)	7346	A.M. Const.
Ditto (Alexandrian account)	7330	A.M. Alex.
Ditto (Jewish account)	5593	A.M.
Era of Nabonassar	4th Thebet 2586	Ær. Nab.
Egyptian	24th Cohiae 2584	A. Æg.
Julian Period	6551	Jul. Per.
Dioclesian, or of Martyrs	24th Cohiae 1551	Ær. Diocl.
Seleucides, or Grecian	Audynæus 2149	Ær. Seleuc.
Death of Alexander	3rd month of 2161	A. Mor. A. ex.
Era of Tyre	Audynæus 1962	Ær. Tyr.
Cæsarian of Antioch (Greek)	Audynæus 1886	Cæs. Ant.
Ditto (Syrian)	Canon II. 1885	
Era of Abraham	4th month of 3853	Ær. Abr.
Spanish, or of the Cæsars	1876	A. Cæs.
Persian Era of Yezdegird III. (Parsee account)	1207	A. Pers.
Armenian common year	1st Kaghots 1287	An. Arm.
Ditto ecclesiastical year	12th Kaghots 1286	
Hegira	4th Shawall 1253	A. H.
Calî yug	Poos or Margaly 4939	Cal.
Salivahana	Ditto 1760	Saca.
Vikramaditya	Ditto 1894	Samvat.

		Correspondence with 1838.	Abbre- viations.
Bengalee	.	Poos or Margaly	1244 Beng. Sen.
Fuslee (Bengal account)	.	Ditto	1245 Fusl.
Ditto (Telinga account)	.	Ditto	1247
Era of Collam	.	4th month of	1013 Collam.
Grahapariivriti	.	62d year of 21st cycle	Grah.
Briluspotee (Bengal)	.	43d year of 84th cycle	Cyc. Brilhus.
Ditto (Teliuga)	.	32d year of 83rd cycle	
Chinese year	.	11th month of Ting yew, 71st cycle	

AUXILIARY TABLE FOR FINDING THE TIME OF SUN- RISING AND SETTING.

The time of Sunrise and Sunset in the 'British Almanac' is adapted to the parallel of latitude in which London is situated—viz. 51° 30'.

THE following table has been constructed to show the variations of time through the United Kingdom—namely, between the latitude of 58° and 50° 10' N. The number of minutes found in this table under the month-day, and in the required latitude, are to be applied to the time of sun-rising and setting found on that day in the Almanac; the result will be the time of his rising and setting at the place required.—Ex. At what time will the sun rise and set on May 21 at Edinburgh? The time of sunrise and sunset on that day in the Almanac is 4h. 2m. A.M., and 7h. 51m P.M. In the table, in parallel of 55°, in which Edinburgh is found, and under May 21, are 23 minutes; which, subtracted from 4h. 2m., leaves 3h. 39m. for time of sunrise; and, added to 7h. 51m., gives 8h. 14m. for time of sun-setting.

The names of places which follow the different parallels are situate within 15 miles of latitude, either north or south of it.

Lat.	GREAT BRITAIN.
53° 0'	Dornoch, Tain, Dunrobin, Portenleik, Dunelaim.
52° 30'	Peterhead, Fraserburg, Banff, Elgin, Cromarty, Inverness, Applecross.
52° 0'	Aberdeen, Bervie, Braemar, Laggan, Cornock.
56° 30'	Forfar, Dundee, Perth, Comrie, Ardehatten.
56° 0'	Berwick, Haddington, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Kinross, Stirling, Dumbarton, Glasgow.
55° 30'	Embleton, Jedburgh, Selkirk, Sanquhar, Lanerk, Irvine, Ayr.
55° 0'	Newcastle, Morpeth, Carlisle, Annan, Dumfries, New Galloway, Wigtown.
54° 30'	Scarborough, Whitby, Hartlepool, Stockton, Richmond, Appleby, Cocker-month, Whitehaven, North part of Isle of Man.
54° 0'	New Malton, York, Aldborough, Clitheroe, Lancaster, Preston.
53° 30'	Grimsby, Kingston-upon-Hull, Pontefract, Manchester, Wigan, Liverpool, Beaumaris, Holyhead.
53° 0'	Lynn Regis, Boston, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Stafford, Flint, Chester, Denbigh, Caernarvon, Harlech.
52° 30'	Yarmouth, Norwich, Thetford, Ely, Peterborough, Leicester, Coventry, Lichfield, Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Montgomery, Aberystwith.
52° 0'	Ipswich, Colechester, Cambridge, Hertford, Bedford, Buckingham, Oxford, Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Monmouth, Brecon, Caermarthen, Cardigan, St. David's.
51° 20'	London, Ramsgate, Canterbury, Rochester, Chelmsford, Windsor, Wallingford, Marlborough, Malmesbury, Bath, Bristol, Newport, Cardiff, Llandaff, Pembroke.
51° 0'	Dover, Winchelsea, Brighton, Guildford, Chichester, Winchester, Portsmouth, Southampton, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Wells, Ilchester, Taunton, Bridgewater, Minehead, Barnstaple.
50° 30'	Newport (I. W.), Poole, Weymouth, Exeter, Ashburton, Totnes, Plymouth, Tavistock, Launceston, Bodmin, Camelford, Padstow.
50° 10'	Truro, Falmouth, Helstone, Penzance.
	IRELAND.
55° 0'	Carriekfergus, Antrim, Coleraine, Londonderry, Lifford, St. Johnstown.
54° 30'	Belfast, Killyleagh, Downpatrick, Armagh, Charlemont, Dungannon, Augher, Donegal, Ballyshannon, Enniskillen, Sligo.
54° 0'	Carlingford, Newry, Dundalk, Drogheda, Kells, Cavan, Belturbet, Carrick, Boyle, Castlebar, Killala.
53° 30'	Dublin, Swords, Naas, Athboy, Mullingar, Philipstown, Kilbeggan, Athlone, Roscommon, Lauesboro', Tulsk, Tuam, Ballinrob.
53° 0'	Wicklow, Blessington, Baltinglass, Carlow, Athy, Kildare, Portarlington, Maryboro', Ballynakill, Banagher, Galway, Ennis.
52° 30'	Newborough, Enniscorthy, Wexford, Kilkenny, Cullen, Clonmell, Cashell, Killmallock, Limerick, Askeaton.
52° 0'	Waterford, Dungarvon, Youghal, Tallagh, Lismore, Rathormack, Cork, Mallow, Killarney, Tralee, Ardfert, Dingle.
51° 30'	Kinsale, Bandon, Clonekelty, Baltimore.

Lat.	58° to 51° 30' add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.			Subtract from time of Sun-rising Add to time of Sun-setting.							Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.		
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
58° 0'	1 11 21 m m m 40 38 32	1 11 21 m m m 26 21 17	1 11 21 m m m 12 6 0	1 11 21 m m m 6 12 17	1 11 21 m m m 22 27 33	1 11 21 m m m 38 40 42	1 11 21 m m m 40 37 33	1 11 21 m m m 28 23 19	1 11 21 m m m 13 7 1	1 11 21 m m m 6 10 14	1 11 21 m m m 21 26 32	1 11 21 m m m 38 40 42	
57° 30'	37 35 30	24 19 15	11 6 0	6 11 16	20 25 31	35 37 38	37 34 30	26 21 18	12 6 1	6 9 13	20 24 30	35 37 38	
57° 0'	34 32 27	22 17 13	10 5 0	5 10 15	18 23 28	32 34 35	34 31 28	24 19 16	11 6 1	5 8 12	18 22 27	32 34 35	
56° 30'	31 29 25	20 16 12	9 5 0	5 9 13	17 21 25	29 31 32	31 28 25	22 17 15	10 5 1	5 8 11	16 20 23	29 31 32	
56° 0'	28 26 22	18 14 11	8 4 0	4 8 12	15 19 23	26 28 29	28 25 23	20 16 13	9 5 1	4 7 10	15 18 22	26 28 29	
55° 30'	25 23 20	16 12 10	7 4 0	4 7 11	14 17 20	23 25 26	25 22 20	17 14 1	8 4 1	4 6 9	13 16 20	24 25 26	
55° 0'	22 20 17	14 10 8	6 3 0	3 6 10	12 15 17	20 22 22	22 19 18	15 13 10	7 4 1	3 5 8	12 14 17	21 22 22	
54° 30'	19 17 15	12 9 7	5 3 0	3 5 8	10 13 15	17 19 19	19 17 15	13 11 9	6 3 1	3 5 7	10 12 15	18 19 19	
54° 0'	16 14 12	10 7 6	4 2 0	2 4 6	9 11 12	14 16 16	16 14 13	11 9 7	5 3 1	2 4 6	8 10 12	15 16 16	
53° 30'	13 11 10	8 5 4	3 2 0	2 4 5	7 8 10	12 13 13	13 11 10	9 7 6	4 2 1	2 3 5	7 8 10	12 12 13	
53° 0'	10 9 7	6 4 3	3 1 0	1 3 4	5 6 7	9 9 10	9 8 8	7 5 4	3 2 0	1 2 3	5 6 7	9 9 10	
52° 30'	6 6 5	4 2 2	2 1 0	1 2 2	3 4 5	6 6 6	6 6 5	4 3 3	2 1 0	1 2 2	3 4 5	6 6 6	
52° 0'	3 3 3	2 2 1	1 0 0	0 1 1	2 2 2	3 3 3	3 3 3	2 2 1	1 1 0	0 1 1	2 2 2	3 3 3	
51° 30'	The times of sun-rising			and sun-	setting	on this	parallel	are those	given daily	in the	'British	'Almanac.'	
51° 0'	3 3 3	2 2 1	1 0 0	0 1 1	2 2 2	3 3 3	3 3 3	2 2 1	1 1 0	0 1 1	2 2 2	3 3 3	
50° 30'	6 6 5	4 2 2	2 1 0	1 2 2	3 4 5	6 6 6	6 6 5	4 3 3	2 1 0	1 2 2	3 4 5	6 6 6	
50° 10'	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0	1 2 3	4 5 6	7 8 8	8 7 6	5 4 4	2 1 0	1 2 3	4 5 6	7 8 8	
	51° 30' to 50° 10' subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.			Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.							Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.		

HIGH WATER.

The following List, showing the difference of Time between London and the Out-ports of the United Kingdom, as well as a few Foreign Ports, is derived from local Tide Tables, and the best books on Navigation.

	h.	m.		h.	m.
Aberdeen	sub.	1 31	Ilfracombe	add	3 14
Alderney	add	4 29	Jersey	—	3 54
Antwerp	—	3 26	King's Road	—	4 29
Ayr Harbour	sub.	2 31	Kinsale Harbour	—	2 14
Bantry Bay	add	1 29	Leith	—	0 4
Barnstaple Bar	—	3 14	Lerwick Harbour	sub.	4 31
Berwick	—	0 0	Little Hampton	—	3 1
Blakeney Harbour	—	3 44	Liverpool	—	2 54
Blexen	sub.	0 46	Ditto, Rock Perch, entrance to	—	3 16
Boulogne	—	3 46	Loch Foyle	add	4 14
Brest Harbour	add	2 14	Margate	sub.	3 1
Brighton	sub.	3 1	Milford Haven, entrance to	add	3 29
Brill, the	—	1 2	Montrose	sub.	0 46
Buchan-ness	—	2 16	Morlaix	add	2 59
Calais	—	2 46	Mount's Bay	—	2 14
Campbeltown	—	2 46	Newhaven	sub.	3 16
Cape Clear	add	1 44	Newport (Isle of Wight)	—	2 1
Cardigan Bar	—	4 59	New Shoreham Harbour	—	3 2
Carmarthen Bay	—	4 2	Nore Light-vessel	—	1 13
Cherbourg	—	5 29	Orfordness	—	3 46
Christchurch Harbour	sub.	5 26	Peel Harbour, Isle of Man	—	3 46
Cork Harbour	add	2 14	Pembroke Dock-Yard	add	3 43
Cowes	sub.	3 31	Plymouth Sound	—	3 14
Cromarty	—	2 31	Port Glasgow	sub.	2 31
Cuxhaven	—	1 16	Port Patrick	—	3 16
Dartmouth Harbour	add	3 44	Portsmouth Harbour	—	2 36
Donegal Bar	—	2 49	Ramsay Harbour, Isle of Man	—	3 46
Douglas Harbour, Isle of Man	sub.	3 46	Ramsgate Harbour	—	2 30
Dover Harbour	—	3 1	Rye Harbour	—	3 40
Dublin	—	3 31	Scarborough	add	1 59
Duncansby Head	—	6 17	Scilly Islands	—	1 54
Dundee	—	0 0	Shannon Mouth	—	1 29
Dunkirk	—	2 31	Sligo Bay	—	2 59
Exmouth Bar	add	3 44	Southampton	sub.	2 46
Eyder, Mouth of the	sub.	2 16	Southend and Sheerness	—	1 47
Eyemouth	—	0 0	Spurn Point, the	add	2 59
Falmouth Harbour	add	2 59	St. Ives	—	2 14
Flushing (Walcheren)	sub.	0 56	St. Malo	—	3 44
Fort George	—	2 16	Stromness	sub.	5 16
Galway	add	1 59	Sunderland	add	0 44
Glenlce Bay	sub.	3 16	Tay Bar	sub.	0 31
Gravelines	—	2 31	Texel Road	add	6 44
Greenock	—	2 31	Torbay	—	3 44
Guernsey	add	4 14	Tynemouth Bar	—	0 34
Hartlepool	—	0 59	Waterford, Hook point of	—	2 59
Hâvre de Grace	sub.	3 46	Wells Harbour	—	3 44
Heligoland	—	3 16	West Scheldt, entrance	sub.	1 31
Hellevoet Sluys	—	0 1	Whitby	add	1 14
Holyhead Harbour	—	4 32	Wigton Bay	sub.	3 16
Horn Point	—	2 16	Wranger Oog	—	2 16
Hull	add	3 59	Yarmouth Road	add	6 26
Hythe	sub.	3 11			

To find the time of High Water at the above Places, it will be necessary to add or subtract the numbers in the above Table, according to the directions here given, from the time of High Water at London, as given in the Calendar for the day required.

For example:—On the 3rd of January, the afternoon High Water at London Bridge is at 7h. 29m.; the High Water at Dover Harbour is 3h. 1m. earlier; subtract, according to the direction, 3h. 1m. from 7h. 29m., and the time of High Water at Dover Harbour, on that day, will be found to be at 4h. 28m. in the afternoon.

PRELIMINARY NOTES FOR THE YEAR.

Dominical Letter	-	-	G	Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 11
Golden Number	-	-	15	Shrove Tuesday	- - — 27
Cycle of the Sun	-	-	27	Easter Day	- April 15
Epact	-	-	4	Whit Sunday	- - June 3
Roman Indiction	-	-	11	Trinity Sunday	- - — 10
Julian Period	-	-	6551	Advent Sunday	- - Dec. 2

The Year 1838 is the second after Leap Year.

ECLIPSES IN 1838.

March 25th and 26th, SUN totally eclipsed, *invisible* in Europe. Begins on the earth generally the 25th at 7h. 33·8m. P.M., ends the 26th at 0h. 10·5m A.M.

April 10, MOON partially eclipsed. Beginning 0h 32·1m. A.M., middle 1h. 58·6m., end 3h. 25·1m.

September 18, SUN annular eclipsed, *invisible* in Europe. Begins on the earth generally at 6h. 21·8m. P.M., ends at 11h. 28·8m.

October 3, MOON partially eclipsed. Beginning 1h. 10·2m. P.M., middle 2h. 41·2m., end 4h. 12·1m.

THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE YEAR.

SPRING Quarter begins	March 21	1 ^h 18 ^m	morning.
SUMMER	June 21	10 19	afternoon.
AUTUMNAL	September 23	0 7	afternoon.
WINTER	December 22	5 34	morning.

TERMS AND RETURNS, 1838.

HILARY TERM begins 11th January—Ends 31st January.

EASTER TERM begins 15th April—Ends 10th May.

TRINITY TERM begins 24th May—Ends 14th June.

MICHAELMAS TERM begins 2nd Nov.—Ends 26th Nov.

The first General Return Day for every term is the fourth day before the first day of the term, both days being reckoned in the computation. In Hilary Term, therefore, the first General Return Day will be January 8; Easter Term, April 12; Trinity Term, May 21; and Michaelmas Term, Oct. 30. There were also three other General Return Days in the term upon which certain writs were returnable; but now, by the statute 1 Wm. IV., cap. 3, sec. 2, "all writs now usually returnable before any of his Majesty's Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer, respectively, on General Return Days, that shall be made *returnable* after the 1st of January 1831, may be made *returnable* on the third day exclusive before the commencement of each term, or on any day (not being Sunday) between that day and the third day exclusive before the last day of the term; and the day for appearance shall, as heretofore, be the third day after such return, exclusive of the day of return; or, in case such third day shall fall on a Sunday, then on the fourth day after such return, exclusive of such day of return." When the terms themselves commence on a Sunday, the term is dated from such day, although the sittings do not commence till the following day. In the calendar the duration of the term is marked by a strong line.

OXFORD TERMS.

	Begins.	Ends.
Hilary Term.....	Jan. 15.....	April 7
Easter Term.....	Apr. 25.....	June 2
Trinity Term.....	June 6.....	July 7
Michaelmas Term.	Oct. 10.....	Dec. 17

The Act will be July 3.

CAMBRIDGE TERMS.

	Begins.	Divides.	Ends.
Hilary Term.	Jan. 13.	Feb. 23, m.	April 6
Easter Term.	Apr. 25.	May 31, n.	July 6

Mich. Term. Oct. 10. . Nov. 12, m. Dec. 16
The Commencement will be July 3.

TERMS IN ENGLAND

Usually taken in Leases.

25 March, Ladyday | 29 Sept., Mich. Day
24 June .. Midsum. | 25 Dec. . Christmas

IN SCOTLAND.

Candlemas.. Feb. 2 | Lammas... Ang. 1
Whitsunday* May 15 | Martinmas. Nov. 11

* This term, in Scotch leases, does not depend upon the movable Feast of Whitsuntide, but is permanent.

TRANSFER DAYS.

AT THE BANK.

	<i>Div. due.</i>
Bank Stock—Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
3 per Cent. Cons.—Tues. Wed. Thur. and Frid.	Jan. 5, July 5
3 per Cent. 1726—Tues. & Thurs.	Jan. 5, July 5
3 per Cent. Reduc.—Tues. Wed. Thur. and Frid.	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
New 3½ per Cent. Annuit.—Tues. Wed. Thurs. and Frid.	Jan. 5, July 5
New 5 per Cent. Annuit.—Tues. Wed. and Frid.	Jan. 5, July 5
3½ per Cent. Red.—Tues. Wed. Thurs. and Frid.	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
3½ per Cent. 1818.—Tues. Thur. and Frid.	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
Con. Long. Ann.—Mon. Wed. and Sat.	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
Annuities for Terms of Years, ending 10th Oct. 1859, pursuant to 10th Geo. IV.—Tues. Thurs. and Sat.	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
Annuities for Terms of Years, ending 5th Jan. 1860, pursuant to 10th Geo. IV.—Mon. Wed. and Friday.	Jan. 5, July 5
Life Annuities, if purchased between Jan. 5 and Apr. 4, or between July 5 and Oct. 9	Jan. 5, July 5

Div. due.

If purchased between Apr. 5 and July 4, or between Oct. 10 and Jan. 4

Apr. 5.
Oct. 10

AT THE SOUTH SEA HOUSE.

South Sea Stock.—Mon. Wed. and Friday

New 3 per Cent. Ann.—Tuesday, Thurs. and Sat.

Old 3 per Cent. Ann.—Mon. Wed. and Frid.

3 per Cent. 1751—Tues. & Thurs.

Jan. 5,
July 5

Apr. 5,
Oct. 10

Jan. 5,
July 5

AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Stock—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday

Interest on India Bonds, due

Jan. 5,
July 5

Mar. 31,
Sept. 30

Tickets for preparing Transfer of Stock must be given in at each Office before 1 o'clock.—At the East India House before 2.

Private Transfers may be made at other times than as above, the Books not being shut, by paying at the Bank and India House 2s. 6d. extra for each Transfer.—At the South Sea House 3s. 6d.

Transfer at the Bank must be made by half-past 2 o'clock; at India House by 3; at South Sea House by 2—on Sat. by 1.

HOLIDAYS KEPT AT THE PUBLIC OFFICES IN 1837.

By an Act of Parliament passed in 1834, much of the money business of the Exchequer is removed to the Bank of England. At the EXCHEQUER all holidays are abolished except Christmas Day and Good Friday.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, EXCISE, STAMPS AND TAXES OFFICES.

Queen's Birth-day, May 24.
Good Friday, April 13.

Christmas Day, December 25.

All the above days are also ordered to be kept as holidays by the officers and servants of the Dock Companies of the United Kingdom. At the Stamps and Taxes Office, the Restoration of Charles II., May 29, are kept in addition.

INDIA HOUSE.

Good Friday, April 13 | Christmas Day, Dec. 25.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Good Friday, April 13. | Christmas Day, December 25.

And, in the Transfer Offices, 1st May and 1st November in addition.

N.B.—Whenever the 1st May or 1st November falls on a Sunday the holiday will be kept on the Monday following.

SOUTH SEA HOUSE.—Same as Bank of England.

QUARTER-SESSIONS

IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

By the act 1 Will. IV., c. 70, it is enacted, that "in the year 1831, and afterwards, the justices of the peace in every county, riding, or division, for which Quarter-Sessions of the Peace by law ought to be held, shall hold their general Quarter-Sessions of the Peace in the first week after the 11th of October, in the first week after the 28th of December, in the first week after the 31st of March, and in the first week after the 24th of June." The following list has been computed according to this rule, observing the day of the week on which the Sessions have been hitherto commenced at the respective places.

It having been found that some inconvenience occasionally arose from the time fixed for the holding of the Spring Quarter-Sessions interfering with that appointed for holding the Spring Assizes, an Act has been passed (4 and 5 William IV., cap. xlvii.) for allowing a discretionary power to the Justices of Peace as to the time of holding the Spring Quarter-Sessions, and they are empowered, at the preceding Epiphany Session, to appoint two of their body to alter the day for holding the Sessions, if they shall see occasion; so as not to be earlier than the 7th of March, nor later than the 22d of April; notice of the day so appointed is to be advertised in such papers as the Justices shall direct.

BANBURY—Sat. before *Oxford*.

BATH—M. after *Somersetshire*.

BEDFORD—W. Jan. 3, April 4, July 4, Oct. 17.

BERKS—Tu. *Reading*, Jan. 2. *Newbury*, April 3, July 3, Oct. 16. The last two are what are called "flying sessions;" and the place, either Abingdon or Reading, is named by the justices about a month before the appointed periods.

BUCKS—*Aylesbury*, Tu. same as *Berks*.

CAMBRIDGE—*Cambridge County*, F. Jan. 5, April 6, July 6, Oct. 19. For the Town, the Monday before.

CHESHIRE—*Chester*, M. Jan. 1, April 2, July 2, Oct. 15.

CORNWALL—Tu. same as *Berks*.

COVENTRY—M. same as *Cheshire*.

CUMBERLAND—Tu. as *Berks*, at *Cockermouth*, *Carlisle*, or *Penrith*.

DERBYSHIRE—April Sessions at *Chesterfield*, the others at *Derby*, Tu. same as *Berks*.

DEVONSHIRE—*Exeter*, Tu. same as *Berks*.

DORSETSHIRE—*Dorchester*, Tu. as *Berks*.

DURHAM—M. same as *Cheshire*.

ELY, Isle of—W. as *Bedford*, at *Wisbeach* or *Ely*.

ESSEX—*Colchester* and *Harwich*, M. same as *Cheshire*. *Chelmsford*, Tu. as *Berks*.

EXETER, CITY, M. same as *Cheshire*.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—*Gloucester*, Tu. as *Berks*.

HAMPSHIRE—*Winchester*, Tu. as *Berks*.

HEREFORDSHIRE—*Hereford*, Tu. as *Berks*.

HERTFORDSHIRE—*Herford*, M. same as *Cheshire*. *St. Alban's*, the same week.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE—M. same as *Cheshire*.

KENT—*Maidstone*, Th. Jan. 4, Tu. Ap. 3, Th. July 5, Tu. Oct. 16. *Canterbury*, Tu. as *Berks*.

LANCASHIRE—*Lancaster*, M. same as *Cheshire*. Adjournments are held at *Preston*, at *Salford*, and at *Kirkdale*.

LEICESTERSHIRE—*Leicester*, as *Cheshire*.

Parts of Lindsey.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—

Date.	City.	Kilton.	Louth.	Spilsby.
January	S. 6	F. 5	Tu. 9	....
April	7	6	....	W. 11
July	7	6	W. 11	....
October	20	19	....	Tu. 23

Bourn and *Boston*, Tu. as *Berks*. *Sleaford* and *Spalding*, Th.

MIDDLESEX—*Clerkenwell*, Tu. Jan. 2, Th. April 5, Tu. July 3, Tu. Oct. 16. General and Adjourned Sessions are also held at other intervening periods. The LONDON Quarter Sessions are appointed early; the period is, of course, about the same, but the particular day has not been fixed in time to be given here.

MONMOUTHSHIRE—*Usk*, M. as *Cheshire*.

NORFOLK—*Shire House*, *Norwich*, W. same as *Bedford*; *City of Norwich* the day before.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—*Northampton*, Th. Jan. 4, April 5, July 5, Oct. 18. *Peterborough*, as *Bedford*.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE:—

Nottingham, M. Jan. 1, Ap. 2, July 2, Oct. 15

Newark, F. Jan. 5 6 6 19

East Retford, M. 8 9 9 22

Town of Nottingham—Two days after the County Sessions at Nottingham.

NORTHUMBERLAND—The County Sessions are held alternately at *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, *Morpeth*, *Hexham*, and *Alawick*, Th. same as *Northampton*. *Town of Newcastle*, W. previous.

OXFORDSHIRE—*Oxford*, M. as *Cheshire*.

Oxford City—on same day.

RUTLANDSHIRE—*Okeham*, Tu. as *Berks*.

SHROPSHIRE—*Shrewsbury*, M. as *Cheshire*

For the Town, the Wednesday after.

SOMERSETSHIRE—*Wells*, M. Jan. 1, Ap. 2, *Bridgewater*, July 2, *Taunton*, Oct. 15.

STAFFORDSHIRE—*Stafford*, W. as *Bedford*.

SUFFOLK—*Beccles*, M. as *Cheshire*. *Woodbridge*, W. as *Bedford*. *Ipswich*, F. as *Cambridge*; and *Bury*, the M. following.

SURREY—*New Sessions House*, *Newington*, Tu. Jan. 2. *Reigate*, April 3. *Guildford*, July 3. *Kingston*, Oct. 16.

SUSSEX—Eastern Division: *Lewes*, M. same as *Cheshire*. Western Division: *Petworth*, Thurs. Jan. 4 and April 5. *Horsham*, July 5. *Chichester*, Oct. 18.

WARWICKSHIRE—*Warwick*, Tu. as *Berks*.

WESTMINSTER—City, are generally held on the Thursday preceding the Quarter Sessions for *Middlesex*.

WESTMORELAND—*Appleby*, W. as *Bedfd*.

WILTSHIRE—Tu. *Devizes*, Jan. 2. *Salisbury*, April 3. *Warrminster*, July 3. *Marlborough*, Oct. 16.

WORCESTERSHIRE—*Worcester*, M. same as *Cheshire*.

YORKSHIRE—*York City*, F. as *Cambridge*. *St. Peter's Liberty*, S. as *Lincoln City*.

—EAST RIDING: *Beverley*, Tu. as *Berks*.

—WEST RIDING: *Hetherby*, Tu. Jan. 2.

Hakefield, Th. Jan. 4. *Doncaster*, W.

Jan. 10. *Portefract*, M. April 2. *Skipton*.

Tu. July 3. *Bradford*, W. July 4.

Rotherham, W. July 11. *Knaresborough*,

Tu. Oct. 16. *Leeds*, Th. Oct. 18. *Sheffield*,

W. Oct. 24.—NORTH RIDING:

Northallerton, M. as *Cheshire*.

The Quarter Sessions through NORTH and SOUTH WALES are held by the same rule as the foregoing, the magistrates determining the day of the week on which the sessions shall commence.

DIRECTIONS TO KNOW THE STARS.

[FROM HOSIFE'S MARINER'S FRIEND.]

The following directions are intended to point out simple and practical method by which the principal fixed Stars of our hemisphere may be found and known by the most inexperienced eye.

The *North Polar Star* (situated in the tail of the *Great Bear*, described hereafter) is easily distinguished, by means of a neighbouring constellation, called the *Great Bear*, which is remarkable for having four stars of the second magnitude, forming what is generally called the square of the *Great Bear*. If one or arc of a great circle be drawn northward through the two westernmost stars of the square, and the pointers, it will pass close to the *Polar Star*, and within one degree of the Pole itself. The *Polar Star* and *Dubhe* (the northwesternmost star of the before-mentioned square) form an equilateral triangle with the easternmost star in the tail of the *Great Bear*.

The *Great Bear* is a constellation in which are several remarkable stars; four are of the second magnitude, forming what is called the square; the other three are in the position of an oblique angle, and form the tail. The *Great Bear* has served to point out the *North Polar Star*; and as it is a constellation that does not set in our hemisphere, it will serve to direct us to many other of the constellations, which reason we shall commence with those that never set at London.

Cassiopeia is a constellation directly opposite to the *Great Bear*, with respect to the *North Star*, so that a line drawn from the centre of the *Great Bear*, or the *Polar Star*, by the *Polar Star*, would pass through the middle of *Cassiopeia*, on the other side of the Pole. This constellation is formed by seven stars, most of which are of the second magnitude, in form of a Y, rather a chair reversed.

The *Little Bear* is a constellation of nearly the same form as the *Great Bear*; it is parallel to it, but in a reversed situation. The *Polar Star*, at the extremity of the tail, is of the third magnitude; the four following are smaller, being only of the fourth magnitude; but the two following of the square are of the third magnitude, and are called the guards of the *Little Bear*; they are on a line drawn perpendicularly from the centre of the square of the *Great Bear*.

Arcturus is the principal star in the constellation *Bootes*, and one of the first magnitude; it is distant from the tail of the *Great Bear* about 31° south-eastward. The two last stars in the tail of the *Great Bear* form a line which, continued, passes near to *Arcturus*.

Lyra and *Capella*. When the constellation of the *Great Bear* is on the meridian, two bright stars of the first magnitude are observable; that on the east side is named *Lyra*, or the bright star in the Harp; and that on the west side is called *Capella*, in the left shoulder of the *Waggoner*. A line drawn westward through the two northernmost stars in the square of the *Great Bear*, leads directly to *Capella*.

The *Dragon* is a constellation situated on a line drawn from the northernmost star of the square of the *Great Bear*, by the guards of the *Little Bear*, between *Lyra* and the *Little Bear*, where the four stars of the head form a kind of lozenge, plain to be seen. The tail of the *Dragon* is situated between the *Polar Star* and the square of the *Great Bear*.

Orion is a remarkable constellation, formed by three stars of the second magnitude, situated close to each other in a right line, and in the centre of a large quadrilateral figure formed by four stars; the north-east and south-westernmost of which are stars of the first magnitude. The three stars in a right line, before described, are called *Orion's Belt*; and by their situation serve to point out the *Great Dog Star*, *Sirius*, to the south-east, and the *Pleiades*, or *Seven Stars*, to the north-west. These latter are a cluster of small stars in the neck of the constellation of the *Bull*. A line drawn from *Sirius*, through the middle of *Orion's Belt*, will pass somewhat to the southward of them.

The south of the three stars in *Orion's Belt* is a row of stars called his *Sword*, and the *acubens* stars of *Orion*.

Aldebaran is a bright star of the first magnitude, forming the south eye of the constellation of the *Bull*. It is situated near the *Pleiades*, and about 14° S.E. from the latter. This is one of the stars from which the moon's distance is computed in the *Nautical Almanac*.

Procyon, or the *Little Dog*, is a star of the first magnitude, situated north-easterly from *Sirius*, and more easterly than *Orion*; it forms with *Sirius* and the *Belt* of *Orion* nearly an equilateral triangle.

Castor and *Pollux* (the Constellation of the *Twins*) are two stars of the second magnitude, situated near each other in the middle of the space between *Orion* and the *Great Bear*; the northernmost of these is *Castor*, the southernmost *Pollux*; they are to be distinguished by means of *Orion*; for a line drawn from *Rigel* (which is the south-easternmost star of *Orion's* quadrilateral) by the easternmost star in his *Belt*, will pass between *Castor* and *Pollux*. *Pollux* is one of the stars from which the moon's distance is computed in the *Nautical Almanac*; it is distant about 45° E.N.E. from *Aldebaran*, the S. eye of the *Bull*. A line drawn from *Rigel* through the star named *Bellatrix*, in the western shoulder of *Orion*, leads nearly to a star of the third magnitude, in the tip of the south horn of the *Bull*; this star is nearly 14° distant from the star *Bellatrix*. The star at the tip of the north horn of the *Bull* is of the second magnitude, situated close to the foot of the *Waggoner*, on a line drawn from *Pet Elquese*, the east shoulder of *Orion*, and the star in the tip of the southern horn, from which it is distant about 8° . Between the horns of the *Bull* the ecliptic line passes.

The *Lion* is a constellation formed by a large trapezium, wherein is observed a star of the first magnitude named *Regulus*, or the *Lion's Heart*; which is one of the stars from which the moon's distance is computed in the *Nautical Almanac*. A line drawn from *Rigel* in *Orion*, through *Procyon* in the *Little Dog*, will lead to *Regulus*, which is about 37° from *Procyon* to the north-eastward, and about the same distance E.S.E. half E. from the star *Pollux*. A line drawn from the northern *Polar Star* through its pointers, passes about 12° to the eastward of *Regulus*. In the tail of the *Lion* is a star of the second magnitude, situated to the southward of a line drawn from *Regulus* to *Arcturus*, at about 24° from *Regulus* to the east, and forms nearly an equilateral triangle with *Arcturus* and the bright star in the heel of the *Virgin*.

Cancer, or the *Crab*, is a constellation formed of many small stars, somewhat difficult to distinguish; the nebulae of *Cancer* are a cluster of stars less visible than the *Pleiades*; they are situated on a line drawn from the middle of the *Twins* by *Regulus*, or on a line drawn from *Procyon* to the tail of the *Great Bear*.

The *Ram* (*Aries*), which is the first of the twelve signs of the Zodiac, is formed principally of two stars; one of the second, the other of the third magnitude. This constellation is pointed out by a line drawn from *Procyon* to *Aldebaran*; which, continued, leads to the southward of the star *Arietis*, which is about 25° to the W. of the *Pleiades*, and is one of the stars from which the moon's distance is computed in the *Nautical Almanac*.

The middle of the constellation *Perseus* is formed by three stars, one of which is of the second magnitude; they form the segment of a circle turned towards the *Great Bear*. A line drawn from the *North Polar Star* to the *Pleiades*, passes through the middle of *Perseus*; a line drawn from the *Belt* of *Orion* by *Aldebaran*, passes through the head of *Medusa*, which *Perseus* holds in his hand, in which is a star of the second magnitude, named *Algol*; this star is not always of the same brilliancy.

The *Swan* is a remarkable constellation, that assumes nearly the form of a large cross, in which is a bright star of the second magnitude. A line drawn from the *Twins* by the *N. Polar Star*, leads to the *Swan* on the opposite side, at nearly the same distance from the *Polar Star* on the one side, as the *Twins* are on the other.

The square of *Pegasus* is formed by four stars of the second magnitude; the northernmost star of the square is in the head of *Andromeda*. A line drawn from the *Belt* of *Orion* through the star *Arietis* in the *Ram*, leads to the bright star in the head of *Andromeda*. A line drawn from the *Pleiades* by the S. side of the star *Arietis*, leads to the star *Algenib* in the extremity of the wing, which is one of the four stars that form the square; the other two are to the westward; the northernmost one is called *Scheat*, and the southernmost one *Markab*, or *Pegasi*; the latter is one of the stars from which the moon's distance is computed in the *Nautical Almanac*; it bears about E.

by N. 48° from the star in the Eagle called Aquilæ, and W. 44° from the star Arietis in the head of the Ram. A line drawn through that diagonal of Pegasus formed by the stars Algenib and Scheat, to the north-westward, leads to the bright star in the tail of the Swan. Another diagonal line, from Markab through the head of Andromeda, towards the N.E. passes near the bright star in the centre of Andromeda, and also near the star at the foot of Andromeda, both of the second magnitude; dividing into three equal parts the space comprehended between the head of Andromeda and the centre of Perseus. They are nearly in a line between the constellations of the Ram and Cassiopeia.

The constellations which appear in the summer evenings have not so many remarkable stars to distinguish them as those that appear in winter; but they may be known by the following directions. About the end of May, towards nine o'clock in the evening, when the middle star in the tail of the Great Bear is on the meridian, above the pole, at London, the bright star in the heel of the Virgin, named Spica, is seen on the meridian to the southward, with about 28° of altitude. This is a star of the first magnitude, and one from which the moon's distance is computed in the Nautical Almanac. It is situated at about 54° E.S.E. from Regulus, or the Lion's Heart, with no bright star near it, and forms nearly an equilateral triangle with Arcturus in Bootes, and the bright star in the tail of the Lion called Deneb; from the last of which it is distant about 35° . At the same time are seen, about 16° south-westward of Spica, a figure in shape nearly a trapezium, formed by the four principal stars in the constellation of the Crow; a line drawn from Lyra, the bright star in the Harp, through Spica, leads directly to them.

Hydra. A line drawn from the two stars in the square of the Great Bear nearest the tail by Regulus, leads to a star of the second magnitude called Alpharæ, or the Heart of Hydra, at about 23° to the S. of Regulus: the head of Hydra is a little to the S. of Cancer, or the Crab, between the stars Procyon and Regulus, and about 30° S. of a line drawn between those two stars; the Hydra extends from the constellation of the Crab to the S. of Libra.

Crater, or the Cup. This constellation is situated between the Crow and Hydra.

Lyra, the bright star in the Harp, is of the first magnitude, and one of the most brilliant in the Heavens; it forms nearly a right-angled triangle with Arcturus in Bootes and the North Polar Star, the right angle being to the eastward next Lyra. This star is seen to just touch the horizon when on the meridian below the pole, and is, therefore, one of those stars that never set in the latitude of London.

Corona Borealis, or Northern Crown, is a small constellation near to Arcturus, on a line drawn from Arcturus to Lyra. It is readily distinguished by seven stars that appear in the form of a semicircle; one of these is of the second magnitude, and named Alpheia.

Aquila, or the Eagle, is a constellation that contains a bright star of the second magnitude named Altair. Altair is situated about 34° S. by E. from Lyra, and 48° W. by S. from the star Pegasi, the south-westernmost of the square of Pegasus. Altair is readily distinguished, being the centre of three stars, forming a right line in the direction of N.N.W. and S.S.E.: the stars on each side are of the third magnitude, and distant from Altair about 2° or 3° . This star is nearly of the same colour as Antares, mentioned hereafter.

Scorpio and Antares. A great circle, or a line passing eastward by Regulus and Spica, near the ecliptic, passes through the constellation Scorpio, in which is a star of the first magnitude, named Antares. It is situated about 46° E.S.E. from Spica, with about 26° of south declination. It is a remarkable star of a reddish colour. On each side of it, to the W.N.W. and S.S.E. about 3° distant, is a star of the third or fourth magnitude, forming an obtuse angle with it, no bright star being near.

Libra. In the constellation Libra are two stars of the second magnitude, one in each scale: the one in the northern scale is nearly in a line drawn from Arcturus in Bootes to Antares in the Scorpio; the southern scale is between Spica and Antares, the three being near the ecliptic; Spica at the distance of 21° from the southern scale to the west, and Antares about E. by S. 25° distant from the same.

Sagittarius is the constellation next to Libra, eastward, in the ecliptic, on a line continued eastward from Spica through Antares. Sagittarius contains many stars of the third magnitude, forming a figure resembling a large trapezium. This constellation is

situated on a line drawn from the centre of the Swan through the middle of the Eagle, at about 35° to the S. of the Eagle. The Swan is about the same distance from the Eagle to the north.

Ophiucus and Hercules. A line drawn from Antares northward to the Polar Star, crosses the constellations Ophiucus, or the Serpent-Bearer, and Hercules. The stars in these constellations being difficult to distinguish, we shall endeavour to show how they may be traced. A line drawn from Antares to Lyra, passes through the head of the Serpent-Bearer, near to which is that of Hercules: in each is a star of the second magnitude, situated in a line pointing towards the Northern Crown: the one that is most to the southward and eastward is in the head of the Serpent-Bearer, and is called Ophiuci; that to the northward and westward is called Hercules.

Camelopardus is a constellation situated in the ecliptic, on a line drawn from Lyra through the Eagle. In this constellation are two stars of the third magnitude, situated on the before-mentioned line.

Fomalhaut, in the mouth of Piscis Australis, or the Southern fish, is a star of the first magnitude, and one from which the moon's distance is computed in the Nautical Almanac. It is situated about 69° S.E. from Aquilæ, and 45° N. a little west from Pegasi. It is a bright star of high southern declination, its altitude in northern latitudes being small, never exceeding 20° in the latitude of 40° .

The Dolphin is a small constellation, situated about 15° to the E. of the Eagle, formed by a lozenge of four stars of the third magnitude.

The Constellation Aquarius, one of the signs of the Zodiac, is distinguished by a line drawn from the bright star Lyra through the Dolphin. A line drawn from the Dolphin to Fomalhaut in the mouth of the Southern Fish, passes between two stars of the third magnitude in the shoulders of Aquarius. These two stars are the most remarkable in this constellation.

Cetus, or the Whale, is a large constellation situated to the S. of Aries, or the Ram, below the space between the Pleiades and the square of Pegasus. A line drawn from the bright star in the head of Andromeda, between the two stars in the head of the Ram, leads to a star in the chops of the Whale, at about 25° south-easterly from the horns of the Ram: this is a star of the second magnitude. A line drawn from Aldebaran through the before-mentioned star, leads to a star of the second magnitude in the tail.

Pisces, or the Fishes, is the twelfth sign of the Zodiac. It is composed of stars the least remarkable of any in the heavens: one of them is situated to the south of the square of Pegasus; the other is situated more northerly and easterly, between the head of Andromeda and that of the Whale. The star in the knot of the line that unites the two Fishes is of the third magnitude, and is the most remarkable of the constellation; it is situated in a line drawn from the foot of Andromeda by the head of the Whale: it is about 40° W. of Aldebaran, on a line drawn from the foot of the Twins by Aldebaran.

Having given directions for finding the principal constellations, with the most remarkable stars that appear in our Hemisphere, it is unnecessary to continue a particular description further. It will be sufficient simply to point out the posit on of the other inferior constellations. Thus, Lepus, or the Hare, is a constellation at the foot of Orion. Columba, or the Dove is to the S. of the Hare. The Centaur is a constellation to the S. of the Virgin, nearly on a line with the horizon. Lupus, or the Wolf, is S. of the Scorpio. The ship Argo, to the S. of Hydra. Antinous to the S. of the Eagle. Equuleus, or the Little Horse, between the Dolphin, Aquarius, and Pegasus. The Great and Little Triangle, with Musca Borealis, or the Northern Fly, are in the centre between a star of the second magnitude in Andromeda, and the Pleiades. Eridanus, or the River, is between Rigel in the foot of Orion, and the Whale. Cor Caroli, or Charles's Heart, to the S. of the tail of the Great Bear. Coma Berenices, or Berenice's hair, between the Great Bear and the Lion. The Lynx, between the Twins, the Great Bear, and the Waggoner. Taurus Poniatowski, between Aquila and Ophiucus. The Unicorn, to the S. of Procyon, between Orion and Hydra. Leo Minor, to the N. of the Lion. The Sextant, to the S. of the Lion. Lacerta, or the Lizard, between the Swan and Andromeda. The Kerm-deer in Messier, and the Camelopardalus between the Great Bear and Cassiopeia. Canes Venatici or the Greyhounds, between the tail of the Great Bear and Bootes. Vulpes, or Anser, or the Fox and Goose, and Sagitta, or the Arrow, to the S. of Lyra and the Swan, or N. of the Eagle and Dolphin.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Quarter Sessions commence in this week.
1. British Museum closes.
5. Half-yearly dividends on some species of stock become due. See Table of Transfer-days.
8. Brit. Mus. 10 till 4; Reading Room, 9 till 4.
8. Fire Insurance due at Christmas must be paid by this day, or the Policy becomes void.
- 22, 23. Melton Mowbray fair—horses, cattle.*
25. Whittlesey fair—horses.

REGISTRATION—Births.—Individuals should cause their children to be registered within forty-two days after birth, by giving notice to the registrar of their district, when it is entered in the registry, without payment of any fee whatever.

[No parent should neglect the registration of his children. It might, in after life, prove of the greatest importance to them.]

Deaths.—Intimation should be given of deaths in the same manner as births. This is of importance to be done early, as the undertaker must have a certificate to give to the person who reads the funeral service, without which he may refuse to bury the body.

As the cause of death is to be entered, sound discretion should be exercised in ascertaining the real nature of the deceased's death, for which important purpose every facility should be given.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

PROPER LESSONS, MORNING.				PROPER LESSONS, EVENING.			
Jan. 7	1st after Epiph.	Isaiah 44	Matt. 5	Isaiah 46	Romans 5		
" 14	2 "	" 51	" 12	" 53	" 12		
" 21	3 "	" 55	" 19	" 56	1 Cor. 3		
" 28	4 "	" 57	" 25	" 58	" 9		

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.
1 M	1	Circumcision.
2 Tu	2	. . . . .
3 W	3	. . . . .
4 Th	4	. . . . .
5 F	5	. . . . .
6 S	6	Epiphany. Old Christ. Day
7 S	7	1 Sunday after Epiphany
8 M	8	. . . . .
9 Tu	9	. . . . .
10 W	10	. . . . .
11 Th	11	Hilary Term begins.
12 F	12	. . . . .
13 S	13	Cam. Hilary Term begins.
14 S	14	2 Sunday after Epiphany
15 M	15	Oxford Hil. Term begins.
16 Tu	16	. . . . .
17 W	17	. . . . .
18 Th	18	. . . . .
19 F	19	. . . . .
20 S	20	. . . . .
21 S	21	3 Sunday after Epiphany.
22 M	22	. . . . .
23 Tu	23	. . . . .
24 W	24	. . . . .
25 Th	25	Conversion of St. Paul.
26 F	26	. . . . .
27 S	27	D. of Sussex b. 1773.
28 S	28	4 Sunday after Epiphany.
29 M	29	. . . . .
30 Tu	30	King Charles I. Martyr.
31 W	31	Hilary Term ends.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Capricornus and Sagittarius, is an evening star in the first part and middle of the month. On the 19th, at 2h 46m P.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun; in the latter part a morning star; on the 10th, at 6h 1m A.M., stationary; on the 15th, at 1h 25m A.M. in conjunction with Mars, at 3° 21' N.; on the 31st, at 2h 27m A.M., stationary.

Venus, in the constellations Aquarius and Pisces, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 15th, at 9h 39m A.M., in conjunction with λ Aquarii, at 1° 18' N.; on the 29th, at 4h 2m A.M., at greatest brilliancy.

Mars, in the constellations Sagittarius and Capricornus, is an evening star throughout the month.

Jupiter, in the constellation Leo, on the 4th, at 5h 4m A.M. stationary. On the 13th rises at 9h 10m P.M., and passes the meridian on the 15th, at 3h 43m A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Libra, on the 15th, rises at 3h 31m A.M., and passes the meridian at 8h 2m.

Uranus, in the constellation Aquarius, on the 15th passes the meridian at 2h 54m P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 4th, at 0h 42m P.M., in conjunction with α Tauri, (Aldebaran) at 9° 28' N.; on the 10th, at 9h 26m P.M., with β Geniorum (Pollux) at 1° 43' S.; on the 13th, at 7h 10m A.M. with α Leonis (Regulus) at 3° 38' N.; on the 15th, at 3h 20m P.M., with Jupiter at 1° 12' N.; on the 18th, at 9h 30m A.M. with a Virginis (Spica) at 2° 18' S.; on the 21st, at 8h 46m A.M. with Saturn, at 5° 36' S.; on the 22nd, at 1h 1m A.M. with a Scorpii (Antares) at 0h 38m N.; on the 25th, at 3h 1m A.M. with Mercury, at 8° 8' S.; on the 26th, at 10h 53m A.M., with Mars, at 3° 36' S.; on the 28th, at 1h 28m A.M. with Uranus, at 2° 41' S.; and at 6h 7m P.M., with Venus at 6° 0' S.

The Constellation Canis Major will be on the meridian about midnight in the beginning, and Gemini and Canis Minor about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 4th, Im. at 3h 29m 3s A.M.; 11th, Im. at 5h 21m 18s A.M.; 12th, Im. at 11h 49m 39s P.M.; 20th, Im. at 1h 42m 55s A.M.; 27th, Im. at 3h 36m 15s A.M.; 28th, Im. at 10h 4m 34s P.M.

Second Satellite. 7th, Im. at 6h 44m 27s A.M.; 17th, Im. at 10h 36m 20s P.M.; 25th, Im. at 1h 11m 22s A.M.

Fourth Satellite. 11th, Em. at 10h 24m 49s P.M.

Hebrew Calendar.		Mohammedan Calendar.	
1838.	5598.	1838.	Hegira, 1254.
Jan. 1	4 Thebet.	Jan. 1	4 Shawall.
		10	13 } Fortunate
7	10 { Fast. Siege of	11	14 } Days.
	Jerusalem.	12	15 }
27	1 Sebat.	27	1 Dhu'l-kadah

* The Monthly List of Fairs is only a selection of the more important ones.

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

Barometer. ins.	Thermometer. °
Mean height . . . 29.921	Mean temperature 36.1
Highest . . . 30.770	Highest . . . 52
Lowest . . . 28.890	Lowest . . . 11
Hygrometer. °	Radiation.
Mean dew-point. 34.3	Mean great. of Sun 4.4
Highest . . . 59	Greatest power . . . 12
Lowest . . . 10	Mean cold of terrest. 3.5
Mean dryness . . . 1.8	Greatest do. . . 10
Mean greatest do. of day . . . 3.5	Mean qty. of rain 1.483
Greatest dryness 19	Mean of evap. . . 0.413

Table of the Winds.

Days.	Dew-P.	Days.	Dew-P.
N. . . 3½	31° 5	S. . . 1½	39°
N.E. . . 4½	27° 5	S.W. . . 6½	42° 5
E. . . 1½	23° 5	W. . . 6½	37
S.E. . . 2½	34° 5	N.W. . . 4½	32

Although this is the coldest month of the year, the mean of the 24h. upon a long average of years does not fall below the freezing point.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart.. 3d day, 6h. 43m. morn.
Full..... 10th day, 7h. 20m. aftern.
Last Quart.. 19th day, 0h. 35m. morn.
New 26th day, 1h. 52m. morn.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	7 50	0 5	6 3	6 5	16' 17"
6	7 58	0 13	6 3	6 9	16 17
11	8 7	0 22	6 1	6 15	16 17
16	8 18	0 33	5 59	6 22	16 17
21	8 32	0 47	5 56	6 29	16 16
26	8 46	1 1	5 51	6 35	16 16

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time. Clock bef. Sun.	Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.	Day.
	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	° ' "		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Morn. Aftern.	
1	8 9	3 50	3 59	23 s 2	4.9	11 m 15	4 a 45	10 a 30	5 22 5 47	1
2	8 9	4 19	4 0	22 57	5.9	11 27	5 32	11 54	6 12 6 36	2
3	8 8	4 47	4 1	22 51	7.9	11 39	6 19	morn.	7 1 7 29	3
4	8 8	5 14	4 2	22 45	8.9	11 52	7 6	1 17	7 57 8 25	4
5	8 8	5 41	4 4	22 38	9.9	0 a 8	7 55	2 39	8 57 9 30	5
6	8 7	6 8	4 5	22 31	10.9	0 28	8 46	4 2	10 4 10 40	6
7	8 7	6 34	4 6	22 24	11.9	0 55	9 39	5 22	11 17 11 51	7
8	8 7	7 0	4 8	22 16	12.9	1 32	10 34	6 37	— — 22	8
9	8 6	7 25	4 9	22 8	13.9	2 23	11 29	7 41	— 53 1 17	9
10	8 6	7 49	4 10	21 59	14.9	3 26	morn.	8 29	1 41 2 4	10
11	8 5	8 13	4 12	21 50	15.9	4 36	0 22	9 4	2 27 2 47	11
12	8 4	8 37	4 13	21 41	16.9	5 51	1 12	9 30	3 5 3 25	12
13	8 4	8 59	4 15	21 31	17.9	7 4	1 58	9 47	3 44 4 0	13
14	8 3	9 21	4 16	21 20	18.9	8 16	2 41	10 1	4 15 4 32	14
15	8 2	9 43	4 18	21 9	19.9	9 26	3 22	10 12	4 49 5 6	15
16	8 1	10 4	4 19	20 53	20.9	10 35	4 2	10 22	5 23 5 40	16
17	8 0	10 24	4 21	20 47	21.9	11 45	4 41	10 32	5 57 6 16	17
18	7 59	10 43	4 23	20 35	22.9	morn.	5 20	10 42	6 32 6 52	18
19	7 58	11 2	4 24	20 22	23.9	0 58	6 2	10 54	7 9 7 32	19
20	7 57	11 20	4 26	20 9	24.9	2 15	6 48	11 9	7 57 8 27	20
21	7 56	11 37	4 28	19 56	25.9	3 36	7 38	11 30	8 59 9 33	21
22	7 55	11 54	4 29	19 43	26.9	4 59	8 33	0 a 1	10 11 10 49	22
23	7 54	12 10	4 31	19 29	27.9	6 17	9 34	0 48	11 30 — —	23
24	7 53	12 25	4 33	19 14	28.9	7 23	10 38	1 57	— 5 — 40	24
25	7 51	12 39	4 34	19 0	29.9	8 10	11 42	3 23	1 6 1 35	25
26	7 50	12 52	4 36	18 45	30.9	8 41	0 a 44	4 59	2 1 2 26	26
27	7 49	13 5	4 38	18 30	1.4	9 3	1 42	6 35	2 50 3 15	27
28	7 47	13 17	4 40	18 14	2.4	9 20	2 35	8 7	3 37 3 59	28
29	7 46	13 27	4 42	17 58	3.4	9 34	3 26	9 36	4 20 4 43	29
30	7 44	13 38	4 43	17 42	4.4	9 46	4 14	11 2	5 5 5 28	30
31	7 43	13 47	4 45	17 25	5.4	9 59	5 3	morn.	5 50 6 10	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

2. Candlemas-day. Scotch quarter-day.

26. Ashby de la Zouch fair—horses, cows, sheep.

Tenancy.—A yearly tenant must take care that he gives notice to quit his premises half a year before the time of the expiration of the current year of his tenancy. If, by agreement, a quarter's notice is to be sufficient, such notice must also expire with the tenancy, if that is yearly.

Wills.—After the commencement of 1838, all wills made in England come under the provisions of the new Wills' Act, of which an abstract is given at p. . . By it, all property may be disposed of by will; all wills must be in writing, and each must be signed at the bottom or end by the testator, or, if he is unable, by some person on his behalf, by his direction, and in his presence; and two, or more, attesting witnesses (who must be present at the same time) must also sign the will. If the testator wishes to acknowledge or reward

the attesting witnesses, he must do it in some other way than by bequeathing them anything: for legacies to attesting witnesses, or to the wife or husband of an attesting witness, are void. No person under twenty-one can make a valid will. Wills are revoked by subsequent marriage; otherwise a will can only be revoked by destruction, or by the making of a new one; and alterations in wills must be made in the same manner as a will is made. Wills are to be construed as if made immediately before the death of the testator, unless a contrary intention is expressed; and properties bequeathed in general terms include all property in the possession of the testator at his decease, whether acquired before or after the will was made.

[If persons make their own wills, without legal assistance, let them express themselves in a plain, simple way, avoiding roundabout phrases, or attempts to imitate legal phraseology.]

SUNDAY LESSONS.

PROPER LESSONS, MORNING.

Feb. 4	5th after Epiph.....	Isaiah 59.....	Mark 4
" 11	Septuagesima	Gen. 1	" 11
" 18	Sexagesima	" 3	Luke 1 to ver. 39
" 25	Quinquagesima	" 9 to ver. 20	" 8
" 28	Ash Wednesday	Deut. 11	" 11

PROPER LESSONS, EVENING.

Isaiah 64.....	1 Cor.	16
Gen. 2	"	7
Gal.	"	1
" 12	Ephes.	2
Deut. 12	"	5

Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.
1 Th	32	{ Sal. Fish. beg. in Scotld. { Pheas. & Par. Shoot. ends.
2 F	33	Purification of the B.V.
3 S	34	[Mary. Candlemas
4 S	35	5 Sunday after Epiphany.
5 M	36	. . . . .
6 Tu	37	. . . . .
7 W	38	. . . . .
8 Th	39	Half Quarter.
9 F	40	. . . . .
10 S	41	. . . . .
11 S	42	Septuagesima Sunday.
12 M	43	. . . . .
13 Tu	44	. . . . .
14 W	45	Valentine.
15 Th	46	. . . . .
16 F	47	. . . . .
17 S	48	. . . . .
18 S	49	Sexagesima Sunday.
19 M	50	. . . . .
20 Tu	51	. . . . .
21 W	52	. . . . .
22 Th	53	. . . . .
23 F	54	Camb. Hil. Term div. m.
24 S	55	St. Matthias. D. of Cam. b.
25 S	56	Quinquagesima Sunday.
26 M	57	. . . . .
27 Tu	58	Shrove Tues. Hare-h. ends.
28 W	59	Ash Wednesday.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Sagittarius and Capricornus, is a morning star throughout the month.

Venus, in the constellation Pisces, is an evening star throughout the month; on the 10th, at 1h 26m A.M., stationary.

Mars, in the constellations Capricornus and Aquarius, is an evening star, but in the latter part of the month invisible.

Jupiter, in the constellation Leo, on the 15th passes the meridian at 1h 33m A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Libra, on the 15th passes the meridian at 6h 8m A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Aquarius, on the 15th passes the meridian at 0h 59m P.M.

The **Moon**, on the 3rd, at 6h 15m P.M., in conjunction with a Tauri (Aldebaran) at 90° 42' N.; on the 7th, at 3h 39m A.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux) at 10° 38' S.; on the 10th, at 1h 46m A.M., with a Leonis (Regulus) at 3° 33' N.; on the 11th, at 5h 44m P.M., with Jupiter at 19° 5' N.; on the 14th, at 4h 29m P.M., with a Virginis (Spica) at 2° 2' N.; on the 17th, at 7h 49m P.M., with Saturn, at 6° 0' S.; on the 18th, at 9h 52m A.M., with a Scorpii (Antares), at 0° 34' N.; on the 22nd, at 5h 6m P.M., with Mercury, at 3° 48' S.; on the 24th, at 10h 33m A.M., with Mars, at 2° 25' S.; and at 3h 4m P.M., with Uranus, at 2° 31' S. On the 25th, at 2h 19m A.M., with Venus, at 11° 44' S.

The **Constellations** Ursa Major, Leo Minor, and Leo, will be on the meridian about midnight near the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 3rd, Im. at 5h 29m 39s A.M.; 4th, Im. at 11h 57m 59s P.M.; 12th, Im. at 1h 51m 28s A.M.; 13th, Im. at 8h 19m 53s P.M.; 19th, Im. at 3h 45m 3s A.M.; 20th, Im. at 10h 13m 29s P.M.; 26th, Im. at 5h 30m 44s A.M.; 28th, Im. at 0h 11m 12s A.M.

Second Satellite. 1st, Im. at 3h 46m 39s A.M.; 8th, Im. at 6h 22m 9s A.M.; 18th, Im. at 10h 16m 19s P.M.; 26th, Im. at 0h 52m 28s A.M.

Third Satellite. 5th, Im. at 11h 8m 34s P.M.; 13th, Im. at 3h 6m 11s A.M.

Fourth Satellite. 14th, Im. at 6h 9m 48s A.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1838	5598.
Feb. 1	6 Sebat.
26	1 Adar.

Mohammedon Calendar.

1838.	Hegira, 1254.
Feb. 1	6
8	12 } Fortunate
9	14 } Days.
10	15
26	1 Dhu'l-hajjah

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

Barometer. Ins.		Thermometer. °	
Mean height	30.067	Mean temperature	38
Highest	30.820	Highest	53
Lowest	29.170	Lowest	21
Hygrometer. °		Radiation.	
Mean dew-point	34.9	Mean great. of Sun	10.1
Highest	49	Greatest power	36
Lowest	20	Mean cold of ter.	4.7
Mean dryness	3.1	Greatest do.	10
Mean greatest do.			
of day	6.1	Mean qty. of rain	0.746
Greatest dryness	20	Mean of evap.	0.73

Table of the Winds.

Days. Dew-P.		Days. Dew-P.	
N.	14 30°	S.	24 37° 5
N.E.	43 29	S.W.	5 39 5
E.	24 32	W.	54 39 3
S.E.	24 34.5	N.W.	34 34

The average of nights in this month, of which the air is frosty, does not exceed eleven. An abundance of hoar frost is a well-known indication of rain. Great frosts are commonly preceded by continued thick mists, arising from the condensation of the vapour emitted by the rivers and other waters.

Snow, when slowly produced, will often be found crystallized in the most beautiful forms.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart. 1st day, 5h. 34m. aftern.
 Full 9th day, 1h. 52m. aftern.
 Last Quart. 17th day, 5h. 39m. aftern.
 New 24th day, 0h. 8m. aftern.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	9 6	1 21	5 44	6 45	16' 15"
6	9 23	1 38	5 37	6 52	16 15
11	9 40	1 55	5 31	7 1	16 14
16	9 59	2 14	5 21	7 9	16 13
21	10 19	2 34	5 13	7 17	16 11
26	10 38	2 53	5 2	7 26	16 10

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.*	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
			Clock bef. Sun.									Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	s.	h. m.	° ' "		h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.		1
	7 41	13 55	4 47	17 8	17 8	17 8	☾	10m 13	5 a 52	0m 26	6 34	6 56		
2	7 40	14 3	4 49	16 51	7 4	10 32	6 43	1° 50	7 17	7 43	2			2
3	7 38	14 9	4 51	16 33	8 4	10 57	7 36	3° 12	8 10	8 42	3			3
4	7 37	14 15	4 52	16 16	9 4	11 31	8 30	4° 29	9 18	10 1	4			4
5	7 35	14 20	4 54	15 58	10 4	0 a 17	9 24	5° 36	10 45	11 29	5			5
6	7 33	14 25	4 56	15 39	11 4	1 16	10 17	6 29	—	—	6			6
7	7 32	14 28	4 58	15 21	12 4	2 24	11 8	7 7	— 42	1 11	7			7
8	7 30	14 31	5 0	15 2	13 4	3 38	11 55	7 34	1 37	1 59	8			8
9	7 28	14 32	5 2	14 43	14 4	4 51	morn.	7 54	2 19	2 37	9			9
10	7 26	14 33	5 3	14 23	15 4	6 4	0 39	8 8	2 54	3 10	10			10
11	7 25	14 34	5 5	14 4	16 4	7 14	1 21	8 29	3 28	3 42	11			11
12	7 23	14 33	5 7	13 44	17 4	8 24	2 0	8 30	3 56	4 10	12			12
13	7 21	14 32	5 9	13 24	18 4	9 34	2 39	8 40	4 25	4 38	13			13
14	7 19	14 30	5 11	13 4	19 4	10 45	3 18	8 49	4 53	5 9	14			14
15	7 17	14 27	5 13	12 43	20 4	11 59	3 59	9 0	5 23	5 39	15			15
16	7 15	14 23	5 14	12 22	21 4	morn.	4 42	9 13	5 56	6 9	16			16
17	7 13	14 19	5 16	12 2	22 4	1 17	5 29	9 31	6 26	6 45	17			17
18	7 11	14 14	5 18	11 41	23 4	2 37	6 20	9 56	7 4	7 31	18			18
19	7 9	14 9	5 20	11 19	24 4	3 56	7 17	10 34	7 57	8 36	19			19
20	7 7	14 3	5 22	10 58	25 4	5 6	8 18	11 30	9 20	10 8	20			20
21	7 5	13 56	5 24	10 36	26 4	6 0	9 21	0 a 46	10 57	11 44	21			21
22	7 3	13 48	5 25	10 14	27 4	6 38	10 23	2 17	—	—	22			22
23	7 1	13 40	5 27	9 52	28 4	7 4	11 23	3 54	— 57	1 23	23			23
24	6 59	13 32	5 29	9 30	29 4	7 23	0 a 19	5 30	1 50	2 12	24			24
25	6 57	13 22	5 31	9 8	1	7 38	1 12	7 3	2 36	2 59	25			25
26	6 55	13 12	5 33	8 46	2	7 51	2 3	8 33	3 21	3 39	26			26
27	6 53	13 2	5 34	8 23	3	8 4	2 53	10 2	4 0	4 19	27			27
28	6 50	12 51	5 26	8 1	4	8 18	3 44	11 31	4 39	4 59	28			28

MONTHLY NOTICES.

I. Auditors and Assessors of Boroughs to be elected under Municipal Reform Act.

1. Bristol fair, for ten days—miscellaneous.
Overseers are to be appointed on the 25th of March, or within fourteen days thereafter. Those whose year has expired must verify their accounts by oath before one justice, within fourteen days, to be delivered to their successors after the appointment of such successors. Constables, headboroughs, and tithingmen, are to deliver their accounts every three months, and within fourteen days after they leave office, to the overseers, who are, within the

following fourteen days, to lay them before the inhabitants, and, if approved by a majority, they shall be allowed; but, if not, the constables, &c., may appeal to a justice. Thursday after 25th (29th) Poor Law guardians to be elected.
 7 and 8. Nottingham—horses and horned cattle.
 7. Higham Ferrars—horses and cattle.
 24. Loughborough—cheese.
 29. Durham—horned cattle.
 30. Do.—sheep and hogs.
 31. Do.—horses.
 31. Huddersfield—lean cattle and horses.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

PROPER LESSONS, MORNING.				PROPER LESSONS, EVENING.			
March 4	1st in Lent.....	Gen. 19 to v. 30....	Luke 15	Gen. 22.....	Philip 3		
" 11	2	" 27	" 22	" 34	1 Thes. 2		
" 18	3	" 39	John 5	" 42	1 Tim. 1		
" 25	4	" 43	" 12	" 45	2 Tim. 3		

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 TH	60	St. David.
2 F	61	. . . . .
3 S	62	. . . . .
4 S	63	1 Sunday in Lent.
5 M	64	. . . . .
6 TU	65	. . . . .
7 W	66	Ember Week.
8 TH	67	. . . . .
9 F	68	. . . . .
10 S	69	. . . . .
11 S	70	2 Sunday in Lent.
12 M	71	. . . . .
13 TU	72	. . . . .
14 W	73	. . . . .
15 TH	74	. . . . .
16 F	75	. . . . .
17 S	76	St. Patrick.
18 S	77	3 Sunday in Lent.
19 M	78	. . . . .
20 TU	79	. . . . .
21 W	80	Spring Quarter begins.
22 TH	81	. . . . .
23 F	82	. . . . .
24 S	83	. . . . .
25 S	84	{ Mid. Lent Sund. LADY DAY. Ann. B. V. M.
26 M	85	. . . . .
27 TU	86	. . . . .
28 W	87	. . . . .
29 TH	88	. . . . .
30 F	89	. . . . .
31 S	90	. . . . .

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury in the constellations Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces, is a morning star till past the middle of the month, afterwards invisible. On the 2ad at 4h. 58m A.M. in conjunction with γ Capricorni at $0^{\circ} 48' S.$; on the 3rd at 8h 53m A.M. with δ Capricorni (Deneb Algedi) at $0^{\circ} 45' S.$; on the 12th at 8h 31m A.M. with Venus at $11^{\circ} 27' N.$; on the 14th at 0h 12m A.M. with Uranus at $1^{\circ} 37' N.$; on the 30th at 2h 25m A.M. in superior conjunction with the Sun.

Venus in the constellations Pisces and Aquarius is an evening star in the beginning, on the 5th at 7h 1m A.M. in inferior conjunction with the sun, and afterwards a morning star throughout the month; on the 3rd at 7h 10m A.M. in conjunction with Mars at $10^{\circ} 36' S.$; on the 7th at 4h 5m P.M. with Uranus at $10^{\circ} 16' S.$; on the 24th at 2h 56m A.M. stationary.

Jupiter in the constellation Leo, on the 4th, at 8h 10m P.M. in opposition to the sun; on the 15th passes the meridian at 11h 25m P.M.

Saturn in the constellation Libra, on the 10th at 10h 51m P.M. stationary; on the 15th passes the meridian at 4h 19m A.M.

Uranus in the constellation Aquarius, on the 15th passes the meridian at 11h 15m A.M.

The *Moon* on the 3rd at 0h 40m A.M. in conjunction with α Tauri (Aldebaran) at $9^{\circ} 54' N.$; on the 6th at 9h 25m A.M. with β Geminaorum (Pollux) at $1^{\circ} 33' S.$; on the 10th at 4h 52m P.M. with Jupiter at $1^{\circ} 19' N.$; on the 13th at 10h 29m P.M. with α Virginis (Spica) at $1^{\circ} 55' N.$; on the 17th at 2h 42m A.M. with Saturna at $6^{\circ} 15' S.$, and at 4h 32m P.M. with α Scorpii (Antares) at $0^{\circ} 16' N.$; on the 20th at 3h 10m. A.M. with ϵ Sagittarii at $1^{\circ} 51' S.$; on the 23rd at 6h 31m P.M. with Venus at $10^{\circ} 43' S.$; on the 24th at 4h 41m A.M. with Uranus at $2^{\circ} 25' S.$; on the 25th at 10h 47m A.M. with Mars at $0^{\circ} 34' S.$, and at 2h 17m P.M. with Mercury at $0^{\circ} 29' N.$

The Constellation Ursa Major, and the east part of Leo, will be on the meridian about midnight, in the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 7th, Em. at 4h 14m 22s A.M.; 8th, Em. at 10h 42m 48s P.M.; 16th, Em. at 0h 36m 40s A.M.; 17th, Em. at 7h 5m 10s P.M.; 23rd, Em. at 2h 30m 38s A.M.; 24th, Em. at 8h 59m 9s P.M.; 31st, Em. at 10h 53m 16s P.M.

Second Satellite. 8th, Em. at 7h 31m 2s P.M.; 15th, Em. at 10h 7m 27s P.M.; 23rd, Em. at 0h 44m 1s A.M.; 30th, Em. at 3h 20m 47s A.M.

Third Satellite. 13th, Em. at 10h 16m 57s P.M.; 21st, Em. at 1h 14m 43s A.M.

Fourth Satellite. 3rd, Im. at 0h 9m 5s A.M.; 19th, Em. at 10h 1m 16s P.M.

Hebrew Calendar.		Mohammedan Calendar.	
1838.	5598.	1838.	Hegira, 1254.
Mar. 1	4 Adar.	Mar. 1	4 { Kurban
8	11 [Fast of Esther	7	10 { Bairam.
11	14 [Feast of Purim	27	1 Maharem.
12	15 [Ditto.		{ Beginning of the
27	1 Nisan		Year 1254.

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

Barometer. Ins.	Thermometer. °
Mean height . . . 29.843	Mean temperature 43.9
Highest . . . 30.770	Highest . . . 68
Lowest . . . 28.870	Lowest . . . 24
Hygrometer.	Radiation.
Mean dew-point . . 39	Mean great. of Sun to
Highest . . . 58	Greatest power . . 49
Lowest . . . 19	Mean cold of ter. . 5.5
Mean dryness . . . 4.3	Greatest do. . . 10
Mean greatest do. . .	Inches.
of day . . . 9.6	Mean qty. of rain 1.440
Greatest dryness 23	Mean of evap. . 1.483

Table of the Winds.

Days. Dew-P.	Days. Dew-P.
N. . . 2 1/2 31° 5	S. . . 2 1/2 47°
N.E. . . 4 31	S.W. . . 2 1/2 44.5
E. . . — —	W. . . 6 42
S.E. . . 2 35	N.W. . . 4 35

The temp. of this month advances 6°, while the dew-point rises only 4; the increase of temp. is chiefly during the day; and takes place by sudden starts.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart. . . 3rd day, 6h. 35m. morn.
Full 11th day, 8h. 39m. morn.
Last Quart. . . 19th day, 6h. 31m. morn.
New 25th day, 9h. 45m. aftern.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	10 50	3 5	4 56	7 32	16' 9"
6	11 10	3 25	4 45	7 40	16 8
11	11 29	3 44	4 33	7 49	16 7
16	11 49	4 4	4 21	7 58	16 6
21	12 8	4 23	4 8	8 8	16 4
26	12 29	4 44	3 55	8 18	16 3

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time.		Sun sets.		Sun's Dec.		Moon's Age.	Moon rises.		Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.		High Water, London Bridge.		Day.		
			Clock													Morn.	Aftern.			
	h.	m.	m.	s.	h.	m.	°	'		h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.			
1	6	48	12	39	5	38	7	38	5	8	35	4	36	morn.	5	20	5	40	1	
2	6	46	12	27	5	40	7	15	6	8	58	5	30	0	57	5	59	6	20	2
3	6	44	12	15	5	41	6	52	7	9	29	6	24	2	18	6	42	7	4	3
4	6	42	12	1	5	43	6	29	8	10	11	7	19	3	30	7	32	8	3	4
5	6	40	11	48	5	45	6	6	9	11	7	8	13	4	28	8	41	9	27	5
6	6	37	11	34	5	47	5	43	10	0	14	9	4	5	10	10	17	11	5	6
7	6	35	11	19	5	48	5	20	11	1	26	9	52	5	40	11	53	—	—	7
8	6	33	11	4	5	50	4	56	12	2	40	10	37	6	2	0	29	0	58	8
9	6	31	10	49	5	52	4	33	13	3	53	11	20	6	17	1	18	1	38	9
10	6	28	10	33	5	54	4	9	14	5	4	12	0	6	29	1	57	2	15	10
11	6	26	10	17	5	55	3	46	15	6	14	morn.		6	39	2	31	2	45	11
12	6	24	10	1	5	57	3	22	16	7	24	0	59	6	49	3	1	3	15	12
13	6	22	9	45	5	59	2	59	17	8	35	1	18	6	58	3	28	3	41	13
14	6	19	9	28	6	0	2	35	18	9	48	1	58	7	8	3	54	4	9	14
15	6	17	9	11	6	2	2	11	19	11	4	2	40	7	20	4	23	4	36	15
16	6	15	8	53	6	4	1	48	20	morn.		3	25	7	36	4	50	5	6	16
17	6	13	8	36	6	6	1	24	21	0	23	4	14	7	57	5	21	5	37	17
18	6	10	8	18	6	7	1	0	22	1	42	5	8	8	29	5	55	6	16	18
19	6	8	8	0	6	9	0	37	23	2	54	6	6	9	16	6	39	7	1	19
20	6	6	7	42	6	1	0	13	24	3	53	7	6	10	23	7	32	8	11	20
21	6	4	7	24	6	12	0	11	25	4	35	8	6	11	45	8	59	9	52	21
22	6	1	7	6	6	14	0	34	26	5	5	9	5	1	17	10	44	11	33	22
23	5	59	6	47	6	16	0	58	27	5	26	10	2	2	51	—	—	0	9	23
24	5	57	6	29	6	17	1	22	28	4	42	10	55	4	25	0	44	1	6	24
25	5	54	6	11	6	19	1	45	29	5	56	11	47	5	56	1	29	1	50	25
26	5	52	5	52	6	21	2	9	30	6	9	0	38	7	27	2	14	2	34	26
27	5	50	5	34	6	22	2	32	31	6	22	1	29	8	58	2	54	3	13	27
28	5	48	5	15	6	24	2	56	32	6	38	2	22	10	29	3	32	3	53	28
29	5	45	4	57	6	26	3	19	33	6	58	3	17	11	56	4	12	4	32	29
30	5	43	4	38	6	27	3	43	34	7	26	4	14	morn.		4	51	5	11	30
31	5	41	4	20	6	29	4	6	35	8	5	5	11	1	16	5	31	5	52	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

2. Quarter Sessions commence in this week.
 5. The returns for making the assessment of direct taxes are delivered very soon after this day. The person making the return rates himself for the persons and articles subject to taxes kept and used by him between the 5th April, 1837, and the 5th April, 1838. If he wishes to give up keeping any servant or other matter assessed, he should do so on the 4th April, or he will be liable to another year's tax.
 5. Dividends on several species of Stock become due.—See Transfer Days.

5. Gloucester fair—cheese.
 5. Howden—horses.
 6. Northampton fair—horses.
 8. Fire insurance due at Lady Day must be paid on or before this day, or the policy becomes void.
 8. East Ilisley fair, and every Wednesday till July—sheep.
 10. Leighton Buzzard—cattle.
 17. Ashby de la Zouch fair—horses, cows, sheep.
 20. Devizes fair—cattle, sheep, &c.
 21. Potton fair—cattle.
 25. Bracknell fair—cows, sheep, &c.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

PROPER LESSONS, MORNING.

April	5th in Lent	Exodus 3	John 19
18	6	9	Matt. 26
13	Good Friday	Gen. 22 to ver. 20	John 18
15	Easter Day	Exodus 12	Romans 6
22	1st after Easter	Numb. 16	Acts 19
29	2	23, 24	26

PROPER LESSONS, EVENING.

Exodus 5	Heb. 3
10	Heb. 5 to ver. 11
Isaiah 53	1 Peter 2
Exodus 11	Acts 2, ver. 22
Numb. 22	2 Peter 1
25	1 John 5

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.
1 S	91	5 Sunday in Lent.
2 M	92	.
3 T U	93	.
4 W	94	.
5 T H	95	.
6 F	96	Old L. D. Cam. H. T. ends
7 S	97	Oxford Hil. Term ends.
8 S	98	6 Sun. in Lent. Palm Sun.
9 M	99	Eclipse of the Moon.
10 T U	100	.
11 W	101	.
12 T H	102	.
13 F	103	Good Friday.
14 S	104	.
15 S	105	Easter Day. East. T. beg.
16 M	106	Easter Monday.
17 T U	107	Easter Tuesday.
18 W	108	.
19 T H	109	.
20 F	110	.
21 S	111	.
22 S	112	1 S. af. Easter. Low S.
23 M	113	St. George.
24 T U	114	.
25 W	115	{ St. Mark. Ds. of Glou. bn Ox. & Cam. East. T. beg.
26 T H	116	.
27 F	117	.
28 S	118	.
29 S	119	2 Sunday after Easter.
30 M	120	.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Pisces, Aries, and Taurus, is an evening star throughout the month; on the 28th, at 5h 44m A.M., in conjunction with γ Tauri, at $1^{\circ} 20' N$.

Venus, in the constellations Aquarius and Pisces, is a morning star throughout the month; on the 10th, at 8h 43m A.M., at greatest brilliancy; on the 13th, at 2h 25m P.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at $3^{\circ} 20' N$.

Mars, in the constellations Sagittarius and Capricornus, invisible till past the middle of the month, then a morning star to the end.

Jupiter, in the constellation Leo, on the 15th, passes the meridian at 9h 12m P.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Libra, on the 15th, passes the meridian at 2h 13m A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Aquarius, on the 15th, passes the meridian at 9h 19m A.M.

The Moon, on the 2nd, at 3h 59m P.M., in conjunction with β Geminorum (Pollux), at $1^{\circ} 27' S$; on the 6th, at 4h 55m P.M., with Jupiter, at $1^{\circ} 38' N$; on the 5th, at 2h 14m P.M., with α Leonis (Regulus), at $3^{\circ} 43' N$; on the 10th, at 4h 39m A.M., with γ Virginis (Spica), at $1^{\circ} 55' N$; on the 13th, at 6h 34m A.M., with Saturn, at $6^{\circ} 16' S$; on the 19th, at 7h 31m A.M., with δ Capricorni (Deneb Algedi), at $1^{\circ} 42' S$; on the 20th, at 4h 6m P.M., with Uranus, at $2^{\circ} 17' S$; on the 21st, at 0h 29m A.M., with Venus, at $4^{\circ} 5' S$; on the 23rd, at 10h 20m A.M., with Mars, at $1^{\circ} 29' N$; on the 25th, at 7h 45m P.M., with Mercury, at $0^{\circ} 50' N$; on the 29th, at 11h 59 P.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at $1^{\circ} 31' S$.

The Constellations Bootes, Virgo, Hydra, and Centaurus, are on the meridian about midnight in the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 8th, Em. at 0h 47m 28s A.M.; 15th, Em. at 2h 41m 46s A.M.; 16th, Em. at 9h 10m 21s P.M.; 23rd, Em. at 11h 4m 46s P.M.

Second Satellite. 16th, Em. at 9h 53m 43s P.M.; 24th Em. at 0h 30m 47s A.M.

Third Satellite. 25th, Em. at 10h 5m 21s P.M.

Hebrew Calendar.	Mohammedan Calendar.
1838. 5598.	1233. Hegira, 1251.
Apr. 1 6 Nisan.	Apr. 1 6
10 15 [Passover.	5 10 [Ashura.
11 16 [Second Day.	8 13
16 21 [Seventh Day.	9 14 } Fortunate Days.
17 22 [End of Pass.	10 15
26 1 Jyar	26 1 Saphar.

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

Barometer. Ins.	Thermometer. °
Mean height . . . 29.881	Mean temperature 49.9
Highest . . . 30.540	Highest . . . 74
Lowest . . . 29.200	Lowest . . . 29
Hygrometer. °	Radiation.
Mean dew-point. 43.5	Mean great of Sun 28.1
Highest . . . 58	Greatest power . 47
Lowest . . . 27	Mean cold of ter. 6.2
Mean dryness . . 6.4	Greatest do. . . 14
Mean greatest do. of day . . . 12.8	Mean qty. of rain 1.786
Greatest dryness 26	Mean of evap. . 2.290

Table of the Winds.

Days.	Dew-P.	Days.	Dew-P.
N. . . 2½	40°	S. . . 2½	47°
N.E. . . 3½	40.5	S.W. . . 4	45
E. . . 3	45	W. . . 5½	44
S.E. . . 3½	49	N.W. . . 5½	42

Mr. Howard is of opinion, from a careful comparison of a long series of observations, that a wet spring is an indication of a dry time for the ensuing harvest. There are upon an average six frosty nights in this month.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart. 1st day, 9h. 33m. aftern.
Full 10th day, 2h. 6m. morn.
Last Quart. 17th day, 3h. 30m. aftern.
New 24th day, 7h. 1m. morn.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	12 53	5 8	3 38	8 31	16' 1"
6	13 12	5 27	3 25	8 43	16 0
11	13 31	5 46	3 10	8 54	15 59
16	13 51	6 6	2 55	9 7	15 57
21	14 9	6 24	2 39	9 21	15 56
26	14 28	6 43	2 23	9 36	15 55

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		m.	s.							Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m. 5 38	m. s. 4 2		h. m. 6 31	° / 48 29	☾	h. m. 8m 57	h. m. 6a 6	h. m. 2m 21	h. m. 6 14	h. m. 6 39	1
2	5 36	3 43		6 32	4 52	7.6	10 1	6 59	3 10	7 2	7 36	2
3	5 34	3 25		6 34	5 15	8.6	11 13	7 49	3 44	8 13	9 3	3
4	5 32	3 7		6 36	5 38	9.6	0a 26	8 35	4 8	9 51	10 38	4
5	5 29	2 49		6 37	6 1	10.6	1 39	9 18	4 25	11 22	11 56	5
6	5 27	2 32		6 39	6 24	11.6	2 52	9 59	4 58	—	0 24	6
7	5 25	2 14		6 41	6 46	12.6	4 2	10 38	4 49	0 46	1 6	7
8	5 23	1 57		6 42	7 9	13.6	5 12	11 17	4 58	1 25	1 42	8
9	5 20	1 40		6 44	7 31	14.6	6 23	11 57	5 8	1 57	2 11	9
10	5 18	1 23		6 46	7 53	○	7 36	morn.	5 16	2 26	2 40	10
11	5 16	1 6		6 47	8 15	16.6	8 52	0 39	5 29	2 54	3 9	11
12	5 14	0 50		6 49	8 37	17.6	10 11	1 23	5 43	3 23	3 36	12
13	5 12	0 34		6 51	8 59	18.6	11 30	2 11	6 3	3 51	4 6	13
14	5 10	0 19		6 52	9 21	19.6	morn.	3 4	6 30	4 21	4 39	14
15	5 7	0 3		6 54	9 42	20.6	0 45	4 0	7 12	4 56	5 16	15
16	5 5	after 11		6 56	10 4	21.6	1 48	4 59	8 11	5 36	5 58	16
17	5 3	0 26		6 57	10 25	☾	2 34	5 58	9 27	6 24	6 52	17
18	5 1	0 40		6 59	10 46	23.6	3 7	6 56	10 53	7 26	8 7	18
19	4 59	0 54		7 1	11 7	24.6	3 30	7 51	0a 43	8 55	9 44	19
20	4 57	1 7		7 2	11 28	25.6	3 47	8 43	1 54	10 30	11 10	20
21	4 55	1 20		7 4	11 48	26.6	4 1	9 34	3 24	11 41	—	21
22	4 53	1 32		7 6	12 8	27.6	4 14	10 24	4 53	0 11	0 37	22
23	4 50	1 44		7 7	12 29	28.6	4 27	11 14	6 23	1 0	1 22	23
24	4 48	1 56		7 9	12 48	☾	4 41	0a 6	7 54	1 43	2 4	24
25	4 46	2 7		7 10	13 8	1.2	4 59	1 1	9 24	2 26	2 45	25
26	4 44	2 17		7 12	13 28	2.2	5 23	1 58	10 50	3 8	3 26	26
27	4 42	2 27		7 14	13 47	3.2	5 57	2 56	morn.	3 47	4 7	27
28	4 41	2 37		7 15	14 6	4.2	6 44	3 54	0 4	4 28	4 47	28
29	4 39	2 46		7 17	14 25	5.2	7 45	4 50	1 2	5 10	5 31	29
30	4 37	2 54		7 19	14 43	6.2	8 57	5 42	1 43	5 53	6 17	30

MONTHLY NOTICES.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. British Museum closes.
1. Reading fair—horses and cattle.
4 and 5. Boston fair—sheep.
4. Northampton—horses.
5. Wantage—horses, cows, pigs, and cheese.
8. Abingdon—cattle.
6. Southampton—cattle and cheese.
7. Royal Academy Exhibition opens.
7. Soham—cows and horses.
7. Worcester—cattle, &c. [ing Room, 9 till 7.
8. British Museum opens, from 10 till 7; Read-
10. Askrig—horned cattle.
11. Crediton—cattle.
12. Oswestry—horned cattle, sheep, and pigs. | 12. Belper—cattle and sheep.
12. Totness—horses, sheep, and horned cattle.
12. Swansea—cattle, sheep, and hogs.
12. Stroud—cattle, sheep, and pigs.
12. Lymington—horses, cheese, and bacon.
12 and 13. Ripon—horses and sheep.
13. Silsoe—cattle.
15. Whitsunday, Scotch Quarter-day.
19. Howden—horses.
20. Swindon—cattle, pigs, and sheep.
22. Dunstable—horses.
23. Crickieth—cattle.
29. Holiday at Stamps and Taxes Office.
30. Tadcaster—sheep and cattle |
|---|--|

SUNDAY LESSONS.

PROPER LESSONS, MORNING.				PROPER LESSONS EVENING.			
May 6	3rd after Easter	....	Deuter. 4	.....	Matt. 4	Deuter. 5	..... Romans 5
" 13	4	"	" 6	" 11	" 7	" 12	" 12
" 20	5	"	" 8	" 18	" 9	1 Cor. 3	" 13
" 27	Sun. aft. Ascension	"	12	" 25	" 13	" 10	" 10

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation Taurus, is an evening star till near the middle of the month; on the 17th, at 3h 10m P.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun; in the latter end a morning star. On the 6th, at 9h P.M., stationary; and on the 29th, at 7h 53m P.M. stationary.

Venus, in the constellation Pisces, is a morning star throughout the month.

Mars, in the constellations Pisces and Aries, is a morning star throughout the month.

Jupiter, in the constellation Leo, on the 6th, at 6h 37m A.M., stationary; on the 15th, passes the meridian at 6h 50m P.M., and sets on the 16th at 2h 4m A.M.; on the 31st, at 6h 50m P.M., in quadrature with the sun.

Saturn, in the constellation Libra, on the 15th passes the meridian at 0h 6m A.M., and sets 3m before sunrise; on the 16th, at 10h 6m P.M., in opposition to the sun.

Uranus, in the constellation Aquarius, on the 15th, passes the meridian at 7h 25m A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 2nd, at 9h 27m P.M., in conjunction with a Leonis (Regulus), at $30^{\circ}34' N.$; on the 3rd, at 9h 21m P.M., with Jupiter, at $10^{\circ}46' N.$; on the 9th, at 7h 51m A.M., with 2 a Libræ (Zuben el Chamali), at $30^{\circ}10' S.$; on the 10th, at 9h 38m A.M., with Saturn, at $6^{\circ}8' S.$; on the 11th, at 4h 12m A.M., with a Scorpii (Antares), at $0^{\circ}19' N.$; on the 13th, at 2h 46m P.M., with σ Sagittarius, at $1^{\circ}44' S.$; on the 18th, at 0h 29m A.M., with Uranus, at $2^{\circ}4' S.$; on the 20th, at 6h 45m A.M., with Venus, at $1^{\circ}59' N.$; on the 22nd, at 7h 59m A.M., with Mars, at $3^{\circ}9' N.$; on the 23rd, at 3h 55m A.M., with Mercury, at $6^{\circ}9' N.$; on the 31st, at 7h 12m A.M., with Jupiter, at $1^{\circ}35' N.$

The *Constellations* Ursa Minor, Corona Borealis, Serpens, Libra, and Lupus, are on the meridian about midnight, near the middle of the month, and Scorpio near the end.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 1st, Em. at 0h 59m 15s A.M.; 9th, Em. at 9h 22m 25s P.M.; 16th, Em. at 11h 17m 2s P.M.

Second Satellite. 18th, Em. at 9h 40m 9s P.M.; 26th, Em. at 0h 17m 11s A.M.

Third Satellite. 2nd, Im. at 10h 51m 18s P.M.; 3rd, Em. at 2h 4m 9s A.M.

Fourth Satellite. 9th, Im. at 0h 13m 48s A.M.; 25th, Em. at 9h 43m 18s P.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1838.	5598.
May 1	6 Jyar.
6 11	{ Fast. Death of Elijah.
22 27	{ Fast. Death of Samuel.
25 1	Sivan.
30 6	[Pentecost.
31 7	[Second day.

Mohammedan Calendar.

1838.	Hegira, 1254.
May 1	6
3 13	} Fortunate Days.
9 14	
10 15	
25 1	Rabi' I.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.
1 Tu	121	St. Philip and St. James.
2 W	122	. . . . .
3 Th	123	. . . . .
4 F	124	. . . . .
5 S	125	. . . . .
6 S	126	3 Sunday after Easter.
7 M	127	. . . . .
8 Tu	128	Half Quarter.
9 W	129	. . . . .
10 Th	130	Easter Term ends.
11 F	131	. . . . .
12 S	132	. . . . .
13 S	133	{ 4 Sunday after Easter.
14 M	134	{ Old May Day.
15 Tu	135	. . . . .
16 W	136	. . . . .
17 Th	137	. . . . .
18 F	138	. . . . .
19 S	139	. . . . .
20 S	140	5 Sund. aft. E. Rog. Sun.
21 M	141	. . . . .
22 Tu	142	. . . . .
23 W	143	. . . . .
24 Th	144	{ Ascen. D. Holy Thursday.
25 F	145	{ Queen Victoria born 1819.
26 S	146	{ Trinity Term begins.
27 S	147	Sunday after Ascension D.
28 M	148	. . . . .
29 Tu	149	King Chas. II. restored.
30 W	150	. . . . .
31 Th	151	Camb. Easter Term div. n.

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.			
Barometer. Ins.		Thermometer.	
Mean height . . .	29.898	Mean temperature	54
Highest . . .	30.380	Highest . . .	70
Lowest . . .	29.160	Lowest . . .	33
Hygrometer.		Radiation.	
Mean dew-point .	46	Mean great. of Sun	30.5
Highest . . .	62	Greatest power .	57
Lowest . . .	28	Mean cold of ter.	4.2
Mean dryness . .	7.9	Greatest do. . .	13
Mean greatest do.		Inches.	
of day . . .	15.6	MeanQty. ofrain	1.853
Greatest dryness	24	Mean of evap. .	3.286

Table of the Winds.

Days, Dew-P.		Days, Dew-P.	
N.	3 42°	S.	1 54°
N.E. . . .	4 40.5	S.W. . . .	6 49.5
E.	4 45.5	W.	5 46.5
S.E. . . .	4 50.5	N.W. . . .	3 41

The temperature of the air still outstrips the advance of the vapour, and the atmosphere attains very nearly its greatest dryness. Genial showers are common; but frosty nights occur.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart . . 1st day, 2h. 5m. aftern.
 Full 9th day, 4h. 53m. aftern.
 Last Quart . . 16th day, 9h. 42m. aftern.
 New 23rd day, 4h. 23m. aftern.
 First Quart . . 31st day, 7h. 35m. morn.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	14 45	7 0	2 5	9 52	15° 53''
6	15 2	7 17	1 46	10 9	15 52
11	15 19	7 34	1 26	10 29	15 51
16	15 35	7 50	1 4	10 53	15 50
21	15 49	8 4	0 29	11 29	15 49
26	16 0	No real Night.			15 48

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Soutning of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
										Morn.	Aftern.	
	h. m.	m. s.		h. m.	°		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
1	4 35	3 2		7 20	15° 2	☾	10m11	6m30	2m11	6 44	7 16	1
2	4 33	3 10		7 22	15 20	8.2	11 26	7 15	2 31	7 50	8 30	2
3	4 31	3 17		7 24	15 38	9.2	0 a 38	7 56	2 45	9 11	9 51	3
4	4 29	3 23		7 25	15 53	10.2	1 49	8 36	2 57	10 27	11 2	4
5	4 27	3 29		7 27	16 12	11.2	2 59	9 15	3 7	11 32	11 57	5
6	4 26	3 34		7 28	16 29	12.2	4 9	9 54	3 16	—	0 19	6
7	4 24	3 39		7 30	16 46	13.2	5 22	10 35	3 26	0 37	0 57	7
8	4 22	3 43		7 32	17 3	14.2	6 37	11 19	3 37	1 14	1 29	8
9	4 20	3 47		7 33	17 19	☉	7 56	morn.	3 50	1 46	2 2	9
10	4 19	3 50		7 35	17 35	16.2	9 17	0 7	4 8	2 19	2 38	10
11	4 17	3 53		7 36	17 50	17.2	10 34	0 59	4 33	2 55	3 11	11
12	4 15	3 55		7 38	18 6	18.2	11 42	1 54	5 11	3 29	3 45	12
13	4 14	3 56		7 39	18 21	19.2	morn.	2 53	6 5	4 3	4 23	13
14	4 12	3 57		7 41	18 35	20.2	0 34	3 53	7 16	4 43	5 7	14
15	4 11	3 57		7 42	18 50	21.2	1 10	4 51	8 40	5 29	5 56	15
16	4 9	3 56		7 44	19 4	☾	1 35	5 46	10 8	6 25	6 53	16
17	4 8	3 55		7 45	19 18	23.2	1 54	6 38	11 37	7 30	8 7	17
18	4 6	3 54		7 47	19 31	24.2	2 8	7 28	1 a 4	8 45	9 25	18
19	4 5	3 52		7 48	19 44	25.2	2 20	8 16	2 30	10 1	10 35	19
20	4 4	3 49		7 50	19 57	26.2	2 33	9 5	3 56	11 7	11 34	20
21	4 2	3 46		7 51	20 9	27.2	2 46	9 55	5 24	—	0 2	21
22	4 1	3 42		7 52	20 21	28.2	3 2	10 47	6 54	0 27	0 51	22
23	4 0	3 37		7 54	20 33	☉	3 23	11 42	8 22	1 16	1 39	23
24	3 59	3 32		7 55	20 45	0.8	3 52	0 a 40	9 42	2 2	2 26	24
25	3 58	3 27		7 56	20 56	1.8	4 33	1 39	10 49	2 48	3 9	25
26	3 57	3 21		7 57	21 6	2.8	5 29	2 37	11 37	3 30	3 51	26
27	3 55	3 15		7 59	21 17	3.8	6 37	3 32	morn.	4 14	4 34	27
28	3 51	3 8		8 0	21 26	4.8	7 52	4 22	0 11	4 55	5 18	28
29	3 53	3 0		8 1	21 36	5.8	9 8	5 9	0 34	5 40	6 5	29
30	3 53	2 53		8 2	21 45	6.8	10 22	5 52	0 51	6 28	6 51	30
31	3 52	2 44		8 4	21 54	☾	11 34	6 32	1 4	7 19	7 47	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Leicester fair—horses, cows, and sheep.

4. Quaker's General Meeting begins in London.

5. Ashby de la Zouch fair—horses, cows, sheep.

9. Leighton Buzzard—horses.

9. Stowbridge, Norfolk—horses.

12. Haverfordwest—cattle, horses, sheep, &c.

13. Christchurch—horses and bullocks.

13. Whitlesey—horses and cattle.

14. Aylesbury—cattle.

19. Northampton—horses.

20. Kidderminster—cattle, horses, cheese, &c.

20. Overseers to fix on church-doors notices to persons qualified to vote for counties to make claims.—N.B.—Persons on the register need not
- make a new claim unless they have changed their qualification.

22. Horncastle—horses and cattle.

22. Clippenham—cattle, sheep, hogs, horses.

24. Romford—cattle and horses

24, 25, 26, Boughton Green, Northamptonshire—miscellaneous.

24. Cambridge for a week—miscellaneous.

24. Wallingford—horses.

27. Wigan—horses and horned cattle.

28. Burslem—cattle and horses.

28. Ilham Ferrars—horses and cattle.

29. Cardiff—cattle.

30. Bridgenorth—cattle, horses, sheep, wool.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

PROPER LESSONS, MORNING.				PROPER LESSONS, EVENING.			
June 3	Whit Sunday....	Deuter. 16 to ver. 18....	Acts 10 ver. 34	Isaiah 11....	Acts 19 to ver. 21		
" 10	Trinity Sunday	Gen. 1	Matt. 3	Gen. 18	1 John 5		
" 17	1st aft. Trinity	Joshua 10	Luke 1	Joshua 23	Gal. 1		
" 24	2nd "	Judges 4.	Matt. 3	Judges 5	Matt. 14 to ver. 13		

Day of the Month.		Day of the Year.		Sundays, and Remarkable Days.		ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.	
1	F	152				<i>Mercury</i> in the constellation <i>Taurus</i> is a morning star throughout the month. On the 19th at 5h 12m P.M. in conjunction with <i>♄ Tauri</i> , at 0° 4' N.	
2	S	153		Oxford Easter Term ends.		<i>Venus</i> in the constellations <i>Pisces</i> , <i>Aries</i> , and <i>Taurus</i> , is a morning star throughout.	
3	S	154		Whit Sunday.		<i>Mars</i> in the constellations <i>Aries</i> and <i>Taurus</i> is a morning star throughout.	
4	M	155		Whit Monday. [born 1771.		<i>Jupiter</i> in the constellation <i>Leo</i> on the 15th passes the meridian at 5h 18m P.M., and sets on the 16th at 0h 5m A.M.	
5	Tu	156		Whit Tues. K. of Hanover.		<i>Saturn</i> in the constellation <i>Libra</i> on the 15th passes the meridian at 9h 51m P.M., and sets on the 16th at 2h 29m A.M.	
6	W	157		Oxf. Trin. Term b. Em. Wh.		<i>Uranus</i> in the constellation <i>Aquarius</i> on the 3rd at 11h 37m A.M. in quadrature with the sun; on the 15th passes the meridian at 5h 24m A.M.; on the 17th at 4h P.M. stationary.	
7	Th	158				The <i>Moon</i> on the 3rd in conjunction with <i>♍ Virginis</i> (<i>Spica</i>) at 1° 47' N.; on the 5th at 3h 52m P.M. with <i>♋ Libræ</i> (<i>Zuben el Chemali</i>) at 5° 14' S.; on the 6th at 1h 53m P.M. with <i>♄ Saturni</i> at 6° 0' S.; on the 9th at 9h 22m P.M. with <i>♌ Sagittarii</i> at 1° 37' S.; on the 12th at 7h 5m P.M. with <i>♊ Capricorni</i> (<i>Deneb Algedi</i>) at 1° 21' S.; on the 14th at 6h 40m A.M. with <i>Uranus</i> at 1° 46' S.; on the 18th at 8h 25m P.M. with <i>Venus</i> at 5° 41' N.; on the 20th at 3h 15m A.M. with <i>Mars</i> at 4° 11' N.; on the 20th at 11h 33m A.M. with <i>Mercury</i> at 6° 46' N.; on the 23rd at 5h 32m P.M. with <i>♊ Geminorum</i> (<i>Pollux</i>) at 1° 48' S.; on the 27th at 9h 27m P.M. with <i>Jupiter</i> at 1° 9' N.	
8	F	159				The <i>Constellations</i> <i>Draco</i> , <i>Hercules</i> , and <i>Ophiuchus</i> , are on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.	
9	S	160				<i>Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.</i>	
10	S	161		Trinity Sunday.		<i>First Satellite.</i> 1st, Em. at 9h 35m 2s P.M.; 8th, Em. at 11h 29m 44s P.M.; 24th, Em. at 9h 47m 50s P.M.	
11	M	162		St. Barnabas.		<i>Second Satellite.</i> 19th, Em. at 9h 26m 24s P.M.	
12	Tu	163				<i>Third Satellite.</i> 7th, Em. at 9h 56m 13s P.M.; 14th, Im. at 10h 45m 54s P.M.	
13	W	164					
14	Th	165		[Term ends. Corpus Christi. Trinity			
15	F	166					
16	S	167					
17	S	168		1 Sunday after Trinity.			
18	M	169					
19	Tu	170					
20	W	171		[1837. Access. of Queen Victoria,			
21	Th	172		Longest D. Sum. Q. b. Q. [Victoria proclaimed			
22	F	173					
23	S	174		2 Sunday after Trinity.			
24	S	175		MIDSUMMER DAY. Nat. of St. John Baptist.			
25	M	176					
26	Tu	177					
27	W	178					
28	Th	179					
29	F	180		St. Peter.			
30	S	181					

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

Baromet. Ins.		Thermomet. °	
Mean height	30.020	Mean temperature	58.7
Highest	30.460	Highest	90
Lowest	29.600	Lowest	37
Hygromet.		Radiation.	
Mean dew-point.	50.7	Mean great. of Sun	39.9
Highest	70	Greatest power	65.0
Lowest	35	Mean cold of ter.	5.2
Mean dryness	8.0	Greatest do.	17.0
Mean greatest do.			
of day	16	Mean qty. of rain	1.830
Greatest dryness	25	Mean of evap.	3.760

Table of the Winds.

Days, Dew-P.		Days, Dew-P.	
N.	5 49.5	S.	1 62°
N.E.	6 49.5	S.W.	3 56
E.	2 56	W.	3 52
S.E.	4 57	N.W.	5 50.5

The temperature of the air does not attain its highest point till the two following months; the dryness of the atmosphere, and the consequent amount of evaporation, are at their height. The average number of days on which rain falls is under 12.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full 8th day, 4h. 51m. morn.
 Last Quart.. 15th day, 2h. 31m. morn.
 New 22nd day, 2h. 34m. morn.
 First Quart.. 30th day, 1h. 12m. morn.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	16 14	8 29			15' 48"
6	16 23	8 38			15 47
11	16 29	8 44		No real Night,	15 46
16	16 32	8 47		but constant	15 46
21	16 34	8 49		Twilight.	15 46
26	16 33	D.de. 1			15 46

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h.	m.							Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m.	m.	s.	h. m.	° /	8.8	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	1
1	3 51	2 36		8 5	22 N 2	8.8	0 a 44	7 a 11	1 m 14	8 21	8 52	1
2	3 50	2 27		8 6	22 11	9.8	1 54	7 50	1 24	9 22	9 54	2
3	3 49	2 17		8 7	22 18	10.8	3 8	8 31	1 33	10 22	10 45	3
4	3 49	2 8		8 8	22 25	11.8	4 20	9 13	1 44	11 18	11 45	4
5	3 48	1 58		8 9	22 32	12.8	5 36	9 59	1 55	—	0 7	5
6	3 47	1 47		8 10	22 39	13.8	6 57	10 50	2 12	0 30	0 50	6
7	3 47	1 37		8 10	22 45	○	8 17	11 45	2 34	1 10	1 29	7
8	3 46	1 26		8 11	22 51	15.8	9 30	morn.	3 7	1 51	2 11	8
9	3 46	1 14		8 12	22 56	16.8	10 29	0 44	3 56	2 31	2 52	9
10	3 45	1 3		8 13	23 1	17.8	11 11	1 45	5 3	3 12	3 33	10
11	3 45	0 51		8 14	23 5	18.8	11 40	2 45	6 26	3 54	4 16	11
12	3 45	0 39		8 14	23 9	19.8	morn.	3 42	7 55	4 39	5 5	12
13	3 45	0 27		8 15	23 13	20.8	0 1	4 35	9 24	5 31	5 57	13
14	3 44	0 14		8 15	23 16	21.8	0 15	5 26	10 51	6 23	6 49	14
15	3 44	0 2		8 16	23 19	☾	0 28	6 14	0 a 16	7 19	7 51	15
16	3 44	bef. 11		8 16	23 22	23.8	0 40	7 1	1 41	8 23	8 56	16
17	3 44	0 24		8 17	23 24	24.8	0 53	7 49	3 6	9 27	10 0	17
18	3 44	0 37		8 17	23 25	25.8	1 7	8 39	4 33	10 28	11 0	18
19	3 44	0 50		8 17	23 26	26.8	1 25	9 32	5 59	11 30	—	19
20	3 44	1 3		8 18	23 27	27.8	1 51	10 23	7 22	0 1	0 30	20
21	3 44	1 16		8 18	23 28	28.8	2 26	11 26	8 34	0 58	1 25	21
22	3 45	1 29		8 18	23 28	☉	3 15	0 a 24	9 30	1 50	2 15	22
23	3 45	1 42		8 19	23 27	1.4	4 19	1 20	10 8	2 37	3 0	23
24	3 45	1 55		8 19	23 26	2.4	5 33	2 13	10 36	3 21	3 41	24
25	3 45	2 8		8 19	23 25	3.4	6 49	3 2	10 55	4 1	4 21	25
26	3 46	2 21		8 19	23 23	4.4	8 4	3 46	11 9	4 42	5 0	26
27	3 46	2 33		8 19	23 21	5.4	9 18	4 28	11 20	5 21	5 41	27
28	3 47	2 46		8 19	23 19	6.4	10 29	5 7	11 31	6 3	6 22	28
29	3 47	2 58		8 18	23 16	7.4	11 38	5 46	11 40	6 42	7 3	29
30	3 48	3 10		8 18	23 13	☽	0 a 49	6 25	11 50	7 26	7 50	30

MONTHLY NOTICES.

2. Quarter Sessions commence in this week.
5. Dividends on several descriptions of Stock become due.

5. Annual licence to be taken out. Pawnbrokers within London and Westminster, and the limits of the Twopenny Post, and elsewhere—Appraisers who are not Auctioneers.

8. Fire insurance due at Midsummer must be paid on or before this day, or the policy becomes void.

20. Assessed taxes and poor-rates due on the 6th April must be paid on or before this day by all

electors of cities or boroughs, or they will be disqualified from voting at an election.

20. Last day for sending in claims for voting in counties.

24. Howden fair—horses.

25. Conference of Wesleyan Methodists commences at Bristol.

26. Portsdown fair—cheese, bacon, horses.

26. Lewes—wool.

31. Overseers to make out lists of county and borough electors.

31. Royal Academy Exhibition closes.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

PROPER LESSONS, MORNING.

July 1	3rd Sunday after Trinity.....	1 Sam. 2.....	Luke 13
" 8 4th	"	" 12	" 20
" 15 5th	"	" 15	John 3
" 22 6th	"	2 Sam. 12	" 10
" 29 7th	"	" 21	" 17

PROPER LESSONS, EVENING.

1 Sam. 3.....	Philip 1.
" 13	Col. 4
" 17	2 Thes. 2
2 Sam. 19	2 Tim. 1
" 24	1 Heb. 1

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.
1 S	182	3 Sunday after Trinity.
2 M	183	[and Cam. com.]
3 Tu	184	Dog-days begin. Oxf. Act.
4 W	185	. . . . .
5 Th	186	[East. Term ends.]
6 F	187	Old Mids. Day. Camb.
7 S	188	T. à Beck. Ox. T. T. ends.
8 S	189	4 Sunday after Trinity.
9 M	190	. . . . .
10 Tu	191	. . . . .
11 W	192	. . . . .
12 Th	193	. . . . .
13 F	194	. . . . .
14 S	195	[St. Swithin]
15 S	196	5 Sunday after Trinity.
16 M	197	. . . . .
17 Tu	198	. . . . .
18 W	199	. . . . .
19 Th	200	. . . . .
20 F	201	. . . . .
21 S	202	. . . . .
22 S	203	6 Sunday after Trinity.
23 M	204	. . . . .
24 Tu	205	. . . . .
25 W	206	St. James.
26 Th	207	. . . . .
27 F	208	. . . . .
28 S	209	. . . . .
29 S	210	7 Sunday after Trinity.
30 M	211	. . . . .
31 Tu	212	. . . . .

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, and Leo, is, in the beginning of the month, a morning star; on the 13th, at 6h 9m A.M., in superior conjunction with the sun; after the middle, to the latter end, an evening star.

Venus, in the constellations Taurus and Gemini, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 8th, at 7h 42m A.M., in conjunction with α Tauri, at 0° 30' N.; on the 27th, at 2h 9m P.M., with Mars, at 1° 40' S.; on the 29th, at 5h 50, with γ Geminorum, at 0° 16' S.

Mars, in the constellations Taurus and Gemini, is a morning star throughout; on the 31st, at 7h 54m A.M., in conjunction with γ Geminorum, at 1° 20' N.

Jupiter, in the constellation Leo, on the 15th, passes the meridian at 3h 36m P.M., and sets at 10h 14m; on the 23rd, at 3h 23m A.M., in conjunction with α Leonis, at 0° 30' S.

Saturn, in the constellation Libra, passes the meridian at 7h 49m P.M., and sets 4m after midnight; on the 27th stationary, at 5h 24m P.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Aquarius, on the 15th, passes the meridian at 3h 25m A.M.

The Moon, on the 3rd, at 6h 42m A.M., in conjunction with 2α Libræ (Zuben el Chamali), at 3° 26' S., and at 8h 9m P.M., with Saturn, at 5° 59' S.; on the 4th, at 8h 48m P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at 0° 15' N.; on the 7th, at 5h 51m A.M., with σ Sagittarii, at 1° 35' S.; on the 10th, at 2h 4m A.M., with δ Capricorni (Deneb Algedi), at 1° 9' S.; on the 11th, at 6h 30m P.M., with Uranus, at 1° 31' S.; on the 18th, at 6h 27m P.M., with Venus, at 6° 30' N., and at 8h 28m, with Mars, at 4° 37' N.; on the 21st, at 1h 6m A.M., with β Geminorum, at 1° 49' S.; on the 22nd, at 10h 36m A.M., with Mercury, at 2° 35' N.; on the 23rd, at 9h 31m P.M., with α Leonis (Regulus), at 2° 57' N.; on the 25th, at 2h 23m P.M., with Jupiter, at 0° 35' N.; on the 31st, at 4h 15m A.M., with Saturn, at 6° 4' S.

The Constellations Cygnus, Aquila, and Sagittarius, are on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

Not one visible at Greenwich this month.

Hebrew Calendar.

1838.	5598.
July 1	8 Thammuz.
10 17	{ Fast. Taking
23, 1 Ab.	{ of Jerusalem
31 9	{ Fast. De-
	{ struction of
	{ the Temple.

Mohammedan Calendar.

1838.	Hegira, 1254.
July 1	8
6 13	{ Fortunate
7 14	{ Days.
8 15	
23 1	Jomadi I.

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

<i>Barometer.</i> Ins.	<i>Thermometer.</i> °
Mean height . . . 29.874	Mean temperature 61
Highest . . . 30.300	Highest . . . 76
Lowest . . . 29.390	Lowest . . . 42
<i>Hygrometer.</i> °	<i>Radiation.</i>
Mean dew-point . . 54.5	Mean great. of Sun 25.8
Highest . . . 67	Greatest power . . 60
Lowest . . . 41	Mean cold of ter. . 3.6
Mean dryness . . . 6.5	Greatest do. . . 13
Mean greatest do. of day . . . 13.7	Mean qty. of rain 2.516
Greatest dryness 20	Mean of evap. . 3.293

Table of the Winds.

Days.	Dew-P.	Days.	Dew-P.
N. 24	50°	S. 24	53° 5
N.E. . . . 3	49	S.W. . . . 7	59
E. 2	50.5	W. 5	56
S.E. . . . 4	58	N.W. . . . 5	53

This is, upon an average, the hottest month of the year. A continuance of rainy weather commonly happens about the middle of the month.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full 7th day, 2h. 19m. aftern.
 Last Quart. . 14th day, 7h. 20m. morn.
 New 21st day, 2h. 22m. aftern.
 First Quart. . 29th day, 5h. 55m. aftern.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	16 29	0 5			15 46"
6	16 24	0 10			15 46
11	16 15	0 19			15 46
16	16 5	0 29			15 46
21	15 53	0 41			15 46
26	15 40	0 54	0 57	11 10	15 47
			No real Night.		

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time. Clock bef. Sun.	Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge	Day.
	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	° ' "		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. h. m.	
1	3 49	3 22	8 18	23 N 9	9.4	2 a 0	7 a 6	morn.	8 16 8 43	1
2	3 49	3 33	8 18	23 5	10.4	3 15	7 50	0 1	9 10 9 39	2
3	3 50	3 45	8 17	23 0	11.4	4 34	8 39	0 15	10 10 10 39	3
4	3 51	3 56	8 17	22 55	12.4	5 54	9 32	0 34	11 13 11 44	4
5	3 52	4 6	8 16	22 50	13.4	7 12	10 29	1 2	— 0 14	5
6	3 52	4 16	8 16	22 44	14.4	8 18	11 30	1 44	0 40 1 5	6
7	3 53	4 26	8 15	22 38	○	9 7	morn.	2 44	1 29 1 55	7
8	3 54	4 36	8 14	22 32	16.4	9 41	0 32	4 3	2 16 2 39	8
9	3 55	4 45	8 14	22 25	17.4	10 4	1 32	5 33	3 4 3 25	9
10	3 56	4 54	8 13	22 17	18.4	10 21	2 28	7 3	3 48 4 10	10
11	3 57	5 2	8 12	22 10	19.4	10 35	3 21	8 36	4 34 4 56	11
12	3 58	5 10	8 12	22 2	20.4	10 48	4 11	10 3	5 21 5 45	12
13	3 59	5 18	8 11	21 53	21.4	11 0	4 59	11 29	6 9 6 34	13
14	4 0	5 25	8 10	21 44	☾	11 14	5 47	0 a 54	6 59 7 23	14
15	4 1	5 32	8 9	21 35	23.4	11 31	6 36	2 19	7 52 8 21	15
16	4 3	5 38	8 8	21 26	24.4	11 53	7 23	3 45	8 49 9 22	16
17	4 4	5 43	8 7	21 16	25.4	morn.	8 22	5 9	9 56 10 29	17
18	4 5	5 48	8 6	21 5	26.4	0 24	9 18	6 23	11 10 11 46	18
19	4 6	5 53	8 5	20 55	27.4	1 7	10 15	7 24	— 0 22	19
20	4 7	5 57	8 4	20 44	28.4	2 6	11 12	8 8	0 51 1 19	20
21	4 9	6 1	8 2	20 32	☾	3 16	0 a 5	8 38	1 44 2 11	21
22	4 10	6 4	8 1	20 21	0.9	4 32	0 55	9 0	2 32 2 53	22
23	4 11	6 6	8 0	20 9	1.9	5 48	1 41	9 16	3 12 3 31	23
24	4 13	6 8	7 59	19 56	2.9	7 3	2 24	9 27	3 47 4 3	24
25	4 14	6 9	7 57	19 44	3.9	8 14	3 4	9 38	4 20 4 37	25
26	4 16	6 10	7 56	19 31	4.9	9 24	3 43	9 47	4 54 5 12	26
27	4 17	6 10	7 54	19 17	5.9	10 33	4 22	9 57	5 28 5 44	27
28	4 18	6 10	7 53	19 4	6.9	11 44	5 2	10 7	6 3 6 19	28
29	4 20	6 8	7 51	18 50	☾	0 a 56	5 44	10 19	6 35 6 56	29
30	4 21	6 6	7 50	18 35	8.9	2 12	6 29	10 35	7 14 7 36	30
31	4 23	6 4	7 48	18 21	9.9	3 31	7 19	10 58	8 3 8 34	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Annual License to be taken out by Hawkers and Pedlars.

1. Lammas, Scotch Quarter-Day.

3. Daventry fair—horses, cattle, sheep.

5. Northampton—horses.

5 and 12. (Two first Sundays) Borough and county lists to be affixed to church doors.

12. Britford fair—sheep and horses.

20. Last day for leaving with overseers objections to county electors.

21. Horncastle fair—horses and cattle.

22. Ipswich—lambs and horses.

23. Bedford—black cattle, sheep, and horses.

23. Last day for service of objections on electors in counties or their tenants, and for service on overseers of objections to borough electors, also the last day to claim as borough electors.

26. Northampton fair—horses.

29. Overseers of parishes and townships to send lists of electors and number of objections to the high constable of their hundreds.

31. All taxes and rates payable on March 1st must be paid on or before this day by persons claiming to be enrolled as Burgesses under the new Municipal Corporations Act.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

PROPER LESSONS, MORNING.

Aug. 5	8th Sunday after Trinity.....	1 Kings 13.....	Acts 3
" 12	9th	" 18	" 10
" 19	10th	" 21	" 17
" 26	11th	2 Kings 5	" 24

PROPER LESSONS, EVENING.

1 Kings 17.....	Heb. 8.
" 19	James 2.
" 22	1 Peter 4.
2 Kings 9	1 John 3.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.
1 W	213	Lammas Day
2 Th	214	. . . . .
3 F	215	. . . . .
4 S	216	. . . . .
5 S	217	8 Sunday after Trinity.
6 M	218	. . . . .
7 Tu	219	. . . . .
8 W	220	. . . . .
9 Th	221	. . . . .
10 F	222	. . . . .
11 S	223	Dog-days end. Half-Quar.
12 S	224	9 Sunday after Trinity.
13 M	225	Grouse shooting begins.
14 Tu	226	[Dow. Q. Adelaide b. 1792]
15 W	227	. . . . .
16 Th	228	. . . . .
17 F	229	Duchess of Kent born 1786
18 S	230	. . . . .
19 S	231	10 Sunday after Trinity.
20 M	232	. . . . .
21 Tu	233	. . . . .
22 W	234	. . . . .
23 Th	235	. . . . .
24 F	236	St. Bartholomew . . .
25 S	237	. . . . .
26 S	238	11 Sunday after Trinity
27 M	239	. . . . .
28 Tu	240	. . . . .
29 W	241	. . . . .
30 Th	242	. . . . .
31 F	243	. . . . .

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Leo and Virgo, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 1st at 8h 8m A.M. in conjunction with a Leonis (Regulus) at 0° 42' N.; on the 19th at 2h 56m P.M., with Jupiter at 2° 49' S.

Venus, in the constellations Gemini and Cancer, is a morning star throughout; on the 11th at 0h 14m P.M. in conjunction with δ Geminorum at 0° 20' S.

Mars, in the constellation Gemini, is a morning star throughout the month; on the 3rd at 2h 12m A.M., in conjunction with μ Geminorum at 1° 18' N.; on the 23rd at 4h 15m A.M., with δ Geminorum at 0° 55' N.

Jupiter, in the constellations Leo and Virgo, on the 15th passes the meridian at 1h 55m P.M., and sets 8h 22m.

Saturn, in the constellation Libra, on the 15th passes the meridian at 5h 48m P.M., in quadrature with the sun at 8h 27m, and sets at 10h 25m.

Uranus, in the constellation Aquarius, passes the meridian on the 15th at 1h 20m A.M.

The *Moon* on the 1st at 6h 7m A.M., in conjunction with a Scorpii (Antares) at 0° 3' N.; on the 7th at 7h 33m P.M., with Uranus, at 1° 25' S.; on the 14th at 0h 41m A.M., with a Tauri (Aldebaran) at 10° 14' N.; on the 16th at 0h 27m P.M., with Mars, at 4° 31' N.; on the 17th at 7h 10m A.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux) at 1° 45' S.; and at 9h 27m with Venus, at 5° 13' N.; on the 20th at 4h 17m A.M., with a Leonis (Regulus), at 3° 55' N.; on the 22nd at 8h 36m A.M., with Jupiter, at 0° 1' S.; and at 1h 26m P.M., with Mercury, at 3° 5' N.; on the 24th at 7h 21m P.M., with a Virginis (Spica) at 1° 4' N.; on the 27th at 1h 33m P.M., with Saturn, at 6° 11' S.; on the 28th at 2h 33m P.M., with a Scorpii (Antares), at 0° 7' S.

The *Constellations* Cepheus, the west part of Pegasus, Aquarius, and the east part of Capricornus, are on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of the Satellites of Jupiter.

Not one visible at Greenwich this month.

Hebrew Calendar.

1838.	5593.
Aug. 1	10 Ab.
6	15 Tubbah. Lit-
22	1 Elul.
28	7 Dedication of the Walls by Nehemiah.

Mohammedan Calendar.

1838.	Hegira, 1254.
Aug. 1	10
4	13
5	14
6	15
11	20
22	1 Jomadhi II.

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

Barometer. Ins.	Thermometer. °
Mean height . . . 29.891	Mean temperature 61.6
Highest 30.260	Highest 82
Lowest 29.350	Lowest 41
Hygrometer. °	Radiation.
Mean dew-point . . 55.3	Mean great. of Sun 33.1
Highest 69	Greatest power . . 59
Lowest 46	Mean cold of ter. . 5.2
Mean dryness . . . 6.3	Greatest do. . . . 12
Mean greatest do. of day 12.4	Mean qty. of rain 1.453
Greatest dryness 29	Mean of evap. . . 2.327

Table of the Winds.

Days. Dew-P.	Days. Dew-P.
N. 1 55° 5	S. 24 63°
N.E. 24 53	S.W. 6 58 .5
E. 14 55 .5	W. 114 55
S.E. 3 60	N.W. 3 53

The temp. is but little reduced, owing to the prevalence of hot nights. The action of the sun's rays is assisted by the warm earth, which radiates heat.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full 5th day, 10h. 26m. aftern.
 Last Quart. . 12th day, 1h. 28m. aftern.
 New 20th day, 4 h. 26m. morn.
 First Quart. . 28th day, 8h. 55m. morn.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's deer.	Day br.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	15 23	1 11	1 23	10 40	15 47"
6	15 6	1 28	1 43	10 20	15 48
11	14 49	1 45	2 6	10 1	15 49
16	14 31	2 3	2 22	9 44	15 50
21	14 13	2 21	2 37	9 27	15 51
26	13 55	2 39	2 50	9 11	15 52

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
			Clock	bef. Sun.							Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m.	m. s.			h. m.	° /		h. m.	h. m.	b. m.	h. m.	h. m.	1
	4 24	6 1			7 47	18 N 6	10.9	4 a 5	8 a 13	11 a 33	9 7	9 44	
2	4 26	5 57			7 45	17 51	11.9	6 1	9 12	morn.	10 23	11 2	2
3	4 27	5 53			7 43	17 35	12.9	6 58	10 14	0 24	11 42	—	3
4	4 29	5 48			7 42	17 19	13.9	7 38	11 16	1 35	0 15	0 47	4
5	4 30	5 43			7 40	17 3	14.9	8 6	morn.	3 1	1 14	1 41	5
6	4 32	5 37			7 38	16 47	15.9	8 26	0 15	4 35	2 5	2 29	6
7	4 34	5 30			7 36	16 30	16.9	8 41	1 11	6 10	2 52	3 14	7
8	4 35	5 23			7 35	16 14	17.9	8 54	2 3	7 41	3 36	3 56	8
9	4 37	5 15			7 33	15.56	18.9	9 6	2 53	9 10	4 17	4 40	9
10	4 38	5 7			7 31	15.39	19.9	9 20	3 43	10 38	5 0	5 21	10
11	4 40	4 58			7 29	15 21	20.9	9 36	4 33	0 a 6	5 43	6 5	11
12	4 41	4 48			7 27	15 4	21.9	9 56	5 24	1 33	6 28	6 50	12
13	4 43	4 38			7 25	14 45	22.9	10 21	6 18	2 58	7 14	7 42	13
14	4 45	4 27			7 23	14 27	23.9	11 4	7 13	4 16	8 10	8 46	14
15	4 46	4 16			7 21	14 8	24.9	11 57	8 10	5 21	9 27	10 12	15
16	4 48	4 5			7 19	13 50	25.9	morn.	9 6	6 8	10 56	11 41	16
17	4 49	3 53			7 17	13 31	26.9	1 4	10 0	6 42	—	0 16	17
18	4 51	3 40			7 15	13 11	27.9	2 18	10 51	7 6	0 48	1 14	18
19	4 52	3 27			7 13	12 52	28.9	3 34	11 38	7 23	1 37	2 0	19
20	4 54	3 13			7 11	12 32	29.9	4 49	0 a 21	7 35	2 9	2 37	20
21	4 56	2 59			7 9	12 12	1.3	6 2	1 2	7 46	2 54	3 12	21
22	4 57	2 45			7 7	11 52	2.3	7 12	1 41	7 53	3 26	3 39	22
23	4 59	2 30			7 5	11 32	3.3	8 22	2 20	8 5	3 55	4 8	23
24	5 0	2 14			7 3	11 12	4.3	9 31	2 59	8 14	4 21	4 38	24
25	5 2	1 58			7 1	10 51	5.3	10 42	3 40	8 26	4 52	5 6	25
26	5 4	1 42			6 59	10 30	6.3	11 56	4 23	8 40	5 22	5 37	26
27	5 5	1 25			6 57	10 9	7.3	0 a 13	5 10	8 53	5 54	6 11	27
28	5 7	1 8			6 54	9 48	8.3	2 30	6 1	9 27	6 29	6 49	28
29	5 8	0 51			6 52	9 27	9.0	3 44	6 57	10 9	7 14	7 42	29
30	5 10	0 38			6 50	9 5	10.3	4 46	7 56	11 7	8 16	8 58	30
31	5 12	0 15			6 48	8 44	11.3	5 33	8 57	morn.	9 47	10 32	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. British Museum closes.
- 2 and 9. (Two Sundays preceding the 15th)
- Lists of objections to county electors, and also claims and objections respecting borough lists, to be affixed to church doors.
- 4, 5. Barnet fair—Welsh cattle and horses.
5. Overseers of Parishes and Boroughs to make out ‘Burgess Lists’ under Municipal Reform Act, which must be delivered to Town-Clerk this day.
8. Town-Clerk in Boroughs to cause the *Burgess Lists* to be fixed in some public place in the Borough from this day till 15th. Holiday at Stamp and Taxes Office. British Museum opens, from 10 till 4; Reading Room, 9 till 4.
15. Claims of persons omitted in the *Burgess*

Lists and objections to persons improperly inserted therein, to be given to the Town-Clerk in writing on or before this day; notice of the objection to be also given to the person objected to.

21. Reading—cheese, &c.

Way-wardens.—On the 22nd of September, unless Sunday, and then the day after, the constables, &c., churchwardens, surveyors, and rated householders, are to meet and prepare lists for the selection, by the justices, of way-wardens or surveyors of highways.

24. Lists of claimants and of persons objected to, to be fixed by Town-Clerk in some public place of each Borough from this day till Oct. 1.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

PROPER LESSONS, MORNING.

Sept. 2	12th Sunday aft. Trinity....	2 Kings 10.....	Matt. 3
9	13	Jerem. 5	19
16	14	Jerem. 5	17
23	15	Ezekiel 2	35
30	16	Ezekiel 2	Mark 3

PROPER LESSONS, EVENING.

2 Kings 18	Romans 3.
98	10.
Jerem. 22	1 Cor. 1.
36	8.
Ezekiel 13	15.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.
1 S	244	Partridge-shooting beg.
2 S	245	12 Sunday after Trinity
3 M	246	. . . . .
4 Tu	247	. . . . .
5 W	248	. . . . .
6 Th	249	. . . . .
7 F	250	. . . . .
8 S	251	. . . . .
9 S	252	13 Sunday after Trinity
10 M	253	. . . . .
11 Tu	254	. . . . .
12 W	255	Ember Week.
13 Th	256	. . . . .
14 F	257	Salm.-Fish. in Scot. ends
15 S	258	. . . . .
16 S	259	14 Sunday after Trinity
17 M	260	. . . . .
18 Tu	261	. . . . .
19 W	262	. . . . .
20 Th	263	. . . . .
21 F	264	St. Matthew.
22 S	265	[Quarter begins
23 S	266	15 Sun. after Trin. Autum.
24 M	267	. . . . .
25 Tu	268	. . . . .
26 W	269	. . . . .
27 Th	270	. . . . .
28 F	271	. . . . .
29 S	272	MICHAELMAS DAY
30 S	273	16 Sunday after Trinity

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Virgo and Leo, is an evening star in the beginning of the month; on the 19th, at 9h 45m A.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun; in the latter end a morning star. On the 5th, at 8h 39m P.M., stationary; on the 15th, at 6h 12m P.M., in conjunction with Jupiter at 5° 18' S.; on the 27th, at 6h 6m P.M., stationary.

Venus, in the constellation Leo, is a morning star throughout the month; on the 14th, at 10h 55m A.M., in conjunction with α Leonis (Regulus), at 0° 34' N.

Mars, in the constellations Gemini and Cancer, is a morning star throughout the month; on the 15th, rises at 6h 38m A.M. On the 24th, at 5h 1m A.M., in conjunction with δ Cancri, at 1° 4' N.

Jupiter, in the constellation Virgo, on the 15th passes the meridian at 0h 17m; on the 22nd, at 4h 24m P.M., in conjunction with the sun.

Saturn, in the constellation Libra, on the 15th passes the meridian at 3h 52m P.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Aquarius, on the 15th passes the meridian at 11h 10m P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 2nd, at 9h 49m P.M., in conjunction with δ Capricornii (Deneb Algedi), at 1° 6' S.; on the 4th, at 4h 12m A.M., with Uranus, at 1° 28' S.; on the 13th, at 0h 44m P.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at 1° 39' S.; on the 14th, at 4h 9m A.M., with Mars, at 3° 54' N.; on the 16th, at 10h 16m A.M., with α Leonis (Regulus), at 2° 57' N., and at 3h 52m P.M., with Venus, at 2° 6' N.; on the 18th, at 7h 38m P.M., with Mercury, at 4° 20' N.; on the 19th, at 3h 18m A.M., with Jupiter, at 0° 39' S.; on the 21st, at 1h 31m A.M., with α Virginis (Spica), at 1° 0' N.; on the 22nd, at 11h 7m P.M., with 2 α Libræ (Zuben el Chamali), at 3° 36' S.; on the 23rd, at 11h 30m P.M., with Saturn, at 6h 15m S.; on the 24th, at 9h 21m P.M. with α Scorpii (Antares), at 0° 12' S.; on the 30th, at 8h 17m A.M., with δ Capricornii (Deneb Algedi), at 1° 7' S.

The *Constellation Pegasus* is on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

The *Satellites of Jupiter* are not visible this month, Jupiter being too near to the sun

Hebrew Calendar.		Mohammedan Calendar.	
1838.	5598.	1838.	Hegira, 1251.
Sept. 1	11 Elul.	Sept. 1	11
7	17 } Expulsion o.	3	13
	1 } the Greeks.		
20	1 Tisri.	4	14
	{ Feast of the New	5	15
	Year, 5599.		
21	2 { Second day.	20	1 Regeb.
23	4 { Fast. Death		
	of Gedaliah.		
29	10 { Fast. Day of		
	Atoneinent.		

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

Barometer. Ins.		Thermometer. °	
Mean height	29.931	Mean temperature	57.8
Highest	30.410	lighest	76
Lowest	29.410	Lowest	36
Hygrometer. °		Radiation.	
Mean dew-point.	52.3	Mean great. of Sun	32.7
Highest	66	Greatest power	54
Lowest	37	Mean cold of after.	5.4
Mean dryness.	5.5	Greatest do.	13
Mean greatest do.		Inches.	
of day	11.1	Mean qty. of rain	2.193
Greatest dryness	20	Mean of evap.	2.620

Table of the Winds.

Days. Dew-P.		Days. Dew-P.	
N.	2 45°	S.	1 61°
N.E.	4 50	S.W.	6 51
E.	1 52	W.	6 54
S.E.	4 56	N.W.	6 49.5

The reduction of temp. begins to be sensibly felt; but still less during the night than the day. At the latter part of this month, or the beginning of the next, the equinoctial gales may be expected. The changes of the barometer are great and sudden.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full..... 4th day, 6h. 18m. morn.
 Last Quarter, 10th day, 10h. 9m. aftern.
 New 18th day, 8h. 45m. aftern.
 First Quarter, 26th day, 9h. 53m. aftern.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day br.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	13 33	3 1	3 5	8 53	15° 53''
6	13 13	3 21	3 17	8 38	15 54
11	12 54	3 40	3 29	8 24	15 56
16	12 35	3 59	3 39	8 10	15 57
21	12 15	4 19	3 49	7 56	15 58
26	11 56	4 38	3 53	7 43	16 0

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time.		Sun sets.		Sun's Dec.		Moon's Age.	Moon rises.		Soutbing of the Moon.		Moon sets.		High Water, London Bridge.		Day.	
			Clock aft.	Sun.												Morn.	Aftern.		
1	h.	m.	m.	s.	h.	m.	°	'		h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	1	
2	5	13	0	4	6	46	3n	22	12.3	6 a	5	9 a	57	0m	27	11	20	11 59	2
3	5	15	0	23	6	43	8	0	13.3	6	23	10	54	1	58	—	—	0 32	3
4	5	16	0	42	6	41	7	38	14.3	6	46	11	48	3	33	0	59	1 25	4
5	5	18	1	1	6	39	7	16	15.3	7	0	morn.		5	7	1	49	2 13	5
6	5	20	1	21	6	37	6	54	16.3	7	13	0	41	6	40	2	33	2 53	6
7	5	21	1	41	6	34	6	32	17.3	7	26	1	32	8	11	3	14	3 34	7
8	5	23	2	1	6	32	6	9	18.3	7	41	2	23	9	42	3	53	4 14	8
9	5	24	2	21	6	30	5	47	19.3	8	0	3	16	11	13	4	33	4 52	9
10	5	26	2	42	6	28	5	24	20.3	8	24	4	10	0 a	43	5	13	5 34	10
11	5	28	3	2	6	25	5	1	21.3	9	1	5	7	2	5	5	56	6 19	11
12	5	29	3	23	6	23	4	39	22.3	9	51	6	5	3	16	6	42	7 9	12
13	5	31	3	44	6	21	4	16	23.3	10	54	7	2	4	9	7	41	8 21	13
14	5	32	4	5	6	18	3	53	24.3	morn.		7	57	4	46	9	8	9 58	14
15	5	34	4	26	6	16	3	30	25.3	0	7	8	48	5	11	10	45	11 31	15
16	5	36	4	47	6	14	3	7	26.3	1	22	9	36	5	30	—	—	0 8	16
17	5	37	5	8	6	12	2	44	27.3	2	38	10	20	5	44	0	39	1 1	17
18	5	39	5	29	6	9	2	20	28.3	3	51	11	2	5	53	1	23	1 42	18
19	5	40	5	50	6	7	1	57	29.3	5	2	11	41	6	5	1	56	2 12	19
20	5	42	6	11	6	5	1	34	0.6	6	11	0 a	20	6	14	2	26	2 42	20
21	5	44	6	32	6	2	1	10	1.6	7	20	0	59	6	23	2	57	3 9	21
22	5	45	6	52	6	0	0	47	2.6	8	31	1	39	6	34	3	23	3 36	22
23	5	47	7	13	5	58	0	24	3.6	9	44	2	21	6	47	3	49	4 2	23
24	5	48	7	34	5	55	0	0	4.6	11	0	3	6	7	3	4	16	4 32	24
25	5	50	7	55	5	53	0s	23	5.6	0 a	16	3	55	7	27	4	46	4 59	25
26	5	52	8	15	5	51	0	47	6.6	1	30	4	48	8	3	5	18	5 34	26
27	5	53	8	36	5	49	1	10	7.6	2	36	5	45	8	51	5	54	6 15	27
28	5	55	8	56	5	46	1	33	8.6	3	27	6	43	10	4	6	38	7 11	28
29	5	57	9	16	5	44	1	57	9.6	4	4	7	41	11	26	7	51	8 37	29
30	5	58	9	36	5	42	2	20	10.6	4	30	8	38	morn.		9	26	10 16	30
31	6	0	9	55	5	39	2	44	11.6	4	49	9	32	0	58	11	4	11 40	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Mayor and assessors to hold an open court to revise the *Burgess Lists* under the Municipal Reform Act, some time between the 1st and 15th Oct.; three clear days' notice of such court being given. The revised list to be kept by the Town-Clerk, and persons therein entered to be entitled to vote, according to the Act, from the 1st of Nov.

2. Howden fair—horses.

10. Half-yearly dividend on various descriptions of Stock becomes due.

10. Annual licence to be taken out by Bankers, or other persons issuing promissory notes for money, payable to the bearer on demand, and allowed to be re-issued.

10. Leicester fair—cheese and cattle.
10. Uxbridge—horses, cows, and sheep.
10. Weyhill—sheep.
11. Holbench—horses.

13. Fire Insurance due at Michaelmas must be paid by this day, or the policy becomes void.

15. Quarter Sessions commence in this week. Accounts of way-wardens (or highway surveyors) to be produced at a parish meeting, to be held within 15 days before the special sessions, in the week next after the Michaelmas quarter session.

19. Market-Harborough—horses, cattle, &c.

20. Devizes fair—sheep, hogs, &c.

29. Horncastle—horses and cattle.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

PROPER LESSONS, MORNING.

Oct. 7	17th Sunday aft. Trin....	Ezekiel 14.....	Mark 10
14	18th	" 20....	Luke 1 to 39
21	19th	" Daniel 3	" 7
28	20th	" Joel 2	" 14

PROPER LESSONS, EVENING.

Ezekiel 18.....	2 Cor. 6.
" 24	" 13.
Daniel 6	Ephes 1.
Micah 6	Philip. 2.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.
1 M	274	Pheasant-shooting beg.
2 Tu	275	.
3 W	276	.
4 Th	277	.
5 F	278	.
6 S	279	.
7 S	280	17 Sunday after Trinity.
8 M	281	.
9 Tu	282	.
10 W	283	Ox. & Cam. Mich. Terms b.
11 Th	284	Old Michaelmas Day
12 F	285	.
13 S	286	.
14 S	287	18 Sunday after Trinity
15 M	288	.
16 Tu	289	.
17 W	290	.
18 Th	291	St. Luke
19 F	292	.
20 S	293	.
21 S	294	19 Sunday after Trinity
22 M	295	.
23 Tu	296	.
24 W	297	.
25 Th	298	.
26 F	299	.
27 S	300	[St. Simon and St. Jude
28 S	301	20 Sunday after Trinity
29 M	302	.
30 T	303	.
31 W	304	.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Leo and Virgo, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 12th, at 6h 4m A.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at 0° 58' N.

Venus, in the constellations Leo and Virgo, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 13th, at 3h 49m P.M., in conjunction with Jupiter at 0° 28' N.

Mars, in the constellations Cancer and Leo, rises from 0h 29m to 0h 9m A.M. throughout the month; on the 30th, at 10h 52m A.M., in conjunction with α Leonis (Regulus), at 1° 14' N.

Jupiter, in the constellation Virgo, on the 15th passes the meridian at 10h 43m A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Libra, on the 15th passes the meridian at 2h 5m P.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Aquarius, on the 13th passes the meridian at 9h 8m P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 1h 30m P.M., in conjunction with *Uranus*, at 1° 35' S.; on the 10th, at 7h 3m P.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at 1° 38' S.; on the 12th, at 7h 58m P.M., with *Mars*, at 2° 41' N.; on the 13th, at 4h 16m P.M. with α Leonis (Regulus) at 2° 57' N.; on the 16th, at 10h 6m P.M., with *Jupiter*, at 1° 17' S.; on the 17th, at 6h 6m A.M., with *Venus*, at 2° 6' S.; and at 2h 19m P.M., with *Mercury*, at 2° 54' S.; on the 18th, at 7h 33m A.M., with α Virginis (Spica), at 1° 1' N.; on the 20th, at 4h 48m A.M., with α Libræ (Zuben el Chamali) at 3° 53' S.; on the 21st, at 10h 14m A.M., with *Saturn*, at 6° 15' S.; on the 22nd, at 3h 0m A.M., with α Scorpil (Antares) at 0° 9' S.; on the 27th, at 4h 52m P.M., with δ Capricorni (Deneb Algedi) at 1° 3' S.; on the 28th at 9h 55m P.M. with *Uranus*, at 1° 36' S.

The *Constellations* Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pisces, and Cetus, are on the meridian about midnight in the middle, and Aries at the end of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

The *Satellites* are not visible until the 18th day of this month, Jupiter being too near to the sun.

First Satellite. 30th, 1m at 5h 54m 42s A.M.

Hebrew Calendar.	
1838.	5559.
Oct. 1	12 Tisri.
4	15 } Feast of Tabernacles.
5	16 } Second day.
18	21 } Feast of Branches.
11	22 } End of the Feast of Tabernacles.
12	23 } Feast of the Law.
20	1 Heshvan.

Mohammedan Calendar.	
1838.	Hegira, 1254.
Oct. 1	12
2	13 } Fortunate Days.
3	14 } Days.
4	15 } Day of Victory.
16	27 } Exaltation of Mahomet
20	1 Shaban.

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

Barometer. Ins.		Thermometer. °	
Mean height	29.774	Mean temperature	43.9.
Highest	30.610	Highest	68
Lowest	28.740	Lowest	27
Hygrometer. °		Radiation.	
Mean dew-point.	44.8	Mean great. of Sun	27.5
Highest	66	Greatest power	43
Lowest	32	Mean cold of ter.	4.8
Mean dryness	4.1	Greatest do.	11
Mean greatest do.		Inches.	
of day	4.5	Mean qty. of rain	2.073
Greatest dryness	15	Mean of evap.	1.483

Table of the Winds.

Days. Dew P.		Days. Dew-P	
N.	3 380.5	S.	24 530.5
N.E.	34 41.5	S.W.	54 50.5
E.	2 45.5	W.	5 46.5
S.E.	34 49	N.W.	64 43

The moisture of the atmosphere increases, and evaporation diminishes; and by increasing clouds, the effect of radiation is greatly reduced.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full 3rd day, 2h. 46m. aftern.
 Last Quart. 10th day, 10h. 25m. morn.
 New 18th day, 2h. 25m. aftern.
 First Quart. 26th day, 8h. 53m. morn.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	11 36	4 58	4 8	7 31	16' 1"
6	11 16	5 18	4 17	7 18	16 2
11	10 57	5 37	4 25	7 8	16 4
16	10 37	5 57	4 34	6 57	16 5
21	10 18	6 16	4 42	6 47	16 6
26	9 59	6 35	4 50	6 37	16 8

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
			Clock after Sun.								Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	o /	12.6	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	1
2	6 1	10 14	5 37	3s 7	5 35	3 30	13.6	5 a 4	10 a 25	2m 29	— —	0 13	2
3	6 3	10 33	5 35	3 30	5 33	3 54	14.6	5 17	11 16	4 2	0 38	1 1	3
4	6 5	10 52	5 33	3 54	5 30	4 17	15.6	5 30	morn.	5 34	1 24	1 44	4
5	6 6	11 11	5 30	4 17	5 26	4 40	16.6	5 45	0 8	7 7	2 5	2 25	5
6	6 8	11 29	5 28	4 40	5 24	5 3	17.6	6 2	1 1	8 40	2 46	3 5	6
7	6 10	11 46	5 26	5 3	5 21	5 49	18.6	6 25	1 56	10 13	3 26	3 46	7
8	6 11	12 4	5 24	5 26	5 19	6 12	19.6	6 57	2 54	11 44	4 6	4 26	8
9	6 13	12 21	5 21	5 49	5 17	6 35	20.6	7 43	3 54	1 a 3	4 47	5 10	9
10	6 15	12 37	5 19	6 12	5 15	6 58	21.6	8 42	4 53	2 4	5 31	5 56	10
11	6 16	12 53	5 17	6 35	5 13	7 20	22.6	9 55	5 51	2 48	6 21	6 46	11
12	6 18	13 8	5 15	6 58	5 10	7 43	23.6	11 8	6 44	3 17	7 22	8 3	12
13	6 20	13 23	5 13	7 20	5 8	8 5	24.6	morn.	7 34	3 38	8 47	9 38	13
14	6 22	13 38	5 10	7 43	5 6	8 28	25.6	0 27	8 19	3 53	10 24	11 6	14
15	6 23	13 52	5 8	8 5	5 4	8 50	26.6	1 40	9 1	4 4	11 40	— —	15
16	6 25	14 5	5 6	8 28	5 2	9 12	27.6	2 51	9 41	4 15	0 9	0 31	16
17	6 27	14 18	5 4	8 50	5 0	9 34	28.6	4 1	10 19	4 24	0 48	1 6	17
18	6 28	14 30	5 2	9 12	4 58	9 56	0.9	5 10	10 58	4 33	1 23	1 38	18
19	6 30	14 42	5 0	9 34	4 55	10 17	1.9	6 19	11 38	4 43	1 53	2 9	19
20	6 32	14 53	4 58	9 56	4 53	10 39	2.9	7 33	0 a 20	4 56	2 22	2 38	20
21	6 34	15 3	4 55	10 17	4 51	11 0	3.9	8 48	1 4	5 11	2 53	3 5	21
22	6 35	15 13	4 53	10 39	4 49	11 22	4.9	10 5	1 52	5 32	3 19	3 33	22
23	6 37	15 22	4 51	11 0	4 47	11 43	5.9	11 20	2 44	6 3	3 47	4 2	23
24	6 39	15 30	4 49	11 22	4 45	12 3	6.9	0 a 28	3 39	6 49	4 20	4 38	24
25	6 41	15 38	4 47	11 43	4 43	12 24	7.9	1 23	4 35	7 50	4 56	5 16	25
26	6 42	15 45	4 45	12 3	4 41	12 45	8.9	2 4	5 32	9 7	5 38	6 1	26
27	6 44	15 52	4 43	12 24	4 39	13 5	9.9	2 33	6 28	10 32	6 25	6 58	27
28	6 46	15 58	4 41	12 45	4 38	13 25	10.9	2 53	7 21	morn.	7 37	8 21	28
29	6 48	16 3	4 39	13 5	4 36	13 45	11.9	3 9	8 12	0 1	9 9	9 55	29
30	6 49	16 7	4 38	13 25	4 34	14 4	12.9	3 22	9 2	1 30	10 35	11 12	30
31	6 51	16 10	4 36	13 45	4 32	14 4		3 35	9 52	2 59	11 40	— —	31
31	6 53	16 13	4 34	14 4	4 30	14 4		3 48	10 44	4 29	0 9	0 29	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Borough Councillors to be elected.
1. Holiday at Bank and South-Sea Transfer Offices.
1. Saffron Walden fair—cows.
5. Beverley—beasts, horses, and sheep.
- 5, 6. Elstow—cattle of all sorts.
6. Newcastle-under-Line—cattle.
7. Rochdale—horses, cattle, and woollen cloths.
8. Cirencester—cattle, sheep, horses, &c.
9. Leeds, cattle, horses, and hardware.
9. Warwick—horses, cows, and sheep.
9. Mayor and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected.
10. Ashby-de-la-Zouch—horses and cows.
11. Martimas, Scotch Quarter-day.
13. Loughborough—horses, cows, and sheep.

13. Farnham—horses and Cattle.
15. *Certificate* to be taken out yearly by any person admitted as an attorney or solicitor, or as a proctor or writer to the signet, or admitted and enrolled as a notary public, and by every sworn clerk, clerks in court, &c.; by any member of an inn of court in England, acting as conveyancer, special pleader, draftsman in equity, not being at the bar.
20. Boston—horses.
22. Guildford—horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs.
23. Gloucester—cattle, pigs, horses, &c.
24. For a month—Harleston, Scotch cattle.
30. Warrington for ten days—horses, horned cattle, and cloth.
30. Wells—oxen, horses, sheep, and hogs.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

PROPER LESSONS, MORNING.

Nov. 4	21st Sunday aft. Trin.	.....	Habak. 2	.....	Luke 20
11	22nd	"	Prov. 2	.....	John 3
18	23rd	"	" 11	.....	" 10
25	24th	"	" 13	.....	" 17

PROPER LESSONS, EVENING.

Proverbs 1	.....	Col. 4.
" 3	.....	2 Thes. 2.
" 12	.....	2 Tim. 1.
" 14	.....	Heb. 1.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.
1 TH	305	<i>All Saints</i>
2 F	306	<i>All Souls.</i> Mich. T. beg.
3 S	307	<i>Princess Sophia</i> born 1777
4 S	308	<i>21 Sunday after Trinity.</i>
5 M	309	<i>Gunpowder Plot</i> 1605.
6 TU	310	. . . . .
7 W	311	. . . . .
8 TH	312	<i>Prss. Aug. Soph. born</i> 1768
9 F	313	<i>Lord Mayor's Day</i> . .
10 S	314	[Martin. Half Quarter.
11 S	315	<i>22 Sun. after Trin. St.</i>
12 M	316	<i>Cambr. Mich. Term</i> div.m.
13 TU	317	. . . . .
14 W	318	. . . . .
15 TH	319	. . . . .
16 F	320	. . . . .
17 S	321	. . . . .
18 S	322	<i>23 Sunday after Trinity</i>
19 M	323	. . . . .
20 TU	324	. . . . .
21 W	325	. . . . .
22 TH	326	<i>St. Cecilia</i>
23 F	327	. . . . .
24 S	328	. . . . .
25 S	329	<i>24 Sunday after Trinity.</i>
26 M	330	<i>Mich. Term</i> ends . .
27 TU	331	. . . . .
28 W	332	. . . . .
29 TH	333	. . . . .
30 F	334	<i>St. Andrew</i>

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations *Libra* and *Scorpio*, on the 1st is a morning star; on the 4th, at 0h 28m P.M., in superior conjunction with the sun, and invisible; in the latter part an evening star.

Venus, in the constellations *Virgo*, *Libra*, and *Scorpio*, is a morning star throughout. On the 29th, at 0h 27m P.M., in conjunction with *Saturn*, at 10° 18' S.

Mars, in the constellation *Leo*, on the 15th passes the meridian at 6h 57m A.M. On the 28th, at 10h 26m A.M., in conjunction with γ Leonis, at 0° 46' N.

Jupiter, in the constellation *Virgo*, on the 15th rises at 3h 15m A.M., and passes the meridian at 9h 4m A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation *Scorpio*, on the 15th passes the meridian at 0h 19m P.M.

Uranus, in the constellation *Aquarius*; on the 15th passes the meridian at 7h 4m P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 5th, at 6h 0m P.M., in conjunction with μ Geminorum at 60° 1' N.; on the 7th, at 3h 9m A.M. with β Geminorum (*Pollux*), at 1° 46' S.; on the 9th, at 11h 12m P.M., with α Leonis (*Regulus*), at 2° 49' N.; on the 10th, at 11h 25m A.M., with *Mars*, at 0° 56' N.; on the 13th, at 4h 40m P.M., with *Jupiter*, at 1° 59' S.; on the 14th, at 2h 16m P.M., with α Virginis (*Spica*), at 0° 59' N.; on the 16th, at 6h 24m P.M., with *Venus*, at 4° 42' S.; on the 17th, at 10h 15m P.M., with *Saturn*, at 6° 16' S.; on the 18th, at 1h 37m A.M., with *Mercury*, at 8° 15' S., and at 8h 56m A.M. with α Scorpii (*Antares*), at 0° 4' S.; on the 23rd, at 11h 8m P.M., with δ Capricorni (*Deneb Algedi*), at 0° 50' S.; on the 25th, at 4h 46m A.M., with *Uranus*, at 1° 25' S.

The Constellations *Perseus* and *Eridanus* are on the meridian at midnight, in the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 15th, Im. at 4h 10m 48s A.M.; 22nd, Im. at 6h 4m 30s A.M.

Second Satellite. 30th, Im. at 6h 6m 33s A.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1838.	5599.
Nov. 1	13 Heshvan.
18	1 Kislev.

Mohammedan Cathedral.

1838.	Hegira, 1254.
Nov. 1	13 { Fortunate
2	14 { Days.
3	15 { Barab's Night.
18	1 { Ramadan.
	{ Month of
	{ Abstinence.
30	13 { Fortunate
	{ Day.

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

Barometer, Ins.	Thermometer, °
Mean height . . . 29.776	Mean temperature 42.9
Highest 30.270	Highest 62
Lowest 29.080	Lowest 23
Hygrometer, °	Radiation.
Mean dew-point, 40.5	Mean great. of Sun 6.8
Highest 40	Greatest power . 23.5
Lowest 25	Mean cold of aer. 3.6
Mean dryness . . . 2.4	Greatest do. . . 10
Mean greatest do. of day 4.7	Mean of evap. . . 0.770
Greatest dryness . 14	

Table of the Winds.

Days, Dew-P.	Days, Dew-P.
N. 3 38°	S. 3 48°
N.E. . . . 3 37	S.W. . . . 6 47
E. 3 40	W. 5 42
S.E. . . . 2 46	N.W. . . . 5 35.5

This month is dark and dreary, and the atmosphere is saturated with moisture. The comparative warmth of the season is owing to the heat given out by the condensation of vapour into rain, &c.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full 2nd day, 0h. 25m. morn.
 Last Quart. 9th day, 2h. 49m. morn.
 New 17th day, 8h. 2m. morn.
 First Quart. 24th day, 6h. 32m. aftern.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	9 37	6 57	5 0	6 27	16' 9"
6	9 19	7 15	5 7	6 20	16 11
11	9 2	7 32	5 14	6 13	16 12
16	8 47	7 47	5 22	6 7	16 13
21	8 32	8 2	5 29	6 2	16 14
26	8 19	8 15	5 35	5 58	16 15

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.		Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.		High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
			h.	m.									Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	o /	h. m.	14s 24	13 9	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	1
2	6 55	16 15	4 32	14s 43	4 30	14 43	○	4 21	morn.	7 36	6 m 1	0 52	1 14		2
3	6 57	16 16	4 30	15 2	4 28	15 2	15.9	4 52	0 35	9 10	2 18	2 42	3		3
4	6 58	16 16	4 28	15 21	4 27	15 21	16.9	5 31	1 36	10 37	3 3	3 24	4		4
5	7 0	16 16	4 27	15 39	4 25	15 39	17.9	6 27	2 38	11 49	3 45	4 7	5		5
6	7 2	16 14	4 25	15 57	4 23	15 57	18.9	7 36	3 38	0 a 42	4 28	4 51	6		6
7	7 4	16 12	4 23	16 15	4 22	16 15	19.9	8 52	4 35	1 18	5 13	5 37	7		7
8	7 6	16 9	4 22	16 33	4 20	16 33	20.9	10 12	5 27	1 42	6 2	6 29	8		8
9	7 7	16 5	4 20	16 50	4 18	16 50	21.9	11 26	6 15	1 59	7 0	7 36	9		9
10	7 9	16 1	4 18	17 7	4 17	17 7	22.9	morn.	6 58	2 12	8 12	8 51	10		10
11	7 11	15 55	4 17	17 24	4 15	17 24	23.9	0 39	7 39	2 23	9 35	10 10	11		11
12	7 13	15 49	4 15	17 40	4 14	17 40	24.9	1 49	8 18	2 32	10 44	11 17	12		12
13	7 14	15 41	4 14	17 57	4 12	17 57	25.9	2 58	8 57	2 41	11 42	—	13.		13.
14	7 16	15 33	4 12	18 13	4 11	18 13	26.2	4 8	9 36	2 51	0 4	0 25	14		14
15	7 18	15 24	4 11	18 28	4 9	18 28	27.9	5 20	10 17	3 3	0 41	0 59	15		15
16	7 20	15 14	4 9	18 43	4 8	18 43	28.9	6 34	11 1	3 17	1 17	1 33	16		16
17	7 21	15 3	4 8	18 58	4 7	18 58	29.9	7 49	11 48	3 37	1 51	2 6	17		17
18	7 23	14 52	4 7	19 13	4 5	19 13	1.2	9 8	0 a 39	4 5	2 25	2 40	18		18
19	7 25	14 39	4 5	19 27	4 4	19 27	2.2	10 19	1 34	4 47	2 56	3 13	19		19
20	7 26	14 26	4 4	19 41	4 3	19 41	3.2	11 19	2 31	5 44	3 29	3 48	20		20
21	7 28	14 12	4 3	19 54	4 2	19 54	4.2	0 a 5	3 28	6 57	4 4	4 24	21		21
22	7 30	13 57	4 2	20 7	4 1	20 7	5.2	0 35	4 23	8 19	4 46	5 8	22		22
23	7 31	13 41	4 1	20 20	4 0	20 20	6.2	0 59	5 16	9 45	5 31	5 57	23		23
24	7 33	13 25	4 0	20 33	3 59	20 33	7.2	1 15	6 6	11 11	6 25	6 53	24		24
25	7 35	13 8	3 59	20 45	3 58	20 45	8.2	1 28	6 55	morn.	7 28	8 4	25		25
26	7 36	12 50	3 58	20 56	3 57	20 56	9.2	1 41	7 43	0 37	8 42	9 20	26		26
27	7 38	12 31	3 57	21 7	3 56	21 7	10.2	1 53	8 32	2 3	9 55	10 29	27		27
28	7 39	12 12	3 56	21 18	3 54	21 18	11.2	2 7	9 23	3 30	11 0	11 28	28		28
29	7 40	11 52	3 54	21 29	3 53	21 29	12.2	2 25	10 18	5 1	11 57	—	29		29
30	7 41	11 31	3 53	21 39	3 53	21 39	13.2	2 48	11 16	6 33	0 23	0 48	30		30

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Bury St. Edmund's fair—cattle.
1. Rotherham—cattle and horses.
4. Dursley—cattle and pedlery.
4. Atherston fair—horses, cows, and sheep.
6 Bodmin - oxen, sheep, and cloths.
7. Higham Ferrers—horses, horned cattle, and sheep.
7. Cheltenham—cattle and pedlery.
10 and 11 Bewdley—first day, hogs only—2nd day, horned cattle, horses, cheese, &c.
11. Baldock—cheese, &c.
11. Boston—cattle.

9, 10, 11, Bradford, Yorksh.—hogs and pedlery.
14. Thirsk—horned cattle, horses, sheep, &c.
17. Hornsea—horses and cattle.
23. Bridgewater—cattle, &c.
31. *Last day of the year.*—Those who have not been accustomed to keep an account of personal or household expenses should begin from this day. Those in trade who have not been accustomed to take an annual account of stock should begin from this day. Without cash-books and without stock-books, trade is little better than a game of chance.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

PROPER LESSONS, MORNING.				PROPER LESSONS, EVENING.			
Dec. 2	Advent Sunday..	Isaiah t.....	Acts 3	Isaiah 2.....	IIcb. 8.		
9	2nd Sund. in Adv.	" 5	" 9	" 24	James 2.		
16	3rd "	" 25	" 16	" 26	1 Peter 4.		
23	4th "	" 30	" 23	" 32	1 John 3.		
25	Christmas Day..	Isaiah 9 to ver. 8	Luke 2 to ver. 15	Isaiah 7 v. 10 to 17	Tit. 3 vi. 4 to 9.		
30	1st after Christmas	" 37	Acts 27	" 38	3 John.		

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.
1 S	335	. . . . .
2 S	336	<i>Advent Sunday</i> . .
3 M	337	. . . . .
4 Tu	338	. . . . .
5 W	339	. . . . .
6 Th	340	. . . . .
7 F	341	. . . . .
8 S	342	. . . . .
9 S	343	2 <i>Sunday in Advent</i>
10 M	344	Grouse-shooting ends
11 Tu	345	. . . . .
12 W	346	<i>Ember Week</i> . .
13 Th	347	. . . . .
14 F	348	. . . . .
15 S	349	[Mich. Term ends.
16 S	350	3 <i>Sun. in Advent.</i> Camb.
17 M	351	Oxf. Mich. Term ends .
18 Tu	352	. . . . .
19 W	353	. . . . .
20 Th	354	. . . . .
21 F	355	<i>St. Thomas</i> —Shortest Day
22 S	356	Winter Quarter begins
23 S	357	4 <i>Sunday in Advent</i> . .
24 M	358	. . . . .
25 Tu	359	<i>CHRISTMAS DAY</i>
26 W	360	<i>St. Stephen</i>
27 Th	361	<i>St. John</i>
28 F	362	<i>Innocents</i>
29 S	363	. . . . .
30 S	364	1 <i>Sunday after Christmas</i>
31 M	365	. . . . .

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation Sagittarius, is an evening star throughout the month; on the 8th, at 3h 46m P.M., in conjunction with λ Sagittarii, at $0^{\circ} 13' S.$ On the 25th stationary, at 8h 4m A.M.

Venus, in the constellations Scorpio and Sagittarius, is a morning star in the beginning of the month, then invisible to the end; on the 18th, at 2h 15m P.M., in superior conjunction with the sun.

Mars, in the constellations Leo and Virgo, on the 7th, at 8h 48m P.M., in conjunction with σ Leonis, at $0^{\circ} 37' N.$ On the 9th, at 7h 19m A.M., in quadrature with the sun.

Jupiter, in the constellation Virgo, on the 15th rises at 1h 55m A.M., and passes the meridian at 9h 24m.

Saturn, in the constellation Scorpio, on the 15th passes the meridian at 10h 34m A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Aquarius, on the 15th, passes the meridian at 5h 8m P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 4th, at 0h 49m P.M., in conjunction with β Geminorum (Pollux), at $1^{\circ} 58' S.$; on the 7th, at 7h 32m A.M., with α Leonis (Regulus), at $2^{\circ} 33' N.$; on the 9th, at 6h 19m A.M., with Mars, at $1^{\circ} 10' S.$; on the 11th, at 10h 14m A.M., with Jupiter, at $2^{\circ} 44' S.$, and at 10h 1m P.M. with α Virginis (Spica), at $0^{\circ} 47' N.$; on the 13th, at 7h 4m P.M., with 2α Libræ (Zuben el Chamali), at $3^{\circ} 59' S.$; on the 15th, at 11h 45m A.M., with Saturn, at $6^{\circ} 23' S.$, and at 4h 23m P.M., with α Scorpi (Antares), at $0^{\circ} 4' S.$; on the 16th, at 12h 0m P.M., with Venus, at $4^{\circ} 46' S.$; on the 18th, at 3h 6m P.M., with Mercury, at $2^{\circ} 16' S.$; on the 21st, at 4h 40m A.M., with δ Capricorni (Deneb Algedi), at $0^{\circ} 34 S.$; on the 22nd, at 11h 9m A.M., with Uranus, at $1^{\circ} 8' S.$; on the 31st, at 10h 34m P.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at $2^{\circ} 5' S.$

The *Constellation Taurus* is on the meridian at midnight, in the beginning, and Orion and Auriga in the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 8th, Im. at 4h 20m 3s A.M.; 15th, Im. at 6h 13m 34s A.M.; 24th, Im. at 9h 35m 25s A.M.; 21st, Im. at 4h 26m 49s A.M.

Second Satellite. 25th, Im. at 3h 1m 50s A.M.

Third Satellite. 11th, Em. at 4h 59m 33s A.M. 10th, Im. at 6h 6m 56s A.M.

Hebrew Calendar.		Mohammedan Cathedral.	
1838.	5999.	1356.	Hegira, 1254.
Dec. 1	14 Kislev.	Dec. 1	14 } Fortunate
		2	15 } Days.
12	23 { Feast of the	13	1 Shawall (Gd.
	of the Tem.	19	2 } Ba-
18	1 Thebet	29	3 } ram
27	10 { Fast, Siege of	30	4 }
	Jerusalem.	31	11 { . ortunate
31	14	Jan. 1	15 } Days.

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

Barometer. Ins. Thermometer. °
 Mean height . . . 29.693 Mean temperature 39.3
 Highest . . . 30.320 Highest . . . 55
 Lowest . . . 29.120 Lowest . . . 17

Hygrometer. Radiation.
 Mean dew-point. 37.6 Mean great. of Sun 5.4
 Highest . . . 53 Greatest power . 12.5
 Lowest . . . 15 Mean cold of ter. 3.5
 Mean dryness . 1.7 Greatest do. . . 11

Mean greatest do. Inches.
 of day . . . 3.3 Mean qty. of rain 2.426
 Greatest dryness 10 Mean of evap. . 0.516

Table of the Winds.

Days, Dew-P. Days, Dew-P.
 N. . . . 1 31° 5 S. . . . 2 45° 5
 N.E. . . . 24 29 S.W. . . . 8 44
 E. . . . 3 27.5 W. . . . 6 40
 S.E. . . . 4 38 N.W. . . . 4 35

Frosts are seldom of long continuance. The mean temp. of the year is not found to vary, in different years, more than four degrees and a half.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full 1st day, 11h. 34m. morn.
 Last Quarter, 8th day, 10h. 56m. aftern
 New 17th day, 0h. 23m. morn.
 First Quarter, 24th day, 3h. 7m. morn.
 Full 31st day 0h. 35m. morn.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	8 8	8 26	5 41	5 56	16' 15"
6	7 58	8 36	5 47	5 55	16 16
11	7 51	8 43	5 52	5 54	16 17
16	7 47	8 47	5 57	5 55	16 17
21	7 45	8 49	5 59	5 57	16 17
26	7 46	D.in.1	6 2	6 1	16 18

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
	h.	m.	m.	s.					h.	m.		h.	m.	
1	7	45	10	47	3	53	21s 48	○	3	a 22	inorn.	1	14	1
2	7	47	10	24	3	52	21 58	15.2	4	10	0 17	9 26	2 0	2
3	7	48	10	1	3	52	22 6	16.2	5	14	1 20	10 29	2 49	3
4	7	49	9	37	3	51	22 15	17.2	6	30	2 20	11 13	3 33	4
5	7	51	9	12	3	51	22 23	18.2	7	50	3 16	11 42	4 16	5
6	7	52	8	47	3	50	22 30	19.2	9	8	4 6	0 a 2	5 3	6
7	7	53	8	21	3	50	22 37	20.2	10	22	4 52	0 17	5 48	7
8	7	54	7	55	3	49	22 44	21	11	35	5 35	0 29	6 34	8
9	7	56	7	29	3	49	22 50	22.2	morn.	6 15	0 39	7 25	7 55	9
10	7	57	7	1	3	49	22 55	23.2	0	44	6 54	0 48	8 25	10
11	7	58	6	34	3	49	23 1	24.2	1	53	7 33	0 58	9 29	11
12	7	59	6	6	3	49	23 6	25.2	3	4	8 13	1 9	10 31	12
13	8	0	5	37	3	49	23 10	26.2	4	17	8 55	1 23	11 27	13
14	8	1	5	9	3	49	23 14	27.2	5	33	9 41	1 40	—	14
15	8	2	4	40	3	49	23 17	28.2	6	51	10 32	2 5	0 41	15
16	8	2	4	10	3	49	23 20	29.2	8	6	11 26	2 42	1 20	16
17	8	3	3	41	3	49	23 22	30	9	11	0 a 23	3 35	2 1	17
18	8	4	3	11	3	50	23 24	1.5	10	2	1 21	4 44	2 39	18
19	8	5	2	41	3	50	23 26	2.5	10	39	2 18	6 6	3 19	19
20	8	5	2	12	3	50	23 27	3.6	11	3	3 13	7 33	4 1	20
21	8	6	1	42	3	51	23 28	4.5	11	21	4 4	9 0	4 42	21
22	8	7	1	12	3	51	23 23	5.5	11	36	4 53	10 25	5 28	22
23	8	7	0	41	3	52	23 27	6.5	11	48	5 40	11 49	6 17	23
24	8	7	0	11	3	52	23 27	7	12	0	6 27	morn.	7 8	24
25	8	8	bef.	18	3	53	23 25	8.5	0 a 13	7 16	1 15	8 9	8 37	25
26	8	8	0	48	3	54	23 23	9.5	0 28	8 8	2 40	9 11	9 46	26
27	8	8	1	18	3	54	23 21	10.5	3 48	9 3	4 10	10 19	10 54	27
28	8	8	1	47	3	55	23 18	11.5	1 16	10 1	5 38	11 29	—	28
29	8	9	2	17	3	56	23 15	12.5	1 57	11 2	7 2	0 1	0 35	29
30	8	9	2	46	3	57	23 12	13.5	2 54	morn.	8 13	1 0	1 30	30
31	8	9	3	15	3	58	23 8	14.5	4 5	0 3	9 6	1 54	2 18	31

A TABLE OF THE DURATION OF MOONLIGHT AFTER SUNSET AND BEFORE SUNRISE, THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Day of Mth.	January 16 h.	Feb. 14 h.	March 12 h.	April 10 h.	May 8 h.	June 8 h.	July 8 h.	Aug. 10 h.	Sept. 12 h.	October 14 h.	Nov. 12 h.	Dec. 16 h.	Day of Mth.
1	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	1
2	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	2
3	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	3
4	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	4
5	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	5
6	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	6
7	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	7
8	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	8
9	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	9
10	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	10
11	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	11
12	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	12
13	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	13
14	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	14
15	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	15
16	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	16
17	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	17
18	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	18
19	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	19
20	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	20
21	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	21
22	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	22
23	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	23
24	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	24
25	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	25
26	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	26
27	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	27
28	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	28
29	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	29
30	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	30
31	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	☾	31

The figures under the name of each month denote the number of hours nearly between sunset and sunrise. The number of points denote the hours of darkness; and their position indicates, the one before, the other after midnight.

MISCELLANEOUS REGISTER.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUEEN.

ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, born May 24, 1819.

The Queen Dowager.

Adelaide Amelia Louisa Teresa Caroline, widow of the late King, sister of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, born August 13, 1792.

Royal Princes and Princesses.

Augusta Sophia, born Nov. 8, 1763.

Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770; married April 7, 1813, to Frederic Joseph Lewis, Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, who died April 2, 1829.

Ernest Augustus, (King of Hanover), Duke of Cumberland, born June 5, 1771; married May 29, 1815, to Frederica Carolina Sophia, daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and widow of Fred. William, Prince of Solms Braunfels, born March 2, 1778. *Issue*, George Frederick, born May 27, 1819.

Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, born January 27, 1773.

Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, born February 24, 1774; married May 7, 1818, to Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, dau. of the Landgrave of Hesse; born July 25, 1797. *Issue*, George William, March 26, 1819, Augusta Caroline, July 19, 1822; Mary Adelaide, Nov. 27, 1833.

Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, born April 25, 1776.

Sophia, born November 3, 1777.

Cousin to the Royal Princes and Princesses.

Princess Sophia Matilda, of Gloucester, born May 29, 1773.

Her Majesty's Mother.

Victoria Maria Louisa (Princess Dowager of Leiningen) Duchess of Kent, widow of Edward, Duke of Kent, sister of the King of the Belgians, born August 17, 1786.

Present order of succession to the Crown.

Ernest Augustus (King of Hanover), Duke of Cumberland.

The QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD, &c.

Hered. Joint Great Chamberlain of England, Marchioness of Cholmondeley and Lord Willoughby D'Eresby—*Dep.* (for his mother) Marquis of Cholmondeley—*Sec.* Major E. Macarthur.

Hered. Earl Marshal, Duke of Norfolk—*Sec.* Rev. Jas. Dallaway

Lord Steward, Duke of Argyle—*Treasurer*, Earl of Surrey—*Comp.* Rt. Hon. G. S. Byng—*Master of Household*, Sir F. B. Watson—*Sec. to Board of Green Cloth*, Thos. Marrable, esq.

Lord Chamberlain, Marquis Conyngham
Vice-Chamberlain, Lieut.-Col. Lord C. Fitzroy—*Lords in Waiting*, Marquis of

Headfort, Marquis of Queensberry, Viscount Falkland, Viscount Torrington, Lord Byron, Lord Gardner, Lord Lilford, Earl of Uxbridge *Grooms in Waiting*, Sir W. Lumley, Sir R. Otway, Col. T. Armstrong, Hon. C. Murray, Hon. W. Cowper, Sir H. Seton, Sir F. Stovin, H. Rich, esq.—*Extra Groom in Waiting*, General Sir F. A. Wetherall—*Pages of Honour in ordinary*, Rt. Hon. Lord Kilmarnock, C. Ellis, esq., J. C. M. Cowell, esq., G. H. Cavendish, esq.—*Comptroller of Accounts*, W. Martins, esq.—*Keeper of Privy Purse*, Sir Hen. Wheatley—*Master of Ceremonies*, Sir Robert Chester—*Assistant and Marshal*, T. S. Hyde, esq.—*Poet Laureat*, Robert Southey, esq., LL.D.—*Exam. of Plays*, Charles Kemble, esq.—*Principal Portrait Painter*, Sir David Wilkie.

Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Sutherland—*Principal Lady of the Bedchamber*, the Marchioness of Lansdowne—*Ladies of the Bedchamber*, Marchioness of Tavistock, Countess of Charlemont, Countess of Mulgrave, Lady Portman, Lady Lyttelton, Lady Barham, Countess of Durham—*Maid of Honour*, Hon. H. Pitt, Hon. M. Dillon, Hon. C. Cocks, Hon. Miss Cavendish, Hon. M. Paget, Miss Murray, Miss Lister, Miss Spring Rice—*Bedchamber-women*, Lady C. Barrington, Lady H. Clive, Lady C. Copley, Viscountess Forbes, Hon. Mrs. Brand, Lady Gardiner, Hon. Mrs. G. Campbell. *Master of the Horse*, Earl of Albemarle—*Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal*, Hon. F. C. Cavendish—*Equerries in ordinary*, Lt. Col. Hon. C. Grey, Lt. Col. E. Buckley, Hon. Lord Alfred Paget, Col. W. Wemyss.

Master of the Stag Hounds, Earl of Errol
Hereditary Grand Falconer, Duke of St. Alban's

Lord High Almoner, Archbishop of York—*Sec.* Jos. Hanby, esq.

Hereditary Grand Almoner, Marquis of Exeter

Sub. Almoner, Rev. Ed. Goodenough, D.D.

Clerk of the Closet, Bishop of Norwich—*Deputy Clerks of the Closet*, The Dean of Chester, the Dean of Hereford, and the Rev. T. V. Short.

Dean of the Chapel, Bishop of London

Physicians, Sir Henry Hallford, Bt. M.D., Sir James Clarke, Bt. M.D., W. F. Chambers, M.D.

Serjeant Surgeons, Sir Astley P. Cooper, Bt., Sir B. C. Brodie, Bt., Robt. Keate, esq.

Aurist, W. Maule, esq.

Captain of Hon Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, Lord Foley

Captain of Yeomen of Queen's Guard, Earl of Ichester.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain, Earl Howe
Vice Chamberlain and Treasurer, Hon. W. Ashley.
Physicians, Sir H. Halford, Bt. M.D., Sir C. M. Clarke, Bt. M.D.
Physician in ordinary, Sir David Davies.
Apothecary, R. D. Moore, esq.

DUCHESS OF KENT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller, Lieut.-Gen. Wetherall
Equerry and Private Sec., Sir J. Conroy, Bart.
Physician, Isaac Wilson, M.D.
Surgeon, Richard Blagden, esq.

MINISTRY OF ENGLAND.

THE CABINET.

Lord President of the Council, Marquis of Lansdowne
Lord High Chancellor, Lord Cottenham.
First Lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister), Viscount Melbourne
Lord Privy Seal, and Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, Viscount Duncannon
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Rt. Hon. T. Spring Rice

Secretaries of State { *Home Affairs*, Lord John Russell
Foreign Affairs, Viscount Palmerston
Colonial Affairs, Lord Glenelg

President of the Board of Control, Right Hon. Sir J. C. Hobhouse
First Lord of the Admiralty, Earl of Minto
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Holland
President of the Board of Trade, Right Hon. C. P. Thompson
Secretary-at-War—Lord Howick.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

President, Marquis of Lansdowne
Clerks in Ordinary, C. C. F. Greville, esq. and Hon. W. Bathurst
Chief Clerk, J. B. Lennard, esq.

THE PRIVY SEAL.

Lord Privy Seal, Viscount Duncannon
Patent Clerk, J. H. Carles, esq.
Deputy, Mr. Samwell
Patent Clerks on the regulated Establishment, J. G. Donne, esq. Ralph Eden, esq.
Junior Clerk, Mr. Goodwin
Keeper of the Records, Ralph Eden, esq.
Private Secretary to the Lord Privy Seal, F. C. Sheridan, esq.

THE TREASURY.

Lords Commissioners, Viscount Melbourne, Rt. Hon. T. Spring Rice, Lord Seymour, J. Parker, esq., Robert Stewart, esq., Richard More O'Ferrall, esq.
Joint Secretaries, F. T. Baring, esq. and E. J. Stanley, esq.

Assistant Secretary, A. Y. Spearman, esq.
Solicitors, G. Maule, esq. C. Bouchier, esq.
Paymaster of Civil Services, W. Sargent, esq.
Deputy Paymaster, S. Beltz, esq.
Cashier, E. Saunders, esq.
Accountant, E. W. Cleere, esq.

THE EXCHEQUER.

Chancellor, Right Hon. T. Spring Rice
Comptroller, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Newport
Assistant Ditto, Arthur Eden, esq.
Chief Clerk, Ashburnham Bulley, esq.
Accountant, Francis F. Otley, esq.
First Clerk, George Frederick, esq.

EXCHEQUER BILL OFFICE.

Senior Clerk, E. B. Smith, esq.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Senior Clerk, W. Charsley, esq.

SECRETARIES OF STATE'S OFFICES.

Home Affairs—*Principal Secretary*, Lord John Russell—*Under Secs.*, Hon. Fox Maule, S. M. Phillips, esq.
Foreign Affairs—*Principal Secretary*, Viscount Palmerston—*Under Sec.* W. Fox Strangways, esq.
Colonial Affairs—*Principal Secretary*, Lord Glenelg—*Under Secs.*, Sir George Grey, bart., Jas. Stephen, esq.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir J. C. Hobhouse
Secretaries, R. Gordon, esq., Robert Vernon Smith, esq.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty—*Lords Commissioners*, Earl of Minto, Vice-Adm. Sir C. Adam, Rear-Adm. Sir W. Parker, Capt. M. F. Fitzhardinge Berkeley, Capt. Sir E. T. Troubridge, Lord Dalmeny—*Secretaries*, Ch. Wood, esq., Sir John Barrow, Bart.—*Hydrographer*, Capt. F. Beaufort—*Astron. Royal*, Prof. Airy.

The duties of the Navy Pay-Office are transferred to the Pay-Master General's Office, Whitehall.

Civil Departments—*Accountant-Gen.* J. T. Briggs, esq.—*Surveyor*, Capt. Sir Wm. Symonds—*Storekeeper-Gen.* Hon. R. Dundas—*Comptroller of Victualling*, James Meek, esq.—*Physician-Gen.* Sir William Burnett, M.D.

THE ARMY.

War Office—*Secretary at War*, Lord Howick—*Deputy*, L. Sullivan, esq.—*Paymaster-Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir H. Parnell—*Medical Director-Gen.* Sir James McGrigor, bart. M.D.—*Chief Examiner of Army Accounts*, E. Marshall, esq.
Horse Guards—*Commander of the Forces*, Gen. Lord Hill—*Military Secretary*, Maj.-Gen. Lord Fitzroy Somerset—*Adj.-Gen.*, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Macdonald—*Quartermaster-Gen.*, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Wilmoughby Gordon—*Judge Advocate Gen.*, Rt. Hon. Robert Cutlar Fergusson—*Chaplain-Gen.* Rev. Dr. W. Dakins

Ordnance—*Master-Gen.*, Lt.-Gen. Sir R. H. Vivian—*Surveyor-Gen.*, Sir Rufane Donkin—*Clerk of Ordnance*, Sir And. Leith Hay—*Sec. to Board*, R. Byham, esq.

BOARD OF TRADE.

President, Right Hon. C. P. Thomson
Deputy, Right Hon. H. Labouchere.
Secretaries, C. C. F. Greville, esq., Hon. W. Bathurst

Assistant-Secretary, Thomas Lack, esq.
Joint-Assistant Secretary, J. D. Hume, esq

OFFICE OF WOODS, FORESTS, &c.

Commissioners, Viscount Duncannon, Sir B. C. Stephenson, A. Milne, esq.

THE MINT.

Master, Rt. Hon. Henry Labouchere
Deputy, Jas. W. Morrison, esq.
Comptroller, John Tekell, esq.

IRISH OFFICE.

Chief Sec., Lord Morpeth

REVENUE BOARDS.

Customs—*Chairman*, R. B. Dean, esq.—*Deputy*, Hon. E. R. Stewart—*Sec.* C. A. Scovell, esq.

Excise—*Chairman*, Sir F. H. Doyle, bart.—*Deputy*, W. Plunkett, esq.—*Sec.*, John C. Freeling, esq.

Stamps and Taxes.—*Chairman*, John Wood, esq.—*Dep.* John Thornton, esq.—*Sec.*, C. Pressley, esq.

Post Office—*Postmaster-Gen.*, Earl of Lichfield—*Sec.*, W. L. Maberly, esq.—*Sec. in Edinburgh*, Sir E. Lees, bart.—*Sec. in Dublin*, A. Godby, esq.

Board of Audit—*Chairman*, T. G. Larpent, esq.—*Sec.* T. L. Mallet, esq.

THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

* * The titles here given are those by which the noblemen sit in the House of Peers. The family name is not given where it is the same as the title.

Speaker, The Lord High Chancellor Cottenham—*Chairman of Comm.*, E. of Shaftesbury.

Princes of the Blood Royal	3	Peers of Ireland (28 elected for life); } 21
Dukes	21	of whom 7 are British Peers . . . }
Marquises	19	English Archbishops and Bishops . . . 26
Earls	111	Irish representative Archbishops } 4
Viscounts	18	and Bishops }
Barons	196	
Peers of Scotland (elected 1837) . . .	16	Total 435

* Marked thus are Scotch Peers.
o Irish Peers.

a Marked thus are Scotch Represen. Peers.
b Irish Represen. Peers.

ROYAL DUKES.

Cumberland, Prince Ernest Augustus, 1799, o
Sussex, Prince Augustus Fred., 1801, o
Cambridge, Prince Adolphus Fred., 1801

ARCHBISHOPS.

Canterbury, William Howley, 1828
York, Edward Harcourt
Cashel, R. Lawrence, 1822, b.

DUKES.

Beaufort, Henry Somerset, 1682
Bedford, John Russell, 1694
Braodon, Alexander Hamilton, 1711 (Hamilton, D. *)
Buckingham and Chandos, Rich. Grenville, 1822, o
Cleveland, William Harry Vane, 1833
Devonshire, W. Spencer Cavendish, 1694
Dorset, Charles Germaine, 1720
Grafton, George Henry Fitzroy, 1675
Leeds, Geo. Wm. Fred. Osborne, 1694, *
Manchester, William Montagu, 1719
Mariborough, George Churchill, 1702
Newcastle, Henry Pelham Clinton, 1756
Norfolk, Bernard Edward Howard, 1483
Northumberland, Hugh Percy, 1766
Portland, Wm. Henry Cavendish Bentinck, 1716
Richmond, Charles Lennox, 1675, *
Rutland, John Henry Manners, 1703
St. Alban's, William Aubrey de Vere Beauclerk, 1683
Somerset, Edw. Adolph. Seymour, 1547
Sutherland, Geo. Granville Gower, 1833
Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, 1814

MARQUISES.

Abercorn, James Hamilton, 1790, * o
Ailesbury, Charles Bruce, 1821
Ailsa, Arch. Kennedy, 1831 (Cassilis, E. *)
Anglesey, Henry William Paget, 1815
Bath, John Alex. Thynne, 1789
Breadalbane, John Campbell, 1831, *
Bristol, Fred. William Hervey, 1826
Bute, John Stuart, 1796, *
Camden, John Jeffreys Pratt, 1812
Cholmondeley, George Horatio, 1815, o
Exeter, Brownlow Cecil, 1801
Hastings, Geo. Augustus Francis, 1816, o
Hertford, Francis Chas. Conway, 1793, o
Lansdowne, Henry Petty, 1784
Northampton, Spencer Joshua Alwyne Compton, 1812
Salisbury, James Brownlow William Gascoigne-Cecil, 1805
Thomond, William O'Brien, 1800, o b
Townshend, George Ferrars, 1787
Tweeddale, George Hay, 1694, a
Westmeath, Geo. Tho. J. Nugent, 1822, b
Westminster, Robert Grosvenor, 1831
Winchester, Charles Ingoldesby Paulet, 1551

EARLS.

Abergavenny, Henry Neville, 1784
Abingdon, Montagu Bertie, 1682
Airlie, David Ogilby, 1639, a
Albemarle, William Charles Keppel, 1626
Amherst, William Pitt, 1826
Ashburnham, Bertram, 1730
Aylesford, Heneage Finch, 1714
Bandon, James Bernard, 1795, b *

- Bathurst, Henry, 1772
 Beauchamp, John Reginald Beauchamp Pindar, 1815
 Belmore, Somerset Lowry Corry, 1797, *b*
 Berkeley, Cropley, 1679
 Beverley, George Percy, 1790
 Bradford, George Augustus Frederick Henry Bridgman, 1815
 Brownlow, John Cust, 1815
 Buckinghamshire, George Robert Hampden, 1746
 Burlington, George Augustus Henry Cavendish, 1831
 Cadogan, George, 1800
 Caledon, Dupré Alexander, 1800, *b*
 Camperdown, Robert Haldane, 1831
 Cardigan, James Thos. Brudenell, 1661
 Carlisle, George Howard, 1661
 Carnarvon, Hen. John Geo. Herbert, 1793
 Carrick, Somerset Rich. Butler, 1748, *b*
 Cathcart, William Schaw, 1814, *
 Cawdor, John Fred. Campbell, 1827
 Charlemont, Francis William Caulfield, 1760, *b*
 Chesterfield, George Stanhope, 1628
 Chichester, Henry Thomas Pelham, 1801
 Clancarty, Rich. Trench, 1823, *b* (Clancarty, V.)
 Clarendon, John Charles Villiers, 1776
 Cornwallis, James Mann, 1753
 Coventry, William George, 1697
 Cowper, George Augustus Frederick 1718
 Craven, William, 1801
 Dartmouth, William Legge, 1711
 De Grey, Thomas Philip, 1264
 Delawarr, George John West, 1761
 Denbigh, Wm. Basil Percy Fielding, 1622
 Derby, Edward Stanley, 1485
 Devon, William Courtenay, 1554
 Digby, Edward, 1790, *o*
 Doncaster, Walter Francis Scott-Douglas, 1662 (Buccleuch and Queensberry, D. *)
 Ducie, Thomas Morton, 1837
 Durham, John George Lambton, 1833
 Effingham, Kenneth Alexander, 1837
 Egremont, George Wyndham, 1749
 Eldon, John Scott, 1821
 Elgin, Thomas Bruce, 1633, *a*
 Enniskillen, John Willoughby Cole, 1789, *b* (Grinstead, L.)
 Essex, George Capel Coningsby, 1661
 Falmouth, Edward Boscawen, 1821
 Ferrers, Washington Shirley, 1711
 Fitzwilliam, Charles William, 1746, *o*
 Fortescue, Hugh, 1789
 Glengall, Richard Butler, 1816, *b*
 Gosford, Archibald Acheson, 1806, *b*
 Graham, James, 1722 (Montrose, D. *)
 Granville, Frederick John Gower, 1833
 Grey, Charles, 1806
 Guilford, Francis North, 1752
 Harbrough, Robert Sherard, 1719, *o*
 Hardwicke, Charles Philip Yorke, 1754
 Harewood, Henry Lascelles, 1812
 Harrington, Charles Stanhope, 1742
 Harrowby, Dudley Ryder, 1809
 Hillsborough, Arthur Blundell Sandys Trumbull, 1772 (Downshire, M. *o*)
 Home, Alexander Home-Ramey, 1604, *a*
 Howe, Richard William Penn, 1821
 Huntingdon, Francis Theophilus Henry Hastings, 1529
 Ilchester, Hen. Steph. Strangeways, 1756
 Jersey, George Villiers, 1697, *o*
 Kingston, George King, 1821, *o b*
 Leven, David Leslie, 1641, *a*
 Leicester and Holkham, Thomas William Coke, 1837
 Lichfield, Thomas William Anson, 1831
 Limerick, Edmund Henry Pery, 1815, *o b* (Foxford, L.)
 Lindsey, Albemarle Bertie, 1626
 Liverpool, Charles Cecil Cope Jenkinson, 1796
 Lonsdale, William Lowther, 1807
 Lucan, Richard Bingham, 1795, *b*
 Macclesfield, George Parker, 1721
 Mansfield, William Murray, 1792 *
 Malmesbury, James Edw. Harris, 1800
 Manvers, Chas. Herbert Pierrepont, 1800
 Mayo, John Bourke, 1785, *b*
 Minto, Gilbert Kynynmound, 1813
 Morley, John Parker, 1815
 Morton, George Sholto Douglas, 1457, *a*
 Mountcashel, Stephen Moore, 1781, *b*
 Mount-Edgumbe, Rich. Edgumbe, 1780
 Mulgrave, Constantine Henry Phipps, 1812, *o*
 Munster, George Fitz-Clarence, 1831
 Nelson, Horatio Bulton, 1805
 O'Neill, Chas. Henry St. John, 1831, *b*
 Onslow, Arthur George, 1801
 Orford, Horatio Walpole, 1806
 Orkney, Thos. John Fitzmaurice, 1696, *a*
 Oxford and Earl Mortimer, Edw. Harley, 1711
 Pembroke and Montgomery, Robt. Hen. Herbert, 1605.
 Plymouth, Andrew Windsor, 1682
 Pomfret, Geo. Wm. Rich. Fermor, 1721
 Poulett, John, 1706
 Powis, Edward Clive, 1804
 Radnor, William Bouverie, 1765
 Romney, Charles Marsham, 1801
 Ripon, Frederick John Robinson, 1833
 Rosse, Lawrence Parsons, 1806, *b*
 Rosslyn, James Alexander Erskine, 1801
 Saint Germans, William Elliot, 1815
 Sandwich, John William Montagu, 1660
 Scarborough, J. Saville-Lumley-Saunders, 1690, *o*
 Selkirk, Dunbar James Douglas, 1646, *a*
 Shaftesbury, Cropley Cooper, 1672
 Shrewsbury, John Talbot, 1442, *o*
 Somers, John Somers Cocks, 1821
 Spencer, John Charles, 1765
 Stamford and Warrington, Geo. Harry Grey, 1628
 Stanhope, Philip Henry, 1718
 Stradbroke, John Edward Cornwallis Rous, 1821
 Strange, John Murray, 1786 (Atholl, D. *)
 Suffolk and Berkshire, Thomas Howard 1603
 Talbot, Charles Chetwynd, 1784
 Tankerville, Charles Aug. Bennett, 1714
 Thanet, Henry Tufton, 1628
 Vane, Charles William, 1823 (London-derry, M. *o*)
 Verulam, John Walter Grimsten, 1815, * *o*

Waldegrave, John James, 1729
 Warwick and Earl Brooke, Henry Rich.
 Greville, 1747
 Westmoreland, John Fane, 1624
 Wicklow, William Howard, 1793, *b*
 Wilton, Thos. Grosvenor-Egerton, 1801
 Winchelsea and Nottingham, Geo. Wm.
 Hatton, 1628
 Yarborough, Charles Pelham, 1837

VISCOUNTS.

Arbutnot, John, 1641, *a*
 Beresford, William Carr, 1823
 Bolingbroke and St. John, Henry St.
 John, 1712
 Canning, C. J., 1827
 Canterbury, C. M. Sutton, 1835
 Combermere, Stapleton Cotton, 1826
 Doueraile, Hayes, 1785, *b*
 Exmouth, Edward Pellew, 1816
 Gordon, George, 1814 (Aberdeen, E. *)
 Gort, Charles Vereker, 1816, *b*
 Hutchinson, John Hely, 1821 (Donough-
 more, E. o)
 Hereford, Henry Devereux, 1550
 Hawarden, Maule, 1793, *b*
 Lake, Warwick, 1807
 Leinster, Augustus Frederick Fitzgerald,
 1747, *o* (Leinster, D.)
 Lorton, Robert Edward King, 1806, *b*
 Maynard, Henry, 1766
 Melville, Robert Dundas, 1802
 St. Vincent, Edward Jervis, 1801
 Sidmouth, Henry Addington, 1805
 Strathallan, James Drummond, 1686, *a*
 Sydney, John Robert Townshend, 1789
 Torrington, George Byng, 1721

BISHOPS.

Bangor, Christopher Bethell, 1830
 Bath and Wells, Geo. Henry Law, 1824
 Carlisle, Hugh Percy, 1827
 Cashel, R. Laurence, 1822
 Chester, John Bird Sumner, 1828
 Chichester, William Otter, 1836
 Derry, R. Ponsonby, 1828
 Durham, Edward Maltby, 1836
 Ely, Joseph Allen, 1836
 Exeter, Henry Philpotts, 1830
 Gloucester and Bristol, James Henry
 Monk, 1830
 Hereford, Thomas Musgrave, 1837
 Kildare, C. D. Lindsey, 1804
 Lichfield and Coventry, S. Butler, 1836
 Llandaff, Edward Copleston, 1827
 Lincoln, John Kaye, 1827
 London, Chas. James Blomfield, 1828
 Meath, N. Alexander, 1801
 Norwich, Edward Stanley, 1837
 Oxford, Richard Bagot, 1829
 Peterborough, Herbert Marsh, 1819
 Ripon, C. T. Longley, 1836
 Rochester, George Murray, 1827
 St. Asaph, William Carey, 1830
 St. David's, John Banks Jenkinson, 1525
 Salisbury, Edward Denison, 1837
 Winchester, Chas. Rich. Sumner, 1827
 Worcester, Robert James Carr, 1831

BARONS.

Abercromby, George, 1801

Abinger, James Scarlett, 1835
 Alvanley, William Arden, 1801
 Arden, Charles George Perceval, 1802
 Ardrossan, Archibald William, 1806
 (Eglington, E. *)
 Arundell of Wadour, Henry Benedict
 Everard, 1605
 Ashburton, A. Baring, 1835
 Auckland, George Eden, 1793, *o*
 Audley, George John Tucket, 1296
 Bagot, William, 1780
 Barham, Charles Noel, 1805
 Bateman, Wm. Bateman Hanbury, 1837
 Bayning, Henry William Powlett, 1797
 Berners, Robert Wilson
 Berwick, William Hill, 1784
 Bexley, Nicholas Vansittart, 1823
 Bolton, William Powlett, 1797
 Boston, George Irby, 1761
 Boyle, Edmund, 1711 (Cork and Orrery
 E. o)
 Braybrooke, Richard Griffin, 1788
 Brodrick, Geo. 1796 (Midleton, V. o)
 Brougham and Vaux, Henry, 1830
 Byron, George Anson, 1643
 Calthorpe, George, 1796
 Camden, G. C. Pratt, 1835
 Carbery, John Freke, 1715, *b*
 Carleton, Henry. 1786 (Shannon, E. o)
 Carrington, Robert Smith, 1797, *o*
 Carteret, George Thynne, 1784
 Carysfort, John Proby, 1801 (Carysfort,
 E. o)
 Chaworth, John Chambre, 1831 (Meath,
 E. o)
 Churchill, Francis Almeric Spencer, 1815
 Clanbrassill, Robt., 1821 (Roden, E. o)
 Clanwilliam, Richard Meade, 1828 (Clan-
 william, E. o)
 Clements, Nath., 1831 (Leitrim, E. o)
 Clifford of Chudleigh, Hugh Charles, 1672
 Clifton, Edward, 1608 (Darnley, E. o)
 Clinton, Chas. Rodolph Trefusis, 1299
 Cloneurry, Valentine Brown-Lawless,
 1831, *o*
 Colchester, Charles Abbot, 1817
 Colville of Culross, John, 1609, *a*
 Cottenham, Charles Christ. Pepsy, 1836
 Cowley, Henry Wellesley, 1828
 Crewe, John, 1806
 Dacre, Thomas Brand, 1351
 Dalhousie, George Ramsay, 1815 (Dal-
 housie, E. *)
 Delamere, Thomas Cholmondeley, 1821
 Delisle and Dudley, P. C. Sidney, 1835
 Denman, Thomas, 1834
 De Ros, Henry William, 1264
 De Saumarez, James, 1831
 De Tabley, George Lyecester, 1826
 Dinorben, William Lewis Hughes, 1831
 Dorchester, Guy Carleton, 1786
 Dormer, Joseph Thaddeus, 1615
 Dover, Henry Ellis, 1831
 Douglas of Douglas, Archibald, 1790
 Downes, Ulysses Burgh, 1822, *b*
 Dunalley, Henry Prittie, 1800, *b*
 Duncannon, John Wm. Ponsonby, 1834
 Dundas, Lawrence, 1794
 Dunmore, Geo. 1831 (Dunmore, E. *)
 Dunsany, Edward Plunket, 1490, *b*
 Dynevor, George Talbot Rice, 1780

- Ellenborough, Edward Law, 1802
 Erskine, David Montagu, 1806
 Farnborough, Charles Long, 1826
 Farnham, John Barry, 1756, *b*
 Feversham, Charles Duncombe, 1826
 Fife, James, 1827 (Fife, E. o)
 Fingall, Arthur Jas., 1830 (Fingall, E. o)
 Fisherwick, George Augustus, 1796
 (Donegall, M. o)
 Fitzgerald, W. (Vesey), 1835
 Fitzgibbon, John, 1799 (Clare, E. o)
 Foley, Thomas, 1766
 Forbes, James Ochoncar, *before* 1436, *a*
 Forester, John George Weld, 1821
 Gage, Henry Hall, 1790 (Gage, o)
 Gardner, Alan Legge, 1806
 Gifford, Robert Francis, 1824
 Glenelg, Charles Grant, 1835
 Glenlyon, Geo. Aug. Fred. Murray, 1821
 Godolphin, Francis Godolphin Osborne,
 1832
 Granard, Geo. Forbes, 1806 (Granard, E. o)
 Grantley, Fletcher Norton, 1782
 Gray, Francis, 1437, *a*
 Grey of Groby, George Harry, 1832
 Hamilton, Robert Montgomery, 1831
 (Belhaven and Stenton, L. *)
 Harris, William George, 1815
 Hatherton, E. J. Littleton, 1835
 Hawke, Edward William, 1776
 Hay, Thos. Robert, 1712 (Kinnoul, E. *)
 Heytesbury, William A'Court, 1828
 Hill, Rowland, 1814
 Holland, Henry Richard Fox, 1762
 Hopetown and Nidry, John Hope, 1809
 (Hopetoun, E. *)
 Howard de Walden, Ch. Augustus Ellis,
 1597
 Howden, John Francis Caradock, 1831, *o*
 Howland, Francis Russell, 1832
 Hunsdon, Lucius Carey, 1832 (Falk-
 land, V. *)
 Innes, James Henry Robert, 1837 (Rox-
 burgh, D. *)
 Kenlis, Thos., 1831 (Headfort, M. o)
 Kenyon, George, 1788
 Ker, John Wm. Robert 1821 (Lothian,
 M. *)
 Kilnarnock, William Geo. Hay-Carr,
 1831 (Erroll, E. *)
 Kingston, G. King, 1821 (Kingston, E. o.)
 King, William, 1725
 Langdale, Henry Bickersteth, 1836
 Lauderdale, Jas. 1806 (Lauderdale, E. *)
 Lilford, Thomas Atherton Powis, 1797
 Loftus, John Loftus, 1801 (Ely, M. o)
 Lovat, Thomas Alexander Frazer, 1837
 Lovel and Hollaad, John, 1762 (Eg-
 mont, E. o)
 Ludlow, George James, 1831 (Ludlow,
 E. o)
 Lyndhurst, John Singleton Copley, 1827
 Lynedoch, Thomas Graham, 1814
 Lyttelton, George William, 1794, *o*
 Mannes, Thomas Sutton, 1807
 Maryborough, William Pole, 1821
 Melbourne, William Lamb, 1815, *o*
 Meldrum, Geo. 1815 (Aboyne, E. *)
 Melros, Thos., 1827 (Haddington, E. *)
 Mendip, Henry Welbore, 1794 (Clifden,
 V. o)
 Middleton, Henry Willoughby, 1711
 Minster, Francis Nathaniel, 1824 (Co-
 nyingham, M. o)
 Monson, Frederick John, 1728
 Montagu, Henry James Montagu Scott,
 1786
 Montague, Howe Peter Browne, 1806
 (Sligo, M. o)
 Montfort, Henry Bromley, 1741
 Moore, Chas., 1801 (Drogheda, M. o)
 Mostyn, Edward Pryce Lloyd, 1831
 Northwick, John Rushout, 1797
 Oriel, Thomas Henry Skeffington, 1821
 (Ferrard)
 Ormonde, James, 1821 (Ormonde, M. o)
 Paget, Henry, 1832
 Pannure, Wm. Ramsay-Maule, 1831
 Penshurst, Percy Clinton Sydney Smythe,
 1824 (Strangford, V. o)
 Petre, William Francis Henry, 1603
 Ponsonby, Fred., 1749 (Besborough E. o)
 Ponsonby of Imokilly, John, 1806
 Portman, Edward Berkeley, 1837
 Plunket, William Conyngham, 1827
 Poltimore, George Warwick Bampfylde,
 1831
 Prudhoe, Algernon Percy, 1816
 Ranfurly, Thomas Knox, 1826 (Ran-
 furly, E. o)
 Ravensworth, Thos. Hen. Liddell, 1821
 Rayleigh, John James Strutt, 1821
 Reay, Eric Mackay, 1628, *a*
 Redesdale, John Thomas Mitford, 1802
 Ribblesdale, Thomas Lister, 1797
 Rivers, George Pitt, 1776
 Rodney, George, 1782
 Rolle, John, 1796
 Rosebery, Archibald John Primrose, 1828
 (Rosebery, E. *)
 Ross, George, 1815 (Glasgow, E. *)
 Rossie, George William Fox, 1831 (Kin-
 naird, L. *)
 St. Helens, Alleyne Fitzherbert, 1801
 St. John of Bletso, St. Andrew Beau-
 champ, 1558
 Saltersford, James George, 1796 (Cour-
 toun, E. o)
 Saltoun, Alex. George Frazer, 1445, *a*
 Sandys, Arthur Hill, 1802
 Saye and Sele, Gregory William Fiennes,
 1603
 Scarsdale, Nathaniel Curzon, 1761
 Seaford, Charles Rose Ellis, 1826
 Sefton, William Philip Molyneux, 1831
 (Sefton, E.)
 Segrave, William Fitzhardinge Berkeley,
 1831
 Selsey, John Henry Peachey, 1794
 Sheffield, Geo. Augustus Fred. Charles,
 1802 (Sheffield, E. o)
 Sherborne, John Dutton, 1784
 Sinclair, Charles, 1449, *a*
 Skelmersdale, Edw. Wilbraham, 1828
 Solway, Chas., 1833 (Queensberry, M. *)
 Somerhill, Ulrick John De Burgh, 1826
 (Clanricarde, M. o)
 Soudes, Lewis Richard Watson, 1760
 Southampton, Charles Fitzroy, 1780
 Stafford, Geo. Wm. Jernyngham, 1640
 Stewart of Garlies, George, 1796 (Gallo-
 way, E. *)

Stourton, William, 1448
 Strafford, J. Byng, 1835
 Stuart of Castle Stuart, Francis, 1796
 (Moray, E. *)
 Stuart de Rothesay, Charles, 1828
 Suffield, Edward Harbord, 1786
 Sundridge and Hamilton, George Wm.,
 1776 (Argyll, D. *)
 Templemore, H. Spencer Chichester, 1831
 Tenterden, John Henry Abbott, 1827
 Teynham, Henry Francis Curzon, 1616
 Thurlow, Edward Thomas, 1792
 Tyrone, Henry Beresford, 1786 (Water-
 ford, M. o)
 Vernon, George Charles, 1762
 Wallace, Thomas, 1828

Walsingham, Thomas De Grey, 1780
 Ward, William Humble
 Wellesley, Rich., 1797 (Wellesley, M. o)
 Wemyss, Francis, 1821 (Wemyss, E.)
 Wenlock, Robert Lawley, 1831
 Western, Charles Caillis, 1833
 Wharnccliffe, James Archibald Wortley-
 Mackenzie, 1826
 Wigan, James Lindsay, 1825 (Balcarras,
 E. *)
 Willoughby de Broke, Henry Peyto
 Verney, 1492
 Willoughby de Eresby, Peter Robert
 Burrell, 1313
 Wodehouse, John, 1797
 Wynford, William Draper Best, 1829

PEERESSES.

Le Despencer, *Baroness*, 1264, Stapleton
 De Clifford, *Baroness*, 1269, Russell
 Zouche, *Baroness*, 1314, Bisschopp
 Grey de Ruthyn, *Baroness*, 1324, Rawdon
 Hastings

Mansfield, *Countess*, 1778, Greville
 Basset, *Baroness*, 1797, Basset
 Keith, *Baroness*, 1803, Elphinstone
 Wenman, *Baroness*, 1834, Wykeham
 Stratheden, *Baroness*, 1836, Campbell

* * To obviate the difficulty of finding the names of those Scotch and Irish Peers who sit in Parlia-
 ment under English Titles, but who are not commonly addressed by them, we subjoin the following
 List of them; as also of English Peers who have a higher title by courtesy.

Aberdeen, E. (see Gordon)
 Argyll, D. (see Sundridge and Ha-
 Atholl, D. (see Strange) (milton)
 Baicarras, E. (see Lindsay)
 Belhaven, L. (see Hamilton)
 Besborough, E. (see Ponsonby)
 Brecknock, E. (see Camden Lord)
 Buccleuch, D. (see Doucaster)
 Clanricarde, M. (see Somerhill)
 Clare, E. (see Fitzgibbon)
 Clifden, V. (see Mendip)
 Conyngham, M. (see Minster)
 Cork, E. (see Boyle)
 Courtown, E. (see Saltersford)
 Darnley, E. (see Clifton)
 Donegal, M. (see Fisherwick)
 Donoughmore, E. (see Hutchinson)

Down, V. (see Dawnay)
 Downshire, M. (see Hillsborough)
 Drogheda, M. (see Moore)
 Eglinton, E. (see Ardrossan)
 Egmont, E. (see Lovel)
 Ely, M. (see Loftus)
 Errol, E. (see Kilmarnock)
 Falkland, V. (see Hunsdon)
 Ferrard, V. (see Oriel)
 Galloway, E. (see Stewart of Gar-
 lies)
 Glasgow, E. (see Ross)
 Haddington, E. (see Melrose)
 Hamilton, D. (see Brandon)
 Headfort, M. (see Kenlis)
 Huntly, M. (see Meldrum)

Kinnoul, E. (see Hay)
 Leitrim, E. (see Clements)
 Londonderry, M. (see Vane)
 Lothian, M. (see Kerr)
 Meath, E. (see Chaworth)
 Middleton, V. (see Brodrick)
 Montrose, D. (see Graham) [art]
 Moray, E. (see Stuart of Castle Stu-
 Queensberry, M. (see Solway)
 Roden, E. (see Clanbrassil)
 Roxburgh, D. (see Innes)
 Shannon, E. (see Carleton)
 Sligo, M. (see Monteagle)
 Strangford, V. (see Penshurst)
 Tavistock, M. (see Howland)
 Waterford, M. (see Tyrone)

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

Chairman of Committees, Earl of Shaftes-
 bury
Clerk of the Parliaments, Rt. Hon. Sir
 G. H. Rose
Clerk Assistant, John William Birch, esq.
Additional Clerk Assistant, Benj. Currey, esq.
*Reading Clerk, and Clerk of Private Com-
 mittees*, W. Rose, esq.
Counsel to the Chairman of Committees,
 Robert Palk, esq.
Clerk of the Journals, Edw. Parratt, esq.

Chief Clerk, Robert Walmisley, esq.
Clerk of Enrollments, Henry Stone
 Smith, esq.
Librarian, John Frederick Leary, esq.
Short-hand Writer, W. B. Gurney, esq.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Sir
 Augustus Clifford, bart.
Yeoman Usher, James Pulman, esq.
Sergeant at Arms, Sir Geo. F. Seymour
 Deputy, Mr. W. Butt
Receiver of Fees, Mr. Shells.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—ELECTED JULY & AUG., 1837.

Speaker—Rt. Hon. James Abercromby.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

- 1 Abingdon, T. Duffield
- 2 Albans, St., Hon. E. H. Grimston, G.
A. Muskett
- 3 Andover, R. Etwall, Sir J. W. Pollen
- 4 Angleseyshire, W. O. Stanley
- 5 Arundel, Lord Fitzalan
- 6 Ashburton, C. Lushington
- 7 Ashton-under-Lyne, C. Hindley
- 8 Aylesbury, W. Rickford, W. M. Praed
- 9 Banbury, H. W. Tancered
- 10 Barnstaple, J. P. B. Chichester, F.
Hodgson

- 11 Bassetlaw, G. H. Vernon, Hon. Capt.
A. Duncombe
- 12 Bath, Lord Powerscourt, W. H. L.
Bruges
- 13 Beaumaris, &c., Captain F. Paget
- 14 Bedfordshire, Lord C. J. F. Russell,
Viscount Alford
- 15 Bedford, Capt. F. Polhill, H. Stuart
- 16 Berkshire, R. Palmer, Lord Barrington,
P. Pusey
- 17 Berwick-upon-Tweed, R. Hodgson, W.
Holmes
- 18 Beverley, J. W. Hogg, G. Lane Fox

- 19 *Bewdley*, Sir T. E. Winnington
- 20 *Birmingham*, T. Attwood, J. Scholesfield
- 21 *Blackburn*, W. Turner, W. Feilden
- 22 *Bodmin*, Maj. C. C. Vivian, Sir S. T. Spry
- 23 *Bolton*, W. Bolling, P. Ainsworth
- 24 *Boston*, J. S. Brownrigg, Sir J. Duke
- 25 *Bradford*, E. C. Lister, W. Busfield
- 26 *Breconshire*, T. Wood
- 27 *Brecon*, C. M. R. Morgan
- 28 *Bridgenorth*, T. C. Whitmore, H. H. Tracy
- 29 *Bridgewater*, H. Broadwood, P. Courtenay
- 30 *Bridport*, H. Warburton, S. Jervis
- 31 *Brighton*, Capt. G. R. Pechell, Col. Sir A. J. Dalrymple
- 32 *Bristol*, P. W. S. Miles, Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley
- 33 *Buckinghamshire*, Marquis of Chandos, Sir W. L. Young, G. S. Harcourt
- 34 *Buckingham*, Sir T. F. Fremantle, Sir H. Verney
- 35 *Bury*, R. Walker
- 36 *Bury St. Edmunds*, Earl Jermyn, Lord C. Fitzroy
- 37 *Calne*, Earl of Shelborne
- 38 *Cambridgeshire*, Hon. E. T. Yorke, R. J. Eaton, R. G. Townley
- 39 *Cambridge University*, Rt. Hon. H. Goulburn, Hon. C. E. Law
- 40 *Cambridge*, Right Hon. T. S. Rice, G. Pryme
- 41 *Canterbury*, Lord A. D. Conyngham, J. Bradshaw
- 42 *Cardiff, &c.*, J. Nicholl, jun.
- 43 *Cardiganshire*, Col. W. E. Powell
- 44 *Cardigan, &c.*, P. Pryse
- 45 *Carlisle*, P. H. Howard, W. Marshall
- 46 *Carmarthenshire*, Hon. G. R. Trevor, J. Jones
- 47 *Carmarthen*, D. Morris
- 48 *Carnarvonshire*, T. A. Smith
- 49 *Carnarvon, &c.*, W. B. Hughes
- 50 *Chatham*, Rt. Hon. G. S. Byng
- 51 *Cheltenham*, Hon. C. H. Berkeley
- 52 *Cheshire (South)*, G. Wilbraham, Sir P. G. Egerton
- 53 *Cheshire (North)*, E. J. Stanley, W. T. Egerton
- 54 *Chester*, Lord R. Grosvenor, J. Jervis
- 55 *Chichester*, Lord A. Lennox, J. A. Smith
- 56 *Chippenham*, J. Neeld, H. G. Boldero
- 57 *Christchurch*, Rt. Hon. Sir G. H. Rose
- 58 *Cirencester*, J. Cripps, T. W. C. Master
- 59 *Clitheroe*, J. Fort
- 60 *Cockermouth*, H. A. Aglionby, Edward Horsman
- 61 *Colchester*, R. Sanderson, Sir G. H. Smyth
- 62 *Cornwall (West)*, E. W. W. Pendarves, Sir C. Lemon
- 63 *Cornwall (East)*, Lord Eliot, Rt. Hon. Sir R. H. Vivian
- 64 *Coventry*, Rt. H. E. Ellice, W. Williams
- 65 *Cricklade*, J. Neeld, A. Goddard
- 66 *Cumberland (East)*, F. Aglionby, Wm. James
- 67 *Cumberland (West)*, E. Stanley, S. Irton
- 68 *Dartmouth*, J. H. Seale
- 69 *Denbighshire*, Sir W. W. Wynn, Hon. W. Bagot
- 70 *Denbigh*, W. Jones
- 71 *Derbyshire (North)*, Hon. G. H. Cavenish, W. Evans
- 72 *Derbyshire (South)*, Sir G. Crewe, F. Hurt
- 73 *Derby*, E. Strutt, Hon. J. G. B. Ponsonby
- 74 *Devizes*, T. H. S. B. Estcourt, Capt. W. J. D. Dundas
- 75 *Devonport*, Sir E. Codrington, Sir G. Grey
- 76 *Devonshire (North)*, Visc. Ebrington, Sir T. D. Acland
- 77 *Devonshire (South)*, Sir J. B. Y. Buller, M. E. N. Parker
- 78 *Dorchester*, Hon. A. H. A. Cooper, R. Williams, jun.
- 79 *Dorsetshire*, Lord Ashley, J. G. C. F. Strangways, H. C. Sturt
- 80 *Dover*, Sir J. R. Reid, E. R. Rice
- 81 *Droitwich*, J. S. Pakington
- 82 *Dudley*, T. Hawkes
- 83 *Durham County (North)*, H. Lambton, Hon. H. T. Liddell
- 84 *Durham County (South)*, J. Pease, jun., J. Bowes
- 85 *Durham City*, Hon. A. Trevor, W. C. Harland
- 86 *Essex (North)*, Sir J. T. Tyrell, C. G. Round
- 87 *Essex (South)*, G. Palmer, T. W. Branston
- 88 *Evesham*, P. Borthwick, G. R. Bowles
- 89 *Exeter*, Sir W. W. Follett, E. Divett
- 90 *Eye*, Maj.-Gen. Sir E. Kerrison
- 91 *Finsbury*, T. S. Duncombe, T. Wakley
- 92 *Flintshire*, Sir S. R. Glyane
- 93 *Flint, &c.*, C. W. D. Dundas
- 94 *Frome*, T. Sheppard
- 95 *Gateshead*, C. Rippon
- 96 *Glamorganshire*, C. R. M. Talbot, Lord Adare
- 97 *Gloucestershire (East)*, Hon. A. H. Moreton, C. W. Codrington
- 98 *Gloucestershire (West)*, Hon. G. C. G. F. Berkeley, R. B. Hale
- 99 *Gloucester*, H. T. Hope, J. Phillpotts
- 100 *Grantham*, G. E. Welby, Hon. F. J. Tollemache
- 101 *Great Grimsby*, E. Heneage
- 102 *Grecnwich*, E. G. Barnard, M. W. Attwood
- 103 *Guildford*, Hon. Major J. Y. Scarlett, C. B. Wall
- 104 *Halifax*, C. Wood, E. Protheroe
- 105 *Hampshire (North)*, C. S. Lefevre, Sir W. Heathcote
- 106 *Hampshire (South)*, J. Fleming, H. C. Compton
- 107 *Harwich*, Right Hon. J. C. Herries, Capt. A. Ellice
- 108 *Hastings*, E. Holland, Rt. Hon. J. Planta
- 109 *Haverfordwest, &c.*, Sir R. B. Philipps
- 110 *Helston*, Lord Cantilupe
- 111 *Herefordshire*, K. Hoskins, E. T. Foley, Sir R. Price
- 112 *Hereford*, E. B. Clive, D. H. D. Barr
- 113 *Herefordshire*, Viscount Grimston, A. Smith, R. Alston
- 114 *Hertford*, Viscount Mahon, Hon. W. F. Cowper
- 115 *Honiton*, J. Stuart, Col. H. D. Baillie

- 116 *Horsham*, R. H. Hurst
- 117 *Huddersfield*, W. R. C. Stansfield
- 118 *Huntingdonshire*, E. Fellowes, G. Thornhill
- 119 *Huntingdon*, Sir F. Pollock, Col. J. Peel
- 120 *Hythe*, Lord Melgund
- 121 *Ipswich*, Thos. Gibson, H. Tufnell
- 122 *Ives*, St., J. Halse
- 123 *Kendal*, Geo. Wm. Wood
- 124 *Kent* (East), Sir E. Knatchbull, J. P. Plumptre
- 125 *Kent* (West), Sir W. R. P. Geary, T. L. Hodges
- 126 *Kidderminster*, R. Godson
- 127 *King's Lynn*, Lord W. G. F. C. Bentinck, Rt. Hon. Sir S. Canning
- 128 *Kingston-upon-Hull*, Sir W. C. James, W. Wilberforce
- 129 *Knarborough*, H. Rich, Hon. C. Langdale
- 130 *Lambeth*, Right Hon. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, B. Hawes, jun.
- 131 *Lancashire* (North), Lord Stanley, J. W. Patten
- 132 *Lancashire* (South), Lord F. Egerton, Hon. R. B. Wilbraham
- 133 *Lancaster*, T. Greene, G. Marton
- 134 *Launceston*, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Hardinge
- 135 *Leeds*, E. Baines, Sir W. Molesworth
- 136 *Leicestershire* (North), Lord C. S. Manners, E. B. Farnham
- 137 *Leicestershire* (South), H. Halford, C. W. Packer
- 138 *Leicester*, S. Duckworth, J. Easthope
- 139 *Leominster*, Lord Hotham, C. Greenaway
- 140 *Lewes*, Sir C. R. Blunt, Hon. H. Fitzroy
- 141 *Lichfield*, Gen. Sir G. Anson, Lord A. H. Paget
- 142 *Lincolnshire* (Kesteven and Holland), H. Handley, G. J. Heathcote
- 143 *Lincolnshire* (Lindsey), Lord Worsley, R. Adam Christopher
- 144 *Lincoln*, Col. C. D. W. Sibthorp, E. G. E. L. Bulwer
- 145 *Liskeard*, C. Buller, jun.
- 146 *Liverpool*, Visc. Sandon, C. Cresswell
- 147 *London*, Ald. Sir M. Wood, Bt., G. Grote, W. Crawford, J. Pattison
- 148 *Ludlow*, Visc. Clive, Col. H. Salwey
- 149 *Lyme Regis*, W. Pinney
- 150 *Lymington*, J. Stewart, W. A. Mackinnon
- 151 *Macclesfield*, J. Brocklehurst, T. Grimsditch
- 152 *Maidstone*, W. Lewis, B. D'Israeli
- 153 *Maldon*, Q. Dick, J. Round
- 154 *Malmesbury*, Lord Andover
- 155 *Malton*, J. W. Childers, Lord Milton
- 156 *Manchester*, Rt. Hon. C. P. Thomson, M. Philips
- 157 *Marlborough*, Lord E. A. C. B. Bruce, H. B. Baring
- 158 *Marlow* (Great), T. P. Williams, Sir W. R. Clayton
- 159 *Marylebone*, Sir S. St. S. B. Whalley, B. Hall
- 160 *Merionethshire*, R. Richards
- 161 *Merthyr-Tydvil*, J. J. Guest
- 162 *Middlesex*, G. Byng, T. Wood, jun.
- 163 *Midhurst*, W. S. Poyntz
- 164 *Monmouthshire*, Lord G. C. H. Somerset, W. A. Williams
- 165 *Monmouth*, R. J. Blewitt
- 166 *Montgomeryshire*, Rt. Hon. C. W. W. Wynn
- 167 *Montgomery*, &c., J. Edwards
- 168 *Morpeth*, Lord Leveson
- 169 *Newark-upon-Trent*, W. E. Gladstone, Mr. Serjeant Wilde
- 170 *Newcastle-under-Lyme*, W. H. Miller, S. H. de Horsey
- 171 *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, W. Ord, J. Hodgson Hind
- 172 *Newport*, J. H. Hawkins, W. J. Blake
- 173 *Norfolk* (East), E. Wodehouse, H. N. Burroughes
- 174 *Norfolk* (West), W. Bagge, W. L. W. Chute
- 175 *Northallerton*, W. B. Wrightson
- 176 *Northamptonshire* (North), Lord Maidstone, T. P. Maunsell
- 177 *Northamptonshire* (South), Sir C. Knightley, W. R. Cartwright
- 178 *Northampton*, R. V. Smith, R. Currie
- 179 *Northumberland* (North), Ld. Howick, Lord Ossulston
- 180 *Northumberland* (South), M. Bell, C. Blackett
- 181 *Norwich*, Hon. R. C. Scarlett, Marquis of Douro
- 182 *Nottinghamshire* (North-West), T. Houldsworth, H. G. Knight
- 183 *Nottinghamshire* (South-East), Earl of Lincoln, L. Rolleston
- 184 *Nottingham*, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Sir R. C. Ferguson
- 185 *Oldham*, J. Fielden, General Johnson
- 186 *Oxfordshire*, G. G. Harcourt, Lord Norreys, T. A. W. Parker
- 187 *Oxford University*, Sir R. H. Inglis, T. G. B. Esteourt
- 188 *Orford City*, D. Maclean, W. Erle
- 189 *Pembrokeshire*, Sir J. Owen
- 190 *Pembroke*, &c., Colonel H. O. Owen
- 191 *Penryn and Falmouth*, Sir R. M. Rolfe, J. W. Freshfield
- 192 *Peterborough*, J. N. Fazakerley, Sir R. Heron
- 193 *Petersfield*, Sir W. G. H. Joliffe
- 194 *Plymouth*, J. Collier, T. Bewes
- 195 *Pontefract*, R. M. Milnes, W. M. Stauley
- 196 *Poole*, C. F. A. C. Ponsonby, G. R. Philips
- 197 *Portsmouth*, J. Bonham Carter, F. T. Baring
- 198 *Preston*, P. H. Fleetwood, R. T. Parker
- 199 *Radnorshire*, W. Wilkins
- 200 *Radnor*, &c., R. Price
- 201 *Reading*, Serj. Talfourd, C. F. Palmer
- 202 *Reigate*, Viscount Eastnor
- 203 *Richmond*, Hon. T. Dundas, A. Speirs
- 204 *Ripon*, T. Pemberton, Sir E. B. Sugden
- 205 *Rothdale*, J. Fenton
- 206 *Rochester*, R. Bernal, T. B. Hodges
- 207 *Rutlandshire*, Sir G. N. Noel, Sir G. Heathcote
- 208 *Rye*, T. G. Monypenny

209 *Salford*, J. Brotherton
 210 *Salisbury*, W. B. Brodie, W. Wyndham
 211 *Salisbury*, Sir T. Troubridge, Sir J. R. Carnac
 212 *Scarborough*, Sir F. W. Trench, Sir T. C. Style
 213 *Shaftesbury*, J. S. Poulter
 214 *Sheffield*, J. Parker, H. G. Ward
 215 *Shoreham*, Sir C. M. Burrell, H. D. Goring
 216 *Shrewsbury*, R. Jenkins, R. A. Slaney
 217 *Shropshire* W. (North), Sir R. Hill, W. O. Gore
 218 *Shropshire* (South), Earl of Darlington, Hon. R. H. Olive
 219 *Somersetshire* (East), Colonel W. G. Langton, W. Miles
 220 *Somersetshire* (West), E. A. Sanford, T. D. Acland
 221 *Southampton*, A. R. Dottin, Lord Duncan
 222 *South Shields*, R. Ingham
 223 *Southwark*, J. Humphrey, D. W. Harvey
 224 *Staffordshire* (North), Hon. W. B. Baring, E. Buller
 225 *Staffordshire* (South), Lord Ingestrie, Hon. G. Anson
 226 *Stafford*, W. F. Chetwynd, R. Farrand
 227 *Stamford*, Capt. T. Chaplin, Marquis of Granby
 228 *Stockport*, T. Marsland, Major H. Marsland
 229 *Stoke upon Trent*, J. Davenport, Ald. W. T. Copeland
 230 *Stroud*, G. P. Scrope, Lord J. Russell
 231 *Sudbury*, Gen. Sir E. Barnes, Sir J. J. Hamilton
 232 *Suffolk* (East), Lord Henniker, Sir C. B. Vere
 233 *Suffolk* (West), Col. R. Rushbrooke, H. Logan
 234 *Sunderland*, Alderman W. Thompson, A. White
 235 *Surrey* (East), Captain Alsager, H. Kemble
 236 *Surrey* (West), W. J. Denison, Hon. G. J. Percival
 237 *Sussex* (East), Hon. C. C. Cavendish, G. Darby
 238 *Sussex* (West), Lord J. G. Lennox, Earl of Surrey
 239 *Swansea*, &c., J. H. Vivian
 240 *Tamworth*, Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel, Capt. E. H. à Court
 241 *Tavistock*, Lord W. Russell, J. Rundle
 242 *Taunton*, Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere, E. T. Bainbridge
 243 *Tevesbury*, W. Dowdeswell, J. Martin
 244 *Thetford*, Lord Euston, Hon. F. Baring
 245 *Thirsk*, S. Crompton
 246 *Tiverton*, J. Heathcoat, Lord Palmerston
 247 *Totnes*, Lord E. A. Seymour, J. Parrott
 248 *Tower Hamlets*, Dr. S. Lushington, W. Clay
 249 *Truro*, J. E. Vivian, E. Turner
 250 *Tynemouth*, G. F. Young
 251 *Wakefield*, Hon. W. S. Lacelles
 252 *Wallingford*, W. S. Blackstone
 253 *Walsall*, F. Finch
 254 *Wareham*, J. H. Calcraft

255 *Warrington*, J. I. Blackburne
 256 *Warwickshire* (North), Sir J. E. Wilmot, W. S. Dugdale
 257 *Warwickshire* (South), Sir J. Mor-dant, E. J. Shirley
 258 *Warwick*, Sir C. E. Douglas, W. Collins
 259 *Wells*, W. G. Hayter, R. Blakemore
 260 *Wenlock*, Hon. G. C. W. Forester, J. M. Gaskell
 261 *Westbury*, J. I. Briscoe
 262 *Westminster*, Col. Evans, J. T. Leader
 263 *Westmoreland*, Viscount Lowther, Hon. Colonel H. C. Lowther
 264 *Weymouth*, &c., Lord Villiers, G. W. Hope
 265 *Whitby*, A. Chapman
 266 *Whitehaven*, M. Attwood
 267 *Wigan*, R. Potter, C. Standish
 268 *Wight*, *Isle of*, Hon. W. H. à Court Holmes
 269 *Wilton*, E. Baker
 270 *Wiltshire*, (N.) W. Long, Sir F. Burdett
 271 *Wiltshire* (South), Hon. S. Herbert, J. Bennett
 272 *Winchester*, J. B. East, P. St. John Mildmay
 273 *Windsor*, J. Ramsbottom, R. Gordon
 274 *Wolverhampton*, T. Thornley, C. P. Villiers
 275 *Woodstock*, H. Peyton
 276 *Worcestershire* (East), H. St. Paul, J. Burnaby
 277 *Worcestershire* (West), Hon. Colonel H. B. Lygon, H. J. Winnington
 278 *Worcester*, J. Bailey, T. H. H. Davies
 279 *Wycombe*, Hon. R. J. Smith, G. H. Dashwood
 280 *Yarmouth*, C. E. Rumbold, W. Walshe
 281 *Yorkshire*, (East Rid.) R. Bethell, H. Broadley
 282 *Yorkshire* (West Rid.), Lord Morpeth, Sir G. Strickland
 283 *Yorkshire* (North Rid.), Hon. W. Duncombe, E. S. Cayley
 284 *York*, J. H. Lowther, Hon. J. C. Dundas

IRELAND.

285 *Antrim County*, Hon. General J. B. R. O'Neil, J. Irvine
 286 *Armagh County*, Colonel W. Verner Lord Acheson
 287 *Armagh*, W. Curry
 288 *Athlone*, John O'Connell
 289 *Bandenbridge*, Mr. Serjeant Jackson
 290 *Belfast*, Earl of Belfast, J. Gibson
 291 *Carlow Co.* N. A. Vigors, J. A. Yates
 292 *Carlow*, W. H. Maule
 293 *Carrickfergus*, P. Kirk
 294 *Cashel*, Rt. Hon. S. Woulfe
 295 *Caran County*, H. Maxwell, J. Young
 296 *Clare County*, C. O'Brien, Major W. N. McNameara
 297 *Clonmel*, Nicholas Ball
 298 *Coleraine*, E. Litton
 299 *Cork County*, G. S. Barry, T. B. Roche
 300 *Cork*, D. Callaghan, F. B. Beaminish
 301 *Donegal County*, Sir E. Hayes, E. Conolly
 302 *Down County*, Lord Hillsborough, Lord Castlereagh

303 *Downpatrick*, D. Ker
 304 *Drogheda*, Sir W. M. Somerville
 305 *Dublin Co.*, G. Evans, Lord Brabazon
 306 *Dublin City*, Daniel O'Connell, R. Hutton
 307 *Dublin University*, F. Shaw, T. Lefroy
 308 *Dundalk*, T. N. Redington
 309 *Dunganán*, Lord Northland
 310 *Dungarean*, Hon. C. O'Callaghan
 311 *Ennis*, H. Bridgman
 312 *Enniskillen*, Hon. A. H. Cole
 313 *Fermanagh*, Lord Cole, M. Archdale
 314 *Galway Co.*, J. J. Bodkin, T. E. Martin
 315 *Galway*, A. H. Lynch, M. J. Blake
 316 *Kerry County*, A. Blennerhassett, M. J. O'Connell
 317 *Kildare County*, R. M. O'Ferrall, R. Archbold
 318 *Kilkenny County*, Hon. P. Butler, G. Bryan
 319 *Kilkenny*, Joseph Hume
 320 *King's Co.*, Hon. Col. J. C. Westenra, N. Fitzsimon
 321 *Kinsale*, P. Mahöny
 322 *Leitrim Co.*, Visc. Clements, S. White
 323 *Limerick County*, Hon. R. H. Fitzgibbon, W. S. O'Brien
 324 *Limerick*, W. Roche, D. Roche
 325 *Lisburne*, Capt. H. Meynell
 326 *Londonderry County*, Sir R. Bateson, Capt. T. Jones
 327 *Londonderry*, Sir R. A. Ferguson
 328 *Longford Co.*, L. White, H. White
 329 *Louth County*, R. M. Bellew, H. Chester
 330 *Mallow*, C. D. O. Jephson
 331 *Mayo County*, R. D. Browne, Sir W. J. Brabazon
 332 *Meath*, H. Grattan, M. O'Connell
 333 *Monaghan County*, E. Lucas, Hon. H. R. Westenra
 334 *Newry*, John Ellis
 335 *New Ross*, J. H. Talbot
 336 *Portarlington*, Hon. Col. G. L. D. Damer
 337 *Queen's County*, Sir C. H. Coote, J. W. Fitzpatrick
 338 *Roscommon Co.*, F. French, O'Connor Don
 339 *Sligo Co.*, E. J. Cooper, Lt.-Col. A. Perceval
 340 *Sligo*, J. P. Somers
 341 *Tipperary Co.*, R. L. Sheil, R. O. Cave
 342 *Trillick*, J. Bateman
 343 *Tyrone County*, Hon. H. T. L. Corry, Lord Alexander
 344 *Waterford County*, W. Villiers Stuart, John Power
 345 *Waterford*, H. W. Barron, T. Wyse
 346 *Westmeath County*, Sir R. Nagle, M. L. Chapinan
 347 *Wexford Co.*, J. Maher, Jas. Power

348 *Wexford*, C. A. Walker
 349 *Wicklow Co.*, J. Grattan, R. Howard
 350 *Youghall*, F. J. Howard

SCOTLAND.

351 *Aberdeen Co.*, Hon. Capt. W. Gordon
 352 *Aberdeen*, A. Bannerman
 353 *Andrew's*, St. E. Ellice, jun.
 354 *Argyll Co.*, W. F. Campbell
 355 *Ayr Co.*, John Dunlop
 356 *Ayr, &c.*, Lord J. H. C. Stuart
 357 *Banff Co.*, J. Duff
 358 *Bute Co.*, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Rae
 359 *Berwick Co.*, Sir H. P. H. Campbell
 360 *Caithness Co.*, Sir G. Sinclair
 361 *Clackmannan & Kinross*, Adaml. Adam
 362 *Dumbarton Co.*, Sir J. Colquhoun
 363 *Dumfries Co.*, J. J. H. Johnstone
 364 *Dumfries, &c.*, Lieut.-Gen. M. Sharpe
 365 *Dundee*, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Parnell
 366 *Edinburgh Co.*, W. G. Craig, jun.
 367 *Edinburgh*, Rt. Hon. J. Abercromby, Sir J. Campbell
 368 *Elgin and Nairn*, Colonel Hon. F. W. Grant
 369 *Elgin, &c.*, Sir A. L. Hay, jun.
 370 *Falkirk, &c.*, W. D. Gillon
 371 *Fife Co.*, J. E. Wemyss
 372 *Forfar Co.*, Lord D. G. Hallyburton
 373 *Glasgow*, Ld. Wm. Bentinck, J. Deniston
 374 *Greenock*, R. Wallace
 375 *Haddington Co.*, Lord Ramsay
 376 *Haddington, &c.*, R. Steuart
 377 *Inverness Co.*, A. W. Chisholm
 378 *Inverness, &c.*, R. Macleod, jun.
 379 *Kilmarnock, &c.*, J. C. Colquhoun
 380 *Kincardine Co.*, Hon. Gen. H. Arbuthnott
 381 *Kirkaldy, &c.*, Robt. Ferguson
 382 *Kirkcubright Co.*, Rt. Hon. R. Cutlar Ferguson
 383 *Lanark Co.*, A. M. Lockhart
 384 *Leith, &c.*, Rt. Hon. J. A. Murray
 385 *Linlithgow Co.*, Hon. Capt. J. Hope
 386 *Montrose, &c.*, P. Chalmers
 387 *Orkney & Shetland Co.*, F. Dundas
 388 *Paisley*, Archibald Hastie
 389 *Peebles Co.*, W. F. Mackenzie
 390 *Perth Co.*, Lord Stormont
 391 *Perth*, Hon. A. F. Kinnaird
 392 *Renfrew Co.*, G. Houston, jun.
 393 *Ross & Cromarty, &c.*, T. Maackenzie
 394 *Roxburgh Co.*, Hon. J. E. Elliot
 395 *Selkirk Co.*, A. Pringle
 396 *Stirling Co.*, W. Forbes
 397 *Stirling, &c.*, Lord Dalmeny
 398 *Sutherland Co.*, Hon. W. Howard
 399 *Wick, &c.*, J. Loth
 400 *Wigtown Co.*, J. Blair
 401 *Wigtown, &c.*, J. M'Taggart.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

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Pakington, J. S.	81	Round, C. J.	86	Tollmach, F. J.	100	Young, Sir W. L.	33
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Universities				Cities and Boroughs			
Cities and Boroughs				Irish County Members			
Welsh, County Members				Universities			
Cities and Boroughs				Cities and Boroughs			
Total Number of Members				658			

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Chief Clerk, John Henry Ley, esq.
 Clerk Assistant, John Rickman, esq.
 Second Clerk Assistant, William Ley, esq.
 Clerk of Fees, J. E. Dorrington, esq.
 Clerk of Election Recognizances, W. G. Rose, esq.
 Clerk of the Journals and Papers, James Gudge, esq.
 First Clerk of Engraving Office, S. W. Gunnell, esq.
 First Clerk in Private Bill Office, E. Johnson, esq.

Librarian, T. Vardon, esq.
 Short-hand-writer, Wm. B. Gurney, esq.
 Serjeant-at-Arms, Sir William Gosset
 Deputy Serjeant, J. Clementson, esq.
 Assistant, R. A. Gosset, esq.
 Deputy Housekeeper, Mr. J. Bellamy
 Chaplain to the House of Commons, the Rev. J. Vane
 Secretary to the Speaker, C. Romilly, esq.
 Printer of Journals, &c., Messrs. Hansard
 Printer of the Votes, Messrs. J. B. Nichols & Son

ENGLISH BISHOPS, AND DEANS OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

Consec.	BISHOPS.	Sees.	An.	In room of	DEANS.
1813	Wm. Howley, D.D., <i>Primate of all England.</i>	<i>Canterbury</i> ..	1828	Sutton, <i>dec.</i> ...	Bp. of Oxford.
1791	E. Harcourt, D.C.L., <i>Primate of England.</i>	<i>York</i> ..	1807	Markham, <i>dec.</i>	W. Cockburn, D.D.
1824	C. J. Blomfield, D.D.	<i>London</i>	1828	Howley, <i>tr.</i> ..	Bp. of Llandaff.
1831	Edward Maltby, D.D.	<i>Durham</i>	1836	Van Mildert, <i>d.</i>	Bp. of St. David's.
1826	C. R. Sumner, D.D.	<i>Winchester</i> ..	1827	Tomline, <i>dec.</i>	T. Rennell, D.D.
1812	G. Henry Law, D.D.	<i>Bath & Wells</i>	1824	Beadon, <i>dec.</i>	E. Goodenough, D.D.
1816	Herbert Marsh, D.D.	<i>Peterborough</i> .	1819	Parsons, <i>dec.</i>	T. Turton, D. D.
1820	John Kaye, D.D.	<i>Lincoln</i>	1827	Pelham, <i>dec.</i> ..	G. Gordon, D.D.
1820	William Carey, D.D.	<i>St. Asaph</i>	1830	Luxmoore, <i>d.</i>	C. S. Luxmoore, M.A.
1824	Robert James Carr, D.D.	<i>Worcester</i> ..	1831	Cornwall, <i>dec.</i>	Bp. of Rochester.
1824	Christopher Bethell, D.D.	<i>Bangor</i>	1830	Majendie, <i>dec.</i>	J. Warren, M.A.
1825	J. Banks Jenkinson, D.D.	<i>St. David's</i> ..	1825	Burgess, <i>tr.</i>	
1827	Hon. Hugh Percy, D.D.	<i>Carlisle</i>	1827	Goodenough, <i>d.</i>	R. Hodgson, D.D.
1827	George Murray, D.D.	<i>Rochester</i>	1827	Perey, <i>tr.</i>	R. Stevens, D.D.
1828	Edward Copleston, D.D.	<i>Llandaff</i>	1827	Sumner, <i>tr.</i>	
1828	John Bird Sumner, D.D.	<i>Chester</i>	1828	Blomfield, <i>tr.</i> ..	G. Davys, D.D.
1829	Richard Bagot, D.D.	<i>Oxford</i>	1829	Lloyd, <i>dec.</i> ..	T. Gaisford, D.D.
1830	John Henry Monk, D.D.	<i>Glouc. & Brist.</i>	1830	Bethell, <i>tr.</i> ..	Gl. E. Rice, D.D.
1830	Henry Phillpotts, D.D.	<i>Ereter</i>	1830	Carey, <i>tr.</i>	W. Lamb, D.D.
1836	Joseph Allen, D.D.	<i>Ely</i>	1836	Sparke, <i>dec.</i> ..	W. Landon, D.D.
1836	Samuel Butler, D.D.	<i>Lichf. & Cov.</i>	1836	Ryder, <i>dec.</i> ..	J. Wood, D.D.
1836	William Otter, D.D.	<i>Chichester</i> ..	1836	Malthy, <i>tr.</i> ..	H. Howard, M.A.
1836	C. T. Longley	<i>Ripon</i>	See created in 1836.	Jas. Webber, D.D.	G. Chandler, DCL.
1837	Edward Denison, D.D.	<i>Salisbury</i>	1825	Burgess, <i>dec.</i>	H. N. Pearson, D.D.
1837	Edward Stanley, D.D.	<i>Norwich</i>	1837	Bathurst, <i>d.</i> ..	G. Pellew, D.D.
1837	Thomas Musgrave, D.D.	<i>Hereford</i>	1837	Grey, <i>dec.</i>	J. Merewether, D.D.
1827	William Ward, D.D.	<i>Sodor & Man</i>	1827	Murray, <i>tr.</i>	

Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, rank next to the Archbishops; the rest according to Priority of Consecration. The power of creating Manchester a Bishop's see, with which the Sovereign in Council, has not yet been acted upon.

LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Lord High Chancellor—Lord Cottenham.
Chief Sec.—Wm. Russell, Esq.
Master of the Rolls, Lord Langdale—
Chief Sec.—G. W. Sanders, Esq.—*Under Sec.* J. A. Murray, Esq.
Vice Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Sir L. Shadwell
Sec. Charles Shadwell, Esq.
Accountant-General, W. G. Adam, Esq.
Masters in Chancery, J. E. Dowdeswell, Esq., F. Cross, Esq., W. Wingfield, Esq., J. W. Farrer, Esq., Sir Giffin Wilson, Lord Henley, H. Martin, Esq., J. B. Roupell, Esq., Wm. Brougham, Esq., N. W. Senior, Esq.

COURTS OF LAW.

Queen's Bench—Lord Chief Justice, Lord Denman—*Judges*, Sir Jos. Littledale, Sir J. Patteson, Sir J. Williams, and Sir J. T. Coleridge.
Common Pleas—Lord Chief Justice, Right Hon. Sir N. C. Tindal—*Judges*, Sir Jas. Allan Park, Sir Sir John B. Bosanquet, Sir John Vaughan, Sir Thos. Coltman.
Exchequer—Lord Chief Baron, Lord Abinger—*Barons*, Sir James Parke, Sir Wm. Bolland, Sir E. H. Alderson, Sir John Gurney.—*Clerks*, Sir G. Banks, Esq.—*Accountant-General*, R. Richards, Esq.—*Queen's Remembrancer*, H. W. Vincent, Esq.

LAW OFFICERS.

Attorney-General, Sir John Campbell.
Solicitor-General, Sir R. M. Rolfe.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Vicar General's Office—*Vicar General and Dean of Peculiars*, Right Hon. Sir H. Jenner—*Registrar*, J. Moore, Esq.
Court of Arches—*Official Principal*, Right Hon. Sir H. Jenner—*Registrar*, William Townsend, Esq.
Prerogative Court—*Master*, Right Hon. Sir H. Jenner—*Registrars*, Rev. G. Moore, Rev. R. Moore.
Faculty Office—*Master*, John Nicholl, LL.D.—*Registrar*, Hon. J. H. Sutton-Manners.
Consistory Court—*Judge*, Dr. Step. Lushington—*Registrar*, Rt. Hon. R. Ryder.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

Judge of the Admiralty, Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl—*Queen's Adv.-General*, Sir John Dodson—*Admiralty Advocate*, Dr. Phillimore—*Counsel to Admiralty and Navy and Judge-Adv. of Fleet*, H. J. Shepherd, Esq.—*Regist.*, Lord Arden.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

Chief Judge, Rt. Hon. T. Erskine—*Judges*, Sir J. Cross, Sir G. Rose—*Chief Registrar*, Mr. Serg. Edw. Lawes—*Commissioners*, C. F. Williams, J. H. Merivale, J. Evans, J. S. M. Fonblanque, R. G. C. Fane, and E. Holroyd, Esqs.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Chief Commissioner, H. R. Reynolds, Esq.
Commissioners, J. G. Harris, T. B. Bowen, and Wm. J. Law, Esqs.—*Provisional Assignee*, S. Sturges, Esq.—*Tax Master*, H. C. Richards, Esq.—*Clerk of the Rules*, C. V. White, Esq.

MARSHALSEA AND PALACE COURTS.

Knight-Marshall, Sir Charles M. Lamb, Bart.—*Steward of the Court*, W. Brent Brent, Esq.—*Dep. Steward*, J. Knowles, Esq.—*Prothonotary*, Sir H. F. Campbell—*Dep. J. C. Hewlett*, Esq.

COURTS OF REQUEST.

CITY.—Near Guildhall. Court-days, Wed. and Sat. at 11; office hours on other days, 10 till 1

SOUTHWARK.—Swan-st., Trinity-square. Court-days, Tu. & Fri. at 10, other days, 9 till 2

TOWERHAMLETS.—Osborne-street, White-chapel. Court-days, Tu. & Fri. at 10, other days, 9 till 2.

WESTMINSTER.—Castle-street, Leicester-sq. Court-days, Tu. and Thur. at 11, other days at 10

MIDDLESEX.—Kingsgate-st, Holborn. Ct.-days, M. and Th. at 9, other days 9 till 3.

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICES.

City } Mansion House—Lord Mayor.
} Guildhall—An Alderman.

Bow-street—Sir F. A. Roe, P. Minshall, and S. Twyford, esqrs.

Queen Square—W. A. A. White, J. P. Burrell, and D. W. Gregorie, esqrs.

Marlborough-street—H. M. Dyer, J. E. Conant, and R. J. Chambers, esqrs.

High-street, Marylebone—W. H. Rawlinson, W. Hoskins

Hatton Garden—A. S. Laing, W. Benett, and W. L. Rogers, esqrs.

Worship-street—R. E. Broughton, W. Grove, and H. G. Codd, esqrs.

Lambeth-street, Whitechapel—J. Hardwick, B. Combe, esqrs., and Hon. G. C. Norton.

Union Hall, Southwark—H. Wedgewood, J. Traill, and H. Jeremie, esqrs.

Thames Police—W. J. Broderip, W. Ballantine, and J. Greenwood, esqrs.

N.B. The City Police is under the control and direction of the city authorities; and the Metropolitan Police under that of the Commissioners, Lieut.-Col. Rowan and Richard Mayne, esq., whose office is in Scotland-yard, Charing-cross.

LORDS LIEUTENANT, &c. OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

ENGLAND.

Bedford, Earl De Grey
Berks, Earl of Abingdon
Bucks, Duke of Buckingham
Cambridge, Earl of Hardwicke
Chester, Earl of Stamford and Warrington
Cornwall, Earl of Mount Edgcumbe—
Lord Warden, Marquis of Hertford
Cumberland, Earl of Lonsdale
Derby, Duke of Devonshire
Devon, Earl Fortescue
Dorset, Earl Digby
Durham, Duke of Cleveland
Essex, Viscount Maynard
Gloucester, Lord Segrave
Hertford, Earl Somers
Hertford, Earl of Verulam
Huntingdon, Duke of Manchester
Kent, Marquis Camden
Lancashire, Earl of Derby
Leicester, Duke of Rutland
Lincoln, Earl Brownlow
Middlesex, Duke of Portland
Monmouth, C. H. Leigh, esq.
Norfolk, Lord Wodehouse
Northampton, Earl of Westmoreland
Northumberland, Duke of Northumberland
Nottingham, Duke of Newcastle
Oxford, Earl of Macclesfield

Rutland, Marquis of Exeter
Shropshire, Earl of Powis
Somerset, Earl of Ilchester
Southampton, Duke of Wellington
Stafford, Earl Talbot
Suffolk, Duke of Grafton
Surrey, Lord Arden
Sussex, Duke of Richmond
Tower-Hamlets, Duke of Wellington
Warwick, Earl Brooke and of Warwick
Westmorland, Earl of Lonsdale
Wilts, Marquis of Lansdowne
Worcester, Lord Foley
York, East-Riding, Earl of Carlisle
— *West-Riding*, Earl of Harewood
— *North-Riding*, Duke of Leeds

WALES.

Anglesey, Marquis of Anglesey
Brecon, P. Williams, esq.
Cardigan, Wm. E. Powell, esq. M.P.
Carmarthen, Lord Dynevor
Carnarvon, Lord Willoughby de Eresby
Denbigh, Sir Watkins W. Wynn, bt. M.P.
Flint, Marquis of Westminster
Glamorgan, Marquis of Bute
Merioneth, Sir W. W. Wynn, bart. M.P.
Montgomery, Viscount Clive, M.P.
Pembroke, Sir John Owen, bart. M.P.
Radnor, Lord Rodney

FOREIGN MINISTERS IN ENGLAND, AND KING'S MINISTERS ABROAD.

Countries sending or receiving Ministers.

Ministers from, at London.

British Ministers at.

America, United States of	{ A. Stephenson, esq. Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen. Benj. Rush, esq. Sec. of Leg. Rich. Vaux, esq. Private Sec.	{ Henry S. Fox, Esq., Env. Ext. C. Bankhead, Esq., Secret. of Legation.
Austria - - -	{ Prince Esterhazy, Amb. M. Hummelauer, Chargé d'Affaires.	{ Right Hon. Sir Fred. Lamb, Amb. Ex. and Plen.

Countries sending or
receiving Ministers.

Ministers from, at London.

British Ministers at.

Bavaria - - -	{ Baron de Cetto, Env. Extr. and Min. Plen.	{ Lord Erskine, Env. Ex. Hon. R. Bingham, Sec. of Leg.
Belgium - - -	{ M. Van de Weyer, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.	{ Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, Amb. J. W. Walker, Esq., Sec. of Leg.
Brazil - - -	{ Monsieur Galvao, Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen.	{ H. C. J. Hamilton, Esq., Env. Ex. W. G. Ouseley, Esq., Sec. Leg.
Colombia - - -	Don J. F. Madrid, Env. Extr.	Wm. Turner, Esq., Env. Ex.
Denmark - - -	{ Baron de Blome, Envoy Extra- ordinary.	{ Rt. Hon. H. W. W. Wynn, Env. Ex. Peter Browne, Esq., Sec. of Leg.
France - - -	{ Count Sebastiani, Amb. Ex. and Plen. M. de Bourqueney, Sec. of Leg.	{ Earl Granville, Ambassador Ex- traordinary. Arthur Aston, Esq., Sec. of Emb
Germanic Con- federation - -	{ J. G. Behrends, Consul.	{ T. Cartwright, Esq., Min. Plen. Hon. F. G. Molyneux, Sec. of Leg.
Greece - - -	M. Tricoupi.	{ Capt. Sir E. Lyons, Min. Plen. P. Griffith, Esq., Sec. of Leg.
Hanseatic Towns Lubeck, Bremen, & Hamburg.	{ James Colquhoun, Chargé d'Aff- aires and Cons. Gen.	{ Henry Canning, Esq. Con. Gen.
Hesse Cassel & Darmstadt - -	{ Baron de Langsdorf, Res. Min.	{ T. Cartwright, Esq., Min. Plen. (and to Germ. Conf.)
Mexico - - -	M. G. de Estrada, Min. Plen.	Hon. C. Ashburnham, Ch. d'Aff.
Netherlands - -	{ M. Dedel, Amb. Extr. and Plen. J. W. May, Cons. Gen.	{ Sir Edw. Cromwell Disbrowe, Env. Extr. and Min. Plen. Sir Alex. Mallet, Bt. Sec. of Leg.
Persia - - -	(none sent by this Power)	{ John McNeill, Esq., Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen. Capt. Justin Shiel, Sec. of Leg.
Portugal - - -	{ Chev. J. de Ribeiro, Sec. of Leg.	{ Lord Howard de Walden, Env. Extr. and Min. Plen. Hon. G. S. Jerningham, Sec. Leg.
Prussia - - -	{ Baron de Bülow, Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen. C. de Seckendorff, Sec. of Leg.	{ Lord G. W. Russell, Env. Extr. and Min. Plen. Sir G. B. Hamilton, Sec. of Leg.
Rio de la Plata	.	J. H. Mandeville, Esq., Min. Plen.
Russia - - -	{ Count Pozzo di Borgo. Prince Paul Lieven, and Prince Soltikoff, Secs. to Emb.	{ Earl of Durham, Amb. Extr. J. R. Milbank, Esq., Sec.
Sardinia - - -	{ Count St. Martin d'Aghé, Envoy Extr. and M. Plen. Count Moiran, Sec. of Leg.	{ Sir Aug. John Foster, bart. Env. Extr. and Min. Plen. S. H. Sullivan, Esq., Sec. of Leg.
Saxony - - -	M. de Gersdorff, Res. Min.	{ Hon. F. R. Forbes, Min. Plen. C. T. Barnard, Esq., Sec. of Leg.
Sicilies (Two) -	Count de Ludolf, sen. Env. Extr.	{ Hon. W. Temple, Env. Extr. and Min. Plen. John Kennedy, Esq., Sec. of Leg.
Spain - - -	{	{ G. W. F. Villiers, Esq., Env. Extr. and Min. Plen. Lord W. Hervey, Sec. of Leg.
Sweden - - -	{ Count de Bjørnstjerna, Amb. Extr. Baron Rehausen, Sec. of Leg.	{ Hon. J. D. Bligh, Env. Extr. and Min. Plen. Hon. J. A. D. Bloomfield, Sec. Leg.
Switzerland - -	M. Frevôt, Ag. and Cons. Gen.	{ D. R. Morier, Esq., Min. Plen. Hon. G. Edgcumbe, Sec. of Leg.
Turkey - - -	Sarim Effendi.	{ Ld. Ponsonby, Am. Ex. Hon. L. Bulwer, Esq., Sec. of Leg.
Tuscany - - -	.	{ G. H. Seymour, Esq., Min. Res. C. F. Wilmot, Sec. of Leg.
Wirttemberg - -	{ Count de Mandelsloh, Env. Extr. and Min. Plen.	{ Sir George Shee, Min. Plen. Hon. H. R. F. Wellesley, Sec. of Leg.

LORD MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF LONDON.

The dates refer to their election as Aldermen.

Lord Mayor, Right Hon. Sir J. Cowan, bt.
Broad-street, 1831
Bridge Without.... 1804 Sir C.S. Hunter,
Father of the City†
Dowgate..... 1805 G. Scholey
Candlewick..... 1807 S. Birch
Cripplegate..... 1807 Sir M. Wood, bt.
Walbrook..... 1808 J. Atkins
Coleman Street.... 1812 Sir W. Heygate
Queenhithe..... 1821 W. Venable
Billingsgate..... 1821 A. Brown
Tower..... 1821 M. P. Lucas
Cheap..... 1821 W. Thompson
Langbourn..... 1823 Sir J. Key
Aldersgate..... 1826 Sir P. Laurie
Lime Street..... 1826 C. Farebrother
Vintry..... 1826 H. Winchester
Bishopsgate..... 1829 W. T. Copeland
Farringdon Within. 1830 T. Kelly

Recorder, Hon. C. E. Law
Common Sergeant, J. Mirehouse, Esq.
Castle Baynard ... 1831* Samuel Wilson
Bridge Within..... 1832* Sir C. Marshall
Farringdon Without 1833* James Harmer
Portsoken..... 1833* Thos. Johnson
Cornhill..... 1834* John Pirie
Cordwainer..... 1834* Thos. Wood
Bread Street..... 1834* J. Lainson
Aldgate..... 1835* J. Humphrey
Bassishaw..... 1835 James White

* * All before the Recorder have passed the
Chair. Those also below the Recorder,
marked thus*, have served the office of
Sheriff; and thus†, Col. of the City Militia.
Sheriffs, Sir George Carroll and Sir Moses
Montefiore.

Chamberlain, Sir J. Shaw, bt.

SCOTLAND.

OFFICERS OF CROWN, STATE,
AND HOUSEHOLD.

Hereditary Lord High Constable, and *Kt. Marischal*, Earl of Errol—*Hered. Royal Stand. Bearer*, H. S. Wedderburn, esq.
Lord Justice-Gen. Rt. Hon. Chas. Hope
—*Vice-Admiral*, Earl Cathcart—*Lord Privy Seal*, Visct. Melville—*Lord Register*, Rt. Hon. Wm. Dundas—*Hereditary Master of Household*, Duke of Argyll—*Hered. Standard Bearer*, Earl

of Landerdale—*Hered. Armour Bearer*, Seton-Stenard of Touch-Seton—*Hered. Usher of White Rod*. (Vacant.)
—*Physicians*, John Abercrombie, M.D., James Home, M.D.—*Deans of Chapel Royal*, William Bryce, D.D., and Stevenson Macgill, D.D.—*Dean of the Thistle*, Geo. Cook, D.D.—*Capt.-Gen. of Queen's Body-Guard*, Earl of Dalhousie.
Commander of the Forces, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Patrick Stuart.

PEERS.

Abercorn, *Earl of*, 1606,
Hamilton*† [Gordon*]
Aberdeen, *Earl of*, 1682,
Airlie, *E. of*, 1639, Ogilvy a
Arbuthnot, *Visct.*, 1641, a
Argyll, *D. of*, 1701, Camp-
Aston, *Lord*, 1627 [bell*]
Atholl, *D. of*, 1703, Murray*
Balcarres, *E. of*, 1651,
Lindsay*
Belhaven and Stenton, *L.*
1647, Hamilton, *
Blantyre, *Ld.* 1606, Stewart,
a minor [Campbell*]
Breadalbane, *Earl of*, 1677,
Buccleuch, *Duke*, Dou-
of, 1663 and [glas-
Queensberry, 1684] Scott*
Buchan, *Earl of*, 1469,
Erskine [Sinclair
Caithness, *Earl of*, 1455,
Carnwath, *Earl of*, 1639,
Dalzell [Kennedy*]
Cassillis, *Earl of*, 1510,
Cathcart, *L.* 1447*
Colville, of Calross *L.* 1604, a
Cranstoun, *L.* 1609 [say*]
Dalbousie, *E. of*, 1633, Ram-
Duffus, *L.* 1650, Dunbar
Dumfries, *E.* } Crichton
of, 1633 and } Stuart*
Bute, *E.* 1703 }

Dunblane, *V.* 1673, Osborne*
Dundonald, *Earl of*, 1669,
Cochrane
Dunmore, *Earl of*, 1686,
Murray*
Eglington, *Earl of*, 1508,
Montgomerie*
Elgin and Kincardine, *E.*
of, 1633, Bruce, a
Elibank, *L.* 1643, Murray
Elphinstone, *Lord*, 1510
Errol, *E. of*, 1453, Hay*
Fairfax, *L.* 1627
Falkland, *Vis.* 1620, Cary*
Forbes, *Lord*, before 1448, a
Forrester, *L.* 1633, Grim-
ston*† [Stewart*]
Galloway, *Earl of*, 1623,
Glasgow, *E. of*, 1703,
Boyle*
Gray, *Lord*, 1445, a
Haddington, *Earl of*, 1619,
Hamilton*
Hamilton, *Duke of*, 1643,
Douglas*
Home, *E. of*, 1605, Home. a
Hopetoun, *Earl of*, 1703,
Hope*
Huntly, *M. of*, 1599, Gor-
don
Keamure, *Viscount*, 1623,
Gordon

Kinnaird, *Lord*, 1682*
Kinnoul, *E. of*, 1633, Hay*
Kintore, *E. of*, 1677, Keith-
Falconer [Maitland*]
Lauderdale, *Earl of*, 1624,
Lennox, *Duke of*, 1675*
Leven, *E. of*, 1641 } Leslie-
& Melville, 1690 } Melville, a
Lothian, *Mar.* 1701, Ker*
Mar, *E. of*, 1457, and } Er-
Kellie, *E. of*, 1619 } skine
Montrose, *Duke of*, 1707,
Graham*
Moray, *E. of*, 1562, Stuart*
Morton, *E. of*, 1458, Doug-
Nairne, *Lord*, 1681 [las, a
Napier, *Lord*, 1627, a minor
Newburgh, *E. of*, 1660,
Livingstone
Northesk, *E.* 1647 Carnegie
Orkney, *Earl of*, 1696,
Fitzmaurice a
Polwarth, *Lord*, 1690, Scott
Queensberry, *Mar. of*, 1682,
Douglas*
Reay, *Lord*, 1628, Mackaya
Rollo, *Lord*, 1651
Rosebery, *Earl of*, 1703,
Primrose*
Rothes, *E. of*, 1458, Leslie
Roxburgh, *D. of*, 1707, Ker*
Ruthven, *L.* 1651

Saltoun, <i>Ld.</i> 1445, Fraser, <i>a</i>	Stair, <i>E. of</i> , 1703, Dalrymple	Torphichen, <i>Ld.</i> 1564, San-
Seafield, <i>E. of</i> , 1701, Grant	Stormont, <i>V.</i> 1621, Mur-	dilands
Ogilvie	ray*	Traquair, <i>Earl of</i> , 1633,
Selkirk, <i>Earl of</i> , 1646.	Strathallan, <i>V.</i> 1686, Drum-	Stuart
Douglas <i>a</i>	mond, <i>a</i>	Tweeddale, <i>Marq. of</i> , 1694,
Sempill, <i>Baroness</i> , 1495	Strathmore, <i>E. of</i> , 1606	Hay, <i>a</i>
Sinclair, <i>L.</i> 1489 <i>a</i>	Bowes	Wemyss and March, <i>E. of</i> ,
Somerville, <i>L.</i> 1430	Sutherland, <i>Countess of</i> ,	1633, Charteris-Douglas*
	1228	

The Earldom of Dysart (Tollemache, 1643) is now enjoyed by a Countess; that of Loudoun (Campbell, 1633) is also enjoyed by a Countess.

* Marked thus are Peers of the United Kingdom. † Marked thus are Peers of Ireland. a Marked thus are Representative Peers.

LAW.

COURT OF SESSION.

First Division.

The Lord President—Charles Hope.
† A. Gillies, Lord Gillies; † J. H. Mackenzie, Lord Mackenzie; George Cranstoun, Lord Corehouse.

Permanent Ordinaries—John Fullerton, Lord Fullerton; H. Cockburn, Lord Cockburn.

Ordinary on the Bills and Teinds.—J Cunningham, Lord Cunningham.

Principal Clerks, Geo. Jos. Bell, esq, Macvey Napier, esq. *Jury Court*, John Osb. Brown, esq.

Second Division.

† The Lord Justice Clerk—David Boyle. Sir W. Miller, bart. Lord Glenlee; † A. Macconochie Lord Meadowbank; † J. H. Forbes, Lord Medwyn.

Permanent Ordinaries—† Sir J. W. Moncreiff, Lord Moncreiff; Francis Jeffrey, Lord Jeffrey.

Principal Clerks, Jas. Fergusson, esq. Thos. Thomson, esq. *Jury Court*, J. Russell, esq.

N.B. The Jury Court, erected in 1815, is now abolished, and merged in the Court of Session, by 1 Will. IV. c. 69. The Judges marked thus † are Lords of the Justiciary or chief criminal court.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Judge, Adam Gillies.

King's Remembrancer, Sir H. Jardine.

Auditor, Hon. G. Murray.

LAW OFFICERS.

Lord Advocate, John Archibald Murray

Solicitor-Gen. Andrew Rutherford, esq.

Advocates-Depute, J. S. Stewart, G. Napier, Cos. Innes, & Robert Handyside, esqs.

Crown Agent, David Cleghorn, esq.

Clerk of Justiciary, Patrick Boyle.

Scotland is divided into three circuits—namely, the South, West, and North, which take place in spring and autumn, and an additional West Circuit at Christmas.

CHURCH.

The CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is governed by one General Assembly, 16 Synods, and 81 Presbyteries.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—Right Hon. Lord Belhaven, *High Commissioner*; Rev. Matthew Gardiner, D.D., *Moderator*; Robert Bell, *Procurator and Cashier for the Church*; Rev. John Lee, D.D., *Principal Clerk*. *Agent in Edinburgh*, William Young, esq. *Agent in London*, John Spottiswoode, esq.

LORDS LIEUTENANT AND SHERIFFS OF SCOTLAND.

<i>County.</i>	<i>Lord Lieutenant.</i>	<i>Sheriff.</i>
Aberdeen	Earl of Errol	A. Murray
Argyll	Duke of Argyll	Robert Bruce
Ayr	Earl of Glasgow	Archibald Bell
Banff	Earl of Fife	Alexander Currie
Berwick	Earl of Home	William Boswell
Bute	Marquis of Bute	James Ivory
Caithness	Earl of Caithness	Robert Thomson
Clackmannan	Earl of Mansfield	John Tait
Cromarty	Roderick M'Lend, esq. M.P.	John Jardine
Dumbarton	Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. M.P.	J. C. Colquhoun
Dumfries	Marquis of Queensberry	Sir T. Kirkpatrick, Bart.
Edinburgh	Duke of Buccleuch	Adam Duff
Elgin or Moray ...	Earl of Moray	Graham Speirs
Fife	Robert Ferguson of Raith, esq. ...	Andrew Clephane
Forfar	Earl of Airlie	James L'Amey
Haddington	Marquis of Tweeddale	William Horne
Inverness	Hon. Colonel F. W. Grant ..	W. F. Tytler
Kincardine	Viscount Arbuthnot	George L. A. Douglas
Kinross	Right Hon. William Adam	John Tait
Kirkcudbright	Earl of Galloway	Alexander Wood
Stewartry		
Lanark	Duke of Hamilton	Archibald Alison

<i>County.</i>	<i>Lord Lieutenant.</i>	<i>Sheriff Depute.</i>
Lithgow.....	Earl of Hopetoun.....	John Cay
Nairn.....	William Brodie of Brodie, esq. ...	Graham Speirs
Orkney & Shetland	Lord Dundas.....	J. A. Maconochie
Peebles.....	Earl of Wemyss and March.....	John Wood
Perth.....	Earl of Kinnoul.....	Adam Anderson
Renfrew.....	Arch. Campbell of Blythwood, esq.	John Colin Dunlop
Ross.....	Sir J. W. Mackenzie, Bart.....	John Jardine
Roxburgh.....	Marquis of Lothian.....	Wm. Oliver Rutherford
Selkirk.....	Lord Montagu.....	T. H. Miller
Stirling.....	Lord Abercromby.....	{ Sir Reginald Macdonald Stewart-Seton, Bart.
Sutherland	Duke of Sutherland.....	Hugh Lumsden
Wigton.....	Earl of Galloway.....	James Walker

IRELAND.

THE MINISTRY.

Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Mulgrave
Lord High Chancellor, Lord Plunket
Chief Secretary and Keeper of Privy Seal,
 Rt. Hon. Viscount Morpeth
Under Sec. Thomas Drummond, esq.
Private Sec. Lieut.-Col. Yorke
OFFICERS OF STATE AND HOUSEHOLD.
Lord Almoner, Archbp. of Armagh
State Steward, Capt. Hon. C. B. Phipps
Comptroller, John M. Pooley

Chamberlain, W. E. Leeson
Gentleman Usher, Capt. Fred. Willis
Keeper of Records and Ulster King at Arms, Sir W. Betham
Dean of the Chapel, Rev. C. Vignoles, D.D.
Master of the Horse,—Capt. Vaughan
Commander of the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B.
Military Secretary,—Rich. Greaves, Esq.
Commander of the Artillery, Col. Webber Smith [K.H.
Commander of the Engineers, Col. Arnold,

PEERS.

- Aldborough, *Earl*, 1777, Stratford
 Allen, *Vis.* 1717
 Annesley, *Earl*, 1789
 Arden, *L.* 1770, Perceval*
 Arklow, *L.*, 1801, Prince Fred. Augustus*
 Armagh, *Arch.* 1822, J. G. De la Poer Beresford
 Armagh, *Earl of*, 1799, Prince Ernest Augustus*
 Arran, *Earl*, 1762, Gore
 Ashbrook, *Viscount*, 1751, Flower
 Ashtown, *Ld.*, 1800, Trench
 Athlone, *E.*, 1691, De Ginkell
 Auckland, *L.*, 1789, Eden*
 Avonmore, *Vis.*, 1800, Yelverton
 Aylmer, *Ld.*, 1718
 Bandon, *Earl of*, 1800, Bernard a
 Bantry, *E. of*, 1816, White Barrington, *Vis.*, 1720
 Belmore, *E. of*, 1797, Corry, a
 Bessborough, *Earl of*, 1739, Ponsonby*
 Blayney, *Lord*, 1621
 Bloomfield, *Lord*, 1825
 Boyne, *Vis.*, 1717, Hamilton
 Bridport, *Ld.*, 1794, Hood
 Caledon, *Earl of*, 1800, Alexander, a
 Carbery, *Ld.* 1715, Freke, a
 Carew, *Ld.* 1834
 Carrick, *Earl of*, 1748, Butler, a
 Carrington, *L.*, 1796, Smith*
 Carysfort, *E. of*, 1789, Proby
 Cashel, *Arch. of*, 1822, Richard Laurence a
 Castlemain, *V.*, 1822, Handcock
 Castle Stuart, *E. of*, 1800, Stuart
 Cavan, *E. of*, 1647, Lambert
 Charlemont, *Earl of*, 1763, Canfield,*a [Bury
 Charleville, *Earl of*, 1806, Chetwynd, *Vis.*, 1717
 Cholmondeley, *Vis.*, 1661*
 Clancarty, *E. of*, 1803, Trench*a
 Clanmorris, *Lord*, 1800, Bingham
 Clanciarde, *Mar. of*, 1825, De Burgh*
 Clanwilliam, *E. of*, 1776, Meade*
 Clare, *E. of*, 1795, Fitzgibbon*
 Clarina, *L.* 1800, Massey
 Clifden, *Vis.*, 1781, Ellis
 Clive, *Lord*, 1762*
 Clogher, *Bishop of*, 1822, Rob. Ponsonby
 Clonbrock, *L.*, 1790, Dillon
 Cloncurry, *L.* 1789, Lawless*
 Clonmel, *E. of*, 1793, Scott
 Cloyne, *Bishop of*, 1830, S. Kyle
 Conway, *Lord*, 1703, Seymour*
 Conyngham, *Mar.*, 1816*
 Cork and Orrery, *Earl of*, 1620, Boyle*
 Courtown, *E. of*, 1762, Stopford*
 Cremona, *L.* 1797, Dawson
 Crofton, *Lord*, 1797
 Darnley, *E. of*, 1725, Bligh*
 De Blaquiere, *Lord*, 1800
 Decies, *L.* 1812, Beresford
 Derry, *B. of*, 1831, R. Ponsonby a
 Desart, *Earl of*, 1793, Cuffe
 Desmond, *Earl of*, 1622, Feilding
 De Vesci, *Vis.* 1776, Vesey
 Digby, *Lord*, 1620*
 Dillon, *Vis.* 1621, Dillon Lee
 Donegal, *Marquis of*, 1791, Chichester* [a
 Doneraile, *Vis.* 1785, St. Leger
 Donoughmore, *E. of*, 1800, Hutchinson*
 Down, *Bish. of*, 1823, Rich. Mant
 Downe, *Vis.* 1630, Dawnay*
 Downes, *Lord*, 1822, Burgh a
 Downshire, *Marq. of*, 1789, Hill [Moore*
 Drogheda, *Marq. of*, 1791,
 Dromore, *Bishop of*, 1820, James Saurin, a
 Dublin, *Archb. of*, 1831, R. Whately [wood
 Dufferin, *Lord*, 1800, Black-
 Dunalley, *L.* 1800, Prittie, a
 Dunboyne, *Ld.*, 1541, Butler
 Dungannon, *Vis.*, 1766, Hill
 Trevor [a
 Dunsany, *L.* 1461, Plunkett
 Dunraven, *E. of*, 1822, Quin
 Egmont, *Earl of*, 1733, Perceval*
 Elphin, *B. of*, 1819, J. Leslie
 Ely, *Mar. of*, 1800, Loftus*
 Enniskillen, *Earl of*, 1789, Cole*a
 Erne, *E. of*, 1789, Creighton

- Farnham, *L.* 1756, Maxwell, *a*
 Ferrard, *V.* 1797, Skeffington*
 French, *Lord*, 1798
 Fife, *Earl of*, 1759, Duff*
 Fingall, *E.* 1628, Plunkett*
 Fitzgerald, *L.*, 1826
 Fitzwilliam, *Earl*, 1716*
 Frankfort, *Vis.*, 1816, De Montmorency
 Gage, *Viscount*, 1720*
 Galway, *V.* 1727, Arundell
 Garduer, *Lord*, 1800*
 Garvagh, *L.* 1818, Canning
 Glengall, *E. of*, 1816, Butler *a*
 Gormanston, *Vis.*, 1478, Prestoa
 Gort, *Vis.*, 1816, Vereker, *a*
 Gosford, *E. of*, 1806, Acheson**a*
 Granard, *E. of*, 1684, Forbes*
 Grandison, *V.*, 1620, *v* Olliers*
 Graves, *Lord*, 1794
 Grimston, *Viscount*, 1719**†*
 Guillemore, *Viscount*, 1831, O'Grady
 Harborton, *V.* 1791, Pomeroy
 Hartland, *L.* 1800, Mahon
 Hawarden, *V.*, 1793, Maude *a*
 Headfort, *M. of*, 1800, Taylor*
 Headley, *Lord*, 1797, Winn
 Henley, *Lord*, 1799,
 Heaniker, *Lord*, 1800, Hen-
 niker-Major
 Hood, *Lord*, 1782*
 Hotham, *Lord*, 1797
 Howden, *L.*, 1819, Cradock*
 Howth, *Earl of*, 1767, St. Lawrence [Vanneck
 Huntingfield, *Lord*, 1796,
 Kenmare, *E. of*, 1800, Browne
 Kensington, *Lord*, 1776, Edwards
 Kerry, *Earl of*, 1723, Fitz-
 Maurice Petty*
 Kildare, *Bishop of*, 1804, C. D. Lindsay *a*
 Kilkeny, *E. of*, 1793, Butler
 Killaloe, *Bp. of*, 1836, S. C. Sandes
 Kilmaine, *L.*, 1789, Browne
 Kilmore, *B. of*, 1802, G. De la Poer Beresford
 Kilmorey, *Earl of*, 1822, Needham [* *a*
 Kingston, *E. of*, 1768, King
 Kinsale, *L.*, 1181, De Courcy
 Langford, *L.*, 1800, Rowley
 Lanesborough, *E. of*, 1756, Butler
 Leighlin and Ferns, *Bp. of*, R. Fowler, 1813
 Leinster, *Duke of*, 1766, Fitzgerald*
 Leitrim, *E.* 1795, Clements*
 Lifford, *Vis.*, 1781, Hewitt
 Limerick, *Bp. of*, 1831, E. Knox
 Limerick, *E. of*, 1803, Pery**a*
 Lisburne, *Earl of*, 1776, Vaughan
 Lisle, *Lord*, 1758, Lysaght
 Lismore, *Viscount*, 1806, O'Callaghan
 Listowel, *E. of*, 1822, Hare
 Londonderry, *Mar. of*, 1816, Stewart*
 Longford, *Earl of*, 1785, Pakenham*
 Lorton, *Vis.*, 1806, King, *a*
 Louth, *Lord*, 1841, Plunkett
 Lucan, *E. of*, 1795, Bing-
 ham, *a*
 Ludlow, *Earl*, 1760* [son*
 Lumley, *Vis.* 1628, Saund-
 MacDonald, *Lord*, 1776
 Massareene, *Vis.*, 1660, Skeffington-Foster
 Massy, *Lord*, 1776
 Mayo, *E. of*, 1785, Bourke, *a*
 Meath, *E. of*, 1627, Brabazon*
 Meath, *Bp. of*, 1801, N. Alexander *a*
 Melbourne, *V.* 1781, Lamb*
 Mexborough, *E. of*, 1766, Saville
 Middleton, *V.* 1717, Brodrick*
 Milltown, *E. of*, 1763, Leeson
 Moira, *E. of*, 1761, Hastings*
 Molesworth, *Viscount*, 1716
 Mountcashel, *Earl of*, 1781, Moore, *a*
 Mountmorres, *Vis.* 1763.
 Montmorency [Annesley
 Mountnorris, *Earl of*, 1793.
 Mountsandford, *Lord*, 1800
 Mulgrave, *L.* 1768, Phipps*
 Muncaster, *Lord*, 1783, Pen-
 nington
 Muskerry, *L.* 1781, Deane
 Netherville, *V.* 1622
 Newborough, *L.* 1776, Wynn
 Norbury, *E. of*, 1827, Toler
 Normanton, *E. of*, 1806, Agar
 Nugent, *E.* 1776, Greaville*
 Nugent, *L.* 1800, Grenville
 O'Neill, *E.*, 1800, **a*
 Ongley, *Lord*, 1776
 Oranmore, *V.* 1836, Browne
 Ormonde, *M. of*, 1825, Butler*
 Palmerston, *V.* 1722, Temple
 Portarlington, *E. of*, 1785, Dawson [field
 Powerscourt, *V.* 1743, Wing-
 Radstock, *Lord*, 1800, Wal-
 degrove
 Ranelagh, *L.* 1795, Parkyns
 Ranelagh, *V.* 1628, Jones
 Ranfurly, *E.* 1831, Knox*
 Rathdown, *Earl of*, 1822, Monck [Thelusson
 Rendlesham, *Lord*, 1806,
 Riversdale, *L.* 1783, Tonson
 Roden, *E. of*, 1771, Jocelyn*
 Rokeby, *L.* 1777, Montagu
 Roscommon, *Earl of*, 1692, Dillon [sons, *a*
 Rosse, *E. of*, 1806, Par-
 Rossmore, *L.* 1796, Westenra
 St. Helens, *L.* 1791, Fitz-
 herbert* [neux, *
 Sefton, *Earl of*, 1771, Moly-
 Shannon, *E. of*, 1756, Boyle
 Sheffield, *Earl of*, 1816, Holroyd*
 Sherard, *Lord*, 1627*
 Sligo, *Marquis of*, 1800, Browne* [ton**†*
 Strabane, *V.* 1701, Hamil-
 Southwell, *Vis.* 1776
 Strangford, *Vis.* 1628, Snythe*
 Taaffe, *Vis.* 1628
 Talbot de Malahide, *L.* 1831, Talbot
 Teignmouth, *L.* 1797, Shore
 Templetown, *V.* 1806, Upton
 Thomond, *Mar. of*, 1800, O'Bryen**a* [wall
 Trimblestown, *L.* 1461, Barn-
 Tuam, *Arch. of*, 1819, P. Le
 Poer Trench
 Tyrconnel, *Earl of*, 1761, Carpenter
 Ventry, *Lord*, 1800, Mullins
 Wallscourt, *L.* 1800, Blake
 Waterford, *Earl of*, 1446, Talbot*
 Waterford, *Mar. of*, 1789, Beresford* [Cavendish
 Waterpark, *Lord*, 1792,
 Wellesley, *Mar. of*, 1799*
 Westcote, *Lord*, 1776, Lyt-
 telton* [Nugent, *a*
 Westmeath, *Mar. of*, 1822,
 Wicklow, *Earl of*, 1793, Howard, *a* [Turnour
 Winterton, *Earl of*, 1766,

The Earldom of Antrim is now enjoyed by a Countess; the Barony of Keith (Elphinstone, 1797) is enjoyed by a Baroness.*

* Marked thus are Peers of the United Kingdom. † Marked thus are Peers of Scotland. *a* Marked thus are Representative Peers.

LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Plunket
 Secretary, R. B. McCausland, esq.
 Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. Michael O'Loughlin
 Deputy, Robert Wogan, esq.

Masters in Chancery, W. Henn, esq. Rodk.
 Connor, esq. J. S. Townsend, esq.
 Thos. Gould, esq.
 Accountant-Gen. S. Barrington, esq.
 Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper, C. Fitz-
 simon, esq.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Charles K. Bushie. *Judges*, Charles Burton. P. C. Crampton. Louis Perrin. *Clerk of the Crown*, Walter Bourne.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. John Doherty. *Judges*, Arthur Moore. W. Johnson. Robert Torrens.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Lord Chief Baron, Rt. Hon. Henry Joy. *Barons*, R. Pennefather. J. L. Foster. John Richards, esq.

Chief Remembrancer, A. R. Blake, esq.

Second Remembrancer, A. Lyle, esq.

Accountant-Gen. David Mahony, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Vicar-General and Judge of Prerog. Court, Rt. Hon. Dr. John Radcliff.

Registrars of Metropolitan Court, J. G. Brydges and G. Scott, esqs.

Ditto of Prerog. Court, Rev. C. C. Beresford and W. Stewart, esq.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

Judge, Sir Henry Meredith, bart.

Surrogate, John Finlay, LL.D.

Queen's Advocate Gen. Sir T. Staples, bart.

Registrar, John Anster, LL.D.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Commissioners, Richard Farrell and W. H. Curran, esqs. *Chief Clerk*, P. Burrows, jun. esq.

BANKRUPT COURT.

Commissioners, John Macan, esq. and Hon. P. Plunket. *Registrars*, Barry Collins and John O'Donnoghue.

LAW OFFICERS.

Attorney-Gen. Stephen Woulfe, esq.

Solicitor-Gen. Maziere Brady, esq.

Sergeants, R. W. Greene, esq. J. D. Jackson, esq., and N. Ball, esq.

CUSTODES ROTULORUM.

Antrim, Marquis of Hertford.

Armagh, Earl of Gosford.

Carlou, Wm. Browne, Esq.

Cavan, Marquis of Headfort

Clare, Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey.

Cork, Earl of Shannon.

Donegal, Earl of Leitrim.

Down, Marq. of Londonderry.

Dublin, Sir Compton Domville, Bt.

Fermanagh, Earl of Enniskillen.

Galway, Earl of Clancarty.

Kerry, Earl of Kenmare.

Kildare, Duke of Leinster.

Kilkenny, Marquis of Ormonde.

King's County, Earl of Rosse.

Leitrim, Earl of Leitrim.

Limerick, Earl of Dunraven.

Londonderry, Marquis of Londonderry.

Longford, Luke White, esq., M.P.

Louth, Earl of Roden.

Mayo, Marquis of Sligo.

Meath, Marquis Wellesley.

Monaghan, Lord Rossmore.

Queen's Co. Lord Maryborough.

Rosecommon, Viscount Lorton.

Sligo, Owen Wynne, Esq.

Tipperary, Hon. F. A. Prittie.

Tyrone, Earl of Belmore.

Waterford, Lord G. T. Beresford.

Westmeath Marquis of Westmeath

Wexford, Marq. of Ely.

Wicklou, Earl of Meath.

LORDS LIEUTENANT OF COUNTIES.

Antrim, Earl O'Neill.

Armagh, Earl of Gosford.

Carlou, Visc. Duncannon.

Cavan, Marquis of Headfort.

Clare, Lord Fitzgerald & Vesey

Cork, Earl of Shannon.

Donegal, Marquis of Donegal.

Down, Marquis of Downshire.

Dublin, Earl of Meath.

Fermanagh, Earl of Enniskillen.

Galway, Marquis of Clanricarde.

Kerry, Earl of Kenmare.

Kildare, Duke of Leinster.

Kilkenny, Marquis of Ormonde.

King's County, Lord Oxmantown.

Leitrim, Earl of Leitrim.

Limerick, Hon. R. H. Fitz-Gibbon, M.P.

Londonderry, Lord Garvagh.

Longford, Luke White, esq., M.P.

Louth, Sir P. Bellew, Bart.

Mayo, Marquis of Sligo.

Meath, Lord Dunsany.

Monaghan, Hon. H. R. Westenra, M.P.

Queen's County, Viscount de Vesci.

Rosecommon, Viscount Lorton.

Sligo, Col. Arthur Knox Gore

Tipperary, Earl of Donoughmore.

Tyrone, Earl of Caledon.

Waterford, Henry Villiers Stuart, Esq.

Westmeath, Marquis of Westmeath.

Wexford, Lord Carew.

Wicklou, Earl of Wicklow.

IRISH PRELATES, AND DEANS OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

Consee.	ARCHBISHOPS.	Sees.	An.	In room of	DEANS.
1806	Lord J. G. Beresford, D.D., <i>Primate of all Ireland</i>	Armagh.....	1822	Stuart.....	J. E. Jackson, D.D.
1831	Richard Whately, D.D., <i>Primate of Ireland...</i>	Dublin.....	1831	W. Magee...	{ Bishop of Kildare H. Dawson, A.M.
1822	Rich. Laurence, D.C.L., <i>Primate of Munster...</i>	Cashel and .. Emly.....	1822	Brodrick....	{ S. Adams, M.A. T. P. Lefanu L.L.D.
1802	P. le Poer Trench, D.D., <i>Primate of Connaught...</i>	Tuam and.... Ardagh ...	1819	W. Beresford.	{ T. Carter, D.D. R. Murray, D.D.
BISHOPS.					
1801	N. Alexander, D.D.....	Meath.....	1823	O'Beirne....	H. Roper, D.D.
1803	C. D. Lindsay, D.D.....	Kildare.....	1804	Jones.....	J. Gregory, A.M.
1801	G. de la P. Beresford, D.D.	Kilmore.....	1802	Brodrick....	{ Hon. H. V. Fitz- gerald, LL.D.

Consec.	BISHOPS.	Sees.	An.	In room of	DEANS.
1804	Lord R. Tottenham, D.D.	<i>Clogher</i>	1822	Jocelyn.....	R. Maude, M.A.
1836	S. C. Sandes, D.D.....	{ <i>Killaloe</i> and <i>Killfenora</i> }	1836	Butson.....	{ J. Head, A.M. W. H. Stackpoole.
	(Annexed to Killaloe.)	{ <i>Clunfert</i> and <i>Kilmacduagh</i> }	1836	Butson.....	{ T. Hawkins, D.D. T. J. O'Neil.
	(Annexed to Tuam.)	{ <i>Killala</i> and <i>Achonry</i> }	1833	Verschoye..	{ Hon. G. Gore, M.A. T. Blakeley, M.A.
1812	John Leslie, D.D.....	<i>Elphin</i>	1819	Trench.....	J. French, M.A.
	(Annexed to Ferns.)	<i>Ossory</i>	1813	Kearney....	{ Hon. J. Bourke, M.A.
	(Annexed to Cashel.)	{ <i>Waterford</i> <i>and Lismore</i> }	1832	Bourke.....	{ U. Lee, M.A. Hen. Cotton, D.D
1820	James Saurin, D.D.....	<i>Dromore</i>	1819	Leslie.....	(Vacant.)
1820	Richard Mant, D.D....	{ <i>Down and</i> <i>Connor</i> }	1823	Alexander...	{ Hon. T. Plunket, M.A.
1813	Robert Fowler, D.D....	{ <i>Ferns and</i> <i>Leighlin</i> ... }	1835	Elrington...	{ H. Leslie, M.A. P. Browne, M.A.
	(Annexed to Derry.)	<i>Raphoe</i>	1834	Bissett.....	Ld. E. Chichester.
1831	Sam. Kyle, D.D.....	<i>Cloyne</i>	1835	Brinkley....	T. Burgh, M.A.
1823	Rd. Ponsonby, D.D....	<i>Derry</i>	1831	William Knox	T. B. Gough, M.A.
	(Annexed to Cloyne.)	{ <i>Cork and</i> <i>Ross</i> }	1830	St. Lawrence	{ R. Burrowes, D.D. J. Stannus, M.A.
1831	E. Knox, D.D.....	{ <i>Limerick, Ard-</i> <i>fert & Aghadoe</i> }	1834	Jebb.....	{ A. Preston, M.A. G. Holmes, M.A.

The Bishops of Meath and Kildare take precedence of all other Bishops: the rest according to priority of consecration.

IRISH REPRESENTATIVE BISHOPS FOR 1838.

Archbishop of Cashel, and Bishops of Meath, Kildare, Derry.

COLONIAL BISHOPS, according to seniority.

BISHOPS.	Sees.	An.	In room of
C. Lipscomb, D.D.....	<i>Jamaica, &c.</i>	1824	<i>See then created.</i>
W. H. Coleridge, D.D. . . .	{ <i>Barbadoes & Lec-</i> <i>ward Isles</i> ... }	1824	<i>Do.</i>
John Inglis, D.D.....	<i>Nova Scotia</i>	1825	Stanser, <i>res.</i>
(Vacant.)	<i>Quebec</i>	1837	Stewart, <i>dec.</i>
D. Wilson, D.D.....	<i>Calcutta</i>	1832	Turner, <i>dec.</i>
G. T. Spencer, D.D.....	<i>Madras</i>	1837	Corrie, <i>dec.</i>
Thomas Carr, D.D.	<i>Bombay</i>	1836	<i>See created.</i>
G. J. Mountain, D.D.....	<i>Montreal</i>	1836	<i>Do.</i>
W. G. Broughton, D.D.....	<i>Australia</i>	1836	<i>Do.</i>

GOVERNORS AND COMMANDERS OF BRITISH COLONIES AND SETTLEMENTS.

Europe.

Gibraltar.—Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Major-Gen. Sir Alexander Woodford, K.C.B.

Malta.—Major-Gen. Sir Henry F. Bouverie, K.C.B., Lieut.-Governor.

Ionian Islands.—Major-Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, bart. Lord High Commissioner.

Heligoland.—Major-Gen. Sir Hen. King, Lieut.-Gov.

America.

Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island.—Earl of Gosford, Gov.-in-Chief.

Upper Canada.—Major Sir Francis Bond Head, bart. K.H., Lieut.-Governor.

Nova Scotia.—Major-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., Lieut.-Governor.

New Brunswick.—Major-Gen. Sir John Harvey, K.C.H., Lieut.-Governor.

Prince Edward's Island.—Sir C. A. Fitzroy, K.H., Lieut.-Governor.

Newfoundland.—Captain Prescott, R.N., Lieut.-Governor.

West India Islands.

Jamaica and Dependencies.—Major-Gen. Sir L. Smith, K.C.B., Governor.

Bahama Islands.—Col. Francis Cockburn, Lieut.-Governor.

Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, &c.—Maj.-Gen. Sir Evan J. Murray Macgregor, Bart., Governor and Com.-in-Chief.

St. Vincent.—Capt. George Tyler, R.N., Lieut.-Governor.

Grenada.—Lieut.-Colonel Carlo J. Doyle, Lieut.-Governor. [Gov.

Tobago.—Maj.-Gen. H. C. Darling, Lieut.-

Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher's, Nevis, the Virgin Isles, and Dominica.—

Lieut.-Col. Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, Governor.

St. Christopher's.—Lieut.-Colonel Sir H. Macleod, Lieut.-Governor.

Dominica.—Henry Light, esq. Lieut.-Gov.
Trinidad.—Right Hon. Sir G. F. Hill, Bt. Lieut.-Governor.
St. Lucia.—Col. Sir Dudley Hill, Lieut.-Gov.
Bermuda.—Maj.-Gen. Sir S. Chapman, Gov.
British Guiana, consisting of *Demerara*, *Essequibo*, and *Barbice*.—Major Gen. Sir Jas. Carmichael Smith, Bt. K.C.H., Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
Honduras.—Colonel Maedonald, Superintendent.

Africa.

Cape of Good Hope.—Maj.-Gen. G. T. Napier, C.B., Gov. and Commander-in-Chief.
Mauritius.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Nicolay, C.B., Gov. and Commander-in-Chief.
Sierra Leone.—Col. R. Doherty, Lieut.-Governor.

Gambia.—Geo. Rendall, esq., Lieut.-Gov.
St. Helena.—Maj.-Gen. Middlemore, Gov.

Asia.

Bengal.—Ld. Auckland, Gov.-Gen. of India.
Madras.—Lord Elphinstone, Governor.
Bombay.—Rt Hon. Sir Rob. Grant, Gov.
Ceylon.—Right Hon. J. A. S. Mackenzie, Governor.

Australia.

New South Wales.—Capt. Sir George Gipps, Governor.
Van Diemen's Land.—Capt. Sir John Franklin, Kt., R.N. Lieut.-Governor.
Western Australia (Swan River).—Capt. Sir James Stirling, R.N., Governor.
Southern Australia.—Captain John Hindmarsh, R.N., Gov. and Com.-in-Chief.

COMMISSIONS.

POOR-LAW COMMISSION FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.—*Commissioners*—The Right Hon. Thomas Frankland Lewis, John George Shaw Lefevre, esq., George Nicholls, esq. *Secretary to the Board*—Edwin Chadwick, esq. *Assistant Secretary*—George Coode, esq., barrister at law.

Assistant Commissioners—Edward Gulson, esq., Daniell Goodson Adey, esq., Colonel C. A. à Court, C. B., Charles Mott, esq., Alfred Power, esq., barrister at law, William Henry Toovey Hawley, esq., W. J. Gilbert, esq., Richard Earle, esq., barrister at law, Richard Hall, esq., barrister at law, James P. Kay, esq., M.D., Robert Weale, esq., Ed. Carleton Tufnell, esq., Sir John J. G. Walsham, Bart., William Day, esq., Thomas Stevens, esq., Richard Digby Neeve, esq., Edmund Walker Head, esq., George Clive, esq., John Revans, esq., William James Voules, esq., Colonel Thomas Francis Wade. *Office*—Somerset House. *Office Hours*—10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Communications to be directed "To the Poor-Law Commissioners, London."

TITHE COMMISSION FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.—*Commissioners*—William Blamire, esq., Thomas Wentworth Buller, esq., Rev. Richard Jones, M.A. *Assistant Commissioners*—Lieut. R. K. Dawson, R. E.; Henry Dixon, esq., T. S. Woolley, esq., John Johnes, esq., J. S. Donaldson, esq., Thomas Sudworth, esq., John Milner, esq., J. D. Merest, esq.

COMMISSION FOR INQUIRING INTO THE STATE OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.—Thomas Starkie, esq., Henry Bellenden Ker, esq., William Wightman, esq., David Jardine, esq. *Sec.*—James John Lonsdale, esq.

FACTORY COMMISSION. — *Inspectors*—Leonard Horner, esq. Thomas Jones Howell, esq. James Stuart, esq. Robert J. Saunders, esq.—*Secretary*—Muggeridge, esq.—*Office*—at the Home Office.

CHURCH COMMISSION.—Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Archbishop of York, Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl of Harrowby, Viscount Melbourne, Lord John Russell, Bishops of London, Lincoln, and Gloucester, Rt. Hon. T. S. Rice, Rt. Hon. H. Hobhouse, and Sir H. Jenner. *Secretary*—G. R. Murray.

INSPECTION OF PRISONS COMMISSION.—W. Crawford, esq., Rev. W. Russell, Dr. Bisset Hawkins, Capt. Williams, Frederick Hill, esq.

IRISH EDUCATION COMMISSION.—*Commissioners*—Archbishop of Dublin; Duke of Leinster; Right Rev. Dr. Murray, D.D.; Rev. F. Sadlier, D.D.; Rev. William Carille; A. R. Blake, esq.; and Robert Holmes, esq. — *Secretary*—J. F. Kelly, esq.

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COMMISSION FOR INQUIRING INTO THE CONDITION OF THE UNEMPLOYED HANDLOOM WEAVERS.—N. W. Senior, esq., S. Jones Loyd, esq., and John Leslie, esq.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.—Lord Seymour, Lord Ashley, R. Gordon, esq., R. V. Smith, esq., J. A. Smith, esq., Colonel James Cathcart, Lieut. Col. W. H. Sykes, Lieut.-Col. E. Clive, Edward Halsewell and George Acklow, esqrs., Rev. Dr. Shepperd, J. W. Mylne and B. W. Procter, esqrs. Drs. Turner, Bright, Southey, Hume, and Seymour.—*Clerk and Treasurer*, Ed. Dubois, esq.—*Office*, 6, John Street, Adelphi.

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COMMISSIONERS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE NAVIGATION OF THE SHANNON.—Colonel John Fox Burgoyne, C.B.; Major Harry D. Jones, R.E.; Richard Griffith, esq. C.E.; William Cubitt, esq. C.E.; Thomas Rhodes, esq. C.E.; Brooke Taylor Ottley, esq.; John Radcliff, esq.—*Solicitor*, Crown Solicitor, Munster Circuit.

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Ashley and Son, 135, Regent-street

Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co. 54, Lombard-street

Barnard, Dimsdales, & Barnard, 50, Cornhill

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Biggerstaffs, 82, West Smithfield.

Bosanquet, Pitt, Anderdon, Franks, and

Co. 73, Lombard-street

Bouverie and Lefevre, 11, Haymarket

Brown, Janson, and Co. 32, Abchurch-lane

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Campbell and Co. 6, Regent-street

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Co. 8, Austin Friars. [ing Cross

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street

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 Pocklington and Lacy, 60, West Smithfield
 Praeds, Mackworth, Fane, and Praed, 189, Fleet-street
 Prescott, Grote, Prescott, and Grote, 62, Threadneedle-street
 Price, (*Sir C.*) Marryat, Coleman, and Price, 1, Mansion House-street
 Provincial Bank of Ireland, 42, Broad-st.
 Puget and Bainbridges, 12, St. Paul's Church yard
 Ransom and Co. 1, Pall Mall East
 Robarts, Curtis, Robarts, Curtis, and Co. 15, Lombard street
 Rogers, Towgood, Olding, Sharpe, and Boycott, 29, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street
 Scott (*Sir Claude, Bart.*), and Co., 1, Cavendish-square
 Smith, Payne, and Smiths, 1, Lombard-street
 Snow (*R. and R.*), Strahan, Paul (*Sir J. D., Bt.*), and Paul (*J. D.*), 217, Strand
 Spooner, Attwoods, and Co. 27, Gracechurch-street
 Stevenson and Salt, 20, Lombard-street
 Stone, Martins, and Stones, Lombard-st.
 Twining, *Messrs.* Deveraux Court, Strand
 Veres, Sapte, and Co. 77, Lombard-street
 Wakefield and Co. 71, Old Broad-street
 Weston, Young, and Bostock, 6, Wellington-street, London Bridge
 Whitmore, Wells, and Whitmore, 24, Lombard-street
 Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, Thornton, and Co. 20, Birch-in-lane
 Willis, Percival, and Co. 76, Lombard-st.
 Wright and Co. 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden
 Young and Son, 11, West Smithfield.

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 Borough, Armit, and Co., Leinster-street, Dublin

Cane, Richard, and Co., Dawson-street, Dublin
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 Cox and Co., Craig's-court, Charing Cross
 Downes, Chas., 14, Warwick-street, Piccadilly
 Hopkinson, Barton, and Knyvett, 3, Regent-street, Waterloo-place
 Kirkland, John, 80, Pall Mall
 Lawrie, John, and Charles McGrigor, 1, Robert-street, Adelphi
 Price, William Frazer, 34, Craven-street

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 Barwise, W. H. B., 1, New Boswell-court, Carey-street
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 Chard, Wm. and Ed. 3, Clifford's Inn, Fleet-street
 Chippendale, John, 10, John-street, Adelphi
 Clementson, Charles, 8, Adelphi-terrace
 Collier, Thomas, and John Adolphus Snee, 3, Brick-court, Temple
 Copland, John, 23, Surrey-street, Strand
 Cox and Son, 44, Hatton-garden (Marines)
 Dufaur, Joseph, 13, Clement's Inn, Strand
 Evans and Eyton, 7, Northumberland-st., Strand
 Goode, Frederick, 15, Surrey-street, Strand
 Halford, James, 41, Norfolk-street, Strand
 Hallet and Robinson, 14, Great George-st.
 Hinxman, J. 72, Gt. Russell-st., Bloomsbury
 Holmes, Wm. 3, Lyon's Inn, Strand
 Loudonsack, Charles, 1, James-street, Adelphi
 Muspratt, John P., 9, New Broad-street
 Ommanney, Sir F. Molineux, and Son, 22, Norfolk-street, Strand
 Slade, Wm., 21, Cecil-street, Strand
 Stilwell, Thomas, and Sons, 22, Arndel-street, Strand
 Woodhead, Joseph, 1, James st. Adelphi
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UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Elected

Chancellor.—The Most Noble Arthur, Duke of Wellington, D.C.L., &c. 1834
High Steward.—Rt. Hon. John Earl of Eldon, D.C.L., F.R.S. 1801
Deputy High Steward.—Robert Mich. Ward, M.A. late Fel. of Trin. Col. 1831
Vice-Chancellor.—Ashhurst Turner Gilbert, D.D. 1836
Pro-Vice-Chancellors.—The Rev. R. Jenkyns, D.D., Master of Balliol Col. The Rev. J. C. Jones, D.D., Rector of Exeter Col. The Rev. T. E. Bridges, D.D., President of Corpus Christi Col. Dr. Marsham, Warden of Merton College.

Elected

Curators of the Theatre.—John Collier Jones, D.D., Rector of Exeter College. 1829
 Benj. Parsons Synnons, D.D., Warden of Wadham College 1832
Assessor.—J. D. Macbride, D.C.L. Prin. of Magdalen Hall 1812
Colleges and Halls, and present Heads of Colleges.
 University, Frederick Charles Plump-tre, D.D., Master 1836
 Balliol, R. Jenkyns, D.D. Master 1819
 Merton, R. Marsham, D.C.L. Warden 1826
 Exeter, J. C. Jones, D.D. Rector 1819
 Oriel, Edw. Hawkins, D.D. Provost 1828
 Queen's, John Fox, D.D. Provost 1827

		<i>Elected</i>
New Coll., P. N. Shuttleworth, D.D.		
Warden		1822
Lincoln Coll. J. Radford, D.D. Rector		1834
All Souls, Lewis Sneyd, M.A. Warden		1827
Magdalen, M. J. Routh, D.D. Pres.		1791
Brasenose, A. T. Gilbert, D.D. Princ.		1822
Corpus Christi, T. E. Bridges, D.D.		
President		1823
Christ-Church, Thos. Gaisford, D.D.		
Regius Professor of Greek, Dean,		1831
Trinity, J. Ingram, D.D. President		1824
St. John's, Philip Wynter, D.D. Pres.		1828
Jesus, Henry Foulkes, D.D. Principal		1817
Wadham, B. P. Symons, B. D. Wael.		1831
Pembroke, G. W. Hall, D.D. Master.		1809
Worcester, Dean of Exeter, D.D. Prov.		1795
St. Mary Hall, Renn Dickson Hamp-		
den, D.D.		1833
Magdalene Hall, J. D. Macbride, D.C.L.		
Principal		1813
New-Inn Hall, J. A. Cramer, D.D.		
Principal		1831
St. Alban Hall, Rev. E. Cardwell,		
D.D.		1831
St. Edmund Hall, Ant. Grayson, D.D.		
Principal		1824
Proctor.—Rev. Wm. James Butler, M.A.,		
Magdalen College.		
Junior Proctor.—Rev. Wm. John Meech,		
M.A., New College.		
Examiners in <i>Literis Humanioribus</i> .—Rev.		
Fred. Oakeley, M.A., Balliol College.		
Rev. Henry Bristow Wilson, B.D., St.		
John's College. Rev. Thomas Tyssen		
Bazeley, M.A., Brasenose College. Rev.		
W. Palmer, M.A., Magdalen College.		
Examiners in <i>Disciplinis Mathematicis et</i>		
<i>Physicis</i> .—William Falconer, M.A., Ex-		
eter College. Rev. Edw. Hill, M.A.,		
Christ Church. Rev. Edward Cockey,		
M.A., Wadham College.		
PROFESSORS.		
Reg. Divinity.—Renn Dickson Hamp-		
den, D.D.		1836
Regius Hebrew.—Rev. E. Bouverie		
Pusey, Canon of Christ Church.		1828
Regius Greek.—Rev. T. Gaisford, D.D.		1811
Reg. Civil Law.—J. Phillimore, D.C.L.		1809
Reg. Mod.—J. Kidd, M.D., F.R.S.		1822
Reg. Mod. Hist.—E. Nares, D.D.		1813
Reg. Bot.—C. G. B. Daubeny, M.D.		
F.R.S.		1834
Margaret Divinity.—G. Fausset, D.D.		1827
Saville's Astron.—S. P. Rigaud, M.A.		
F.R.S.		1827
Sav.'s Geom.—B. Powell, M.A., F.R.S.		1827
Natural Philosophy.—Rev. G. L.		
Cooke, B.D.		1810
Moral Philosophy.—Rev. W. Sewell,		
M.A., Fellow of Exeter College.		1836
Camden's Hist.—Edw. Cardwell, D.D.		
Principal of St. Alban Hall.		1825
Laud's Arabic.—W. Knatchbull, D.D.		1823
Lord Almoner's Arabic.—J. D. Mac-		
bride, D.C.L.		1813
Experimental Philosophy.—S. P. Ri-		
gaud, M.A., F.R.S.		1810
Lee's Anatomy.—J. Kidd, M.D., F.R.S.		
Poetry.—Rev. J. Keble, M.A. Fellow		
of Oriel		1831

		<i>Elected</i>
Viner's Com. Law. P. Williams, D.C.L.		1824
Lord Lichfield's Clinical Medicine.—		
J. A. Ogle, M.D.		1824
Anglo-Saxon.—R. M. White, B.D.		
Magdalen College.		1834
Aldrich's Anatomy.—J. Kidd, M.D.		
F.R.S.		1822
Aldrich's Medicine.—J. A. Ogle, M.D.		
F.R.S.		1824
Aldrich's Chemistry.—C. G. B. Dau-		
beny, M.D.		1822
Mineralogy. } Rev. W. Buckland, {		1813
Geology. } D.D., F.R.S. } {		1818
Political Econ.—Herman Merivale,		
M.A., Balliol College.		1837
Boden Professor of Sanscrit.—Horace		
Hayman Wilson, esq. of Exeter		
College		1832
Musie.—W. Crotch, Mus. Doc.		1797

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Keeper of Bodleian Library.—Rev.	
B. Bandinel, D.D.	1813
Under Librarians.—S. Reay, M.A.	1832
Herbert Hill, M.A., New College	1837
Keep. of the Archives.—P. Bliss, D.C.L.	1826
Keeper of Ashmole's Museum.—P. B.	
Duncan, M.A.	1823
Radcliffe Lib.—John Kidd, M.D.	
F.L.S.	1834
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Registrar.—P. Bliss, D.C.L., F.S.A.	
St. John's.	1824
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Perkins, M.A. Christ Church.	
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and T. James.	
Clerk of the Schools.—G. Purdue; Verger,	
Richard Norris.	

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

		<i>Elected</i>
Chancellor.—Marquess Camden, K.G.		
D.C.L., Trin. Col.		1834
High Steward.—D. of Northumberland,		
K.G. D.C.L. F.R.S. St. John's Coll.		1834
Vice-Chancellor.—Thomas Worsley, M.A.		
Master of Downing.		
Counsel.—Thomas Starkie, M.A., Downing.		
Sir William Webb Follett.		
Commissary.—John Hildyard, M.A.,		
Johns		1836
Assessor.—W. Hunt, M.A. King's		1805
Colleges and Halls, and present Heads of		
Colleges.		
St. Peter's, F. Barnes, D.D. Master.		1783
Clare-Hall, W. Webb, D.D., F.L.S.		
Master		1815
Pembroke, Gilbert Ainslie, D.D.		
Master		1823

Elected

Gonville and Caius, M. Davy, D.D., F.R. & A.S. Master	1803
Trin. Hall, T. Le Blanc, D.C.L. Master	1815
Corpus Christi, J. Lamb, D.D. Master	1822
King's, G. Thackeray, D.D. Provost.	1814
Queen's, Jos. King, M.A. President	1832
Catharine Hall, J. Procter, D.D. Master	1799
Jesus, Wm. French, D.D. Master...	1820
Christ's, John Graham, D.D. Master.	1830
St. John's, J. Wood, D.D. Dean of Ely, Master.	1815
Magdalene, Hon. G. N. Grenville, M.A. Master.	1813
Trinity, C. Wordsworth, D.D. Master	1820
Emmanuel, G. Archdall, D.D.	1835
Sidney Sussex, W. Chafy, D.D. Master	1813
Downing, Thomas Worsley, M.A. ...	1836
Sen. Proctor. — Rev. E. Baines, M.A. Christ's Coll.	
Jun. Proctor. — Rev. J. H. Evans, M.A. St. John's, Coll.	
Sen. Pro-Proctor. — Rev. John Baldwin, M.A. Christ's Coll.	
Jun. Pro-Proctor. — Rev. Thomas Lund, M.A. St. John's Coll.	
Sen. Scrutator. — Rev. James Saunders, B.D. Sidney Coll.	
Jun. Scrutator. — Rev. G. F. Nicholas, M.A. King's Coll.	
Sen. Tutor. — Thomas Barrow Burcham, M.A. Trin. Coll.	
Jun. Tutor. — Rev. Robert Birkett, M.A. Emman. Coll.	
Sen. Moderator. — Rev. Edwin Steventon, M.A. C.C.C.	
Jun. Moderator. — Rev. Professor W. H. Miller, M.A. St. John's Coll.	

CAPUT.

[Every University-Grace must pass the CAPUT before it can be introduced into the Senate.]

The Vice-Chancellor for the time being, by virtue of his office.

Divinity. — George Archdall, D.D. Emman.

Law. — Jas. W. Geldart, D.C.L. Trin. Hall.

Physic. — J. T. Woodhouse, M.D. Caius Coll.

Sen. Non. Regent. — Henry Arlett, M.A. Pembroke.

Sen. Regent. — Edward Harold Browne, M.A. Downing.

PROFESSORS.

Elected

<i>Regius Divinity.</i> — Thos. Turton, D.D.	1827
<i>Regius Civil Law.</i> — Jas. W. Geldart, D.C.L.	1813
<i>Regius Physic.</i> — J. Haviland, M.D. ...	1817
<i>Regius Hebrew.</i> — Samuel Lee, B.D. ...	1831
<i>Regius Greek.</i> — J. Scholfield, M.A. ...	1825
<i>Margaret Divinity.</i> — Bishop of Peter- borough, F.R.S.	1807
<i>Lucasian.</i> — C. Babbage, M.A., F.R.S.	1820
<i>Casuistical Profes.</i> — F. Barnes, D.D.	1813
<i>Arabic.</i> — Thomas Jarrett, M.A.	1831
<i>Ld. Alm. Arab.</i> — T. Robinson, M.A.	1837
<i>Plumian Astron.</i> — J. Challis, M.A.	1836
<i>Loundes's Ditto.</i> — G. Peacock, M.A., F.R.S.	1837
<i>Anatomy</i> — W. Clark, M.D.	1817
<i>Modern History.</i> — W. Smyth, M. A.	1807
<i>Chemistry.</i> — J. Cumming, M.A., F.R.S.	1815
<i>Botany.</i> — J. S. Henslow, M.A.	1825
<i>Woodwardian.</i> — A. Sedgwick, M.A., F.R.S.	1818

Elected

<i>Lady Margaret's Preacher.</i> — R. N. Adams, D.D. Sidney Coll.	1834
<i>Norrisian Professor.</i> — (Vacant).	
<i>Jacksonian Profess.</i> — Robert Willis, M.A., F.R.S.	1837
<i>Common Law.</i> — T. Starkie, M.A.	1823
<i>Political Econ.</i> — G. Pryme, Esq., M.A.	1830
<i>Medicine.</i> — Cornwallis Hewett, M.D.	1814
<i>Music.</i> — T. A. Walmisley, Mus. Bac.	1836
<i>Mineralogy.</i> — W. H. Miller, M.A., St. John's.	1832

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

<i>Public Orator.</i> — Ralph Tatham, B.D.	1809
<i>Christian Advo.</i> — George Pearson, B.D. St. John's.	1834
<i>Hulsean Lecturer.</i> — Richard Parkin- son, B.D. St. John's.	1837
<i>Librarian.</i> — Rev. J. Lodge, M.A.	1822
<i>Registrar.</i> — J. Romilly, M.A.	1832
<i>Esquire-Bedels.</i> — H. Gunning, M.A.	1789
G. Leapingwell, M.A.	1826
W. Hopkins, M.A.	1827

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,

SOMERSET-HOUSE.

[The Charter of the University of London was granted on the 28th of November, 1836. The objects of the establishment of the University are stated to be "the advancement of Religion and Morality, and the promotion of Useful Knowledge;" and it is intended to "hold forth to all classes and denominations, without any distinction whatsoever, an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of Education." The SENATE whose names are given below, are appointed "for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in Literature, Science, and Art, by the pursuit of such course of education, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees, as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto."]

SENATE.

Chancellor. — The Earl of Burlington.

Vice-Chancellor. — John Wm. Lubbock, esq., F.R.S., &c.

Bishop of Durham, Bishop of Chichester, Lord Brougham, G. B. Airy, esq., A. Amos, esq., T. Arnold, D.D., John Austin, esq., Neil Arnett, M.D., J. Bacon, esq., Francis Beaufort, R. N., Archibald Billing, M.D., W. T. Brande, esq., Sir James Clarke, bt., M. D., Philip C. Crampton, esq., Surgeon General in Ireland, John Dalton, D.C.L., William Empson, esq., Michael Faraday, D.C.L., Sir S. L. Hammick, Bart., Rev. J. S. Henslow, Cornwallis Hewett, esq., Tho. Hodgkin, M.D., Francis Kiernan, esq., J. G. S. Lefevre, esq., Chas. Locock, M.D., Sir Jas. Macgregor, bart., R. R. Pennington, esq., Jones Quain, M.D., J. Ridout, esq., Peter M. Roget, M.D., N. W. Senior, esq., J. H. Jerrard, D.C.L., John Sims, esq., Rev. Connop Thirlwall, J. Walker, esq., Henry Warburton, esq., M.P.

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Divinity, Duncan Mearns, D.D.
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SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

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Secretaries.—W. Cooke, & E. Smith, esqrs.

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Secretaries.—E. J. Chance, esq. and ——— Hardwicke, esq.

LONDON PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

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Secretary.—Tarver R. Fearnside, esq.

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Secretary.—T. C. Hoiland, esq.

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President, Archbishop of Canterbury.
Secretary, Rev. W. J. Rodber.
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ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION.
Præs. Duke of Leinster.
Hon. Sec. Rev. J. P. Griffith.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.
HOME.—*Herts.* Hertford, Lent, and Summer.
Essex—Chelmsford, L. and S.
Kent—Maidstone, L. and S.
Sussex—Lewes, L. and S.
Surrey— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Kingston, L.} \\ \text{Guildford, } \end{array} \right\}$ alternate, S.
Croydon,
OXFORD.—*Berks.* — $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Reading, L.} \\ \text{Abingdon, S.} \end{array} \right\}$
Oxon.—Oxford, L. and S.
Worcester & City—Worcester, L. & S.
Stafford—Stafford, L. and S.
Salop.—Shrewsbury, L. and S.
Hereford—Hereford, L. and S.
Monmouth—Monmouth, L. and S.
Gloucester & City—Gloucester, L. & S.
MIDLAND.—*Northampton*—Northampton, L. and S.
Rutland—Oakham, L. and S.
Lincoln and City—Lincoln, L. & S.
Nottingham and Town—Nottingham, L. and S.
Derby.—Derby, L. and S.

Leicester & Boro'.—Leicester, L. & S.
Warwick and $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Coventry} \\ \text{Coventry—} \end{array} \right\}$ Warwick, L. and S.
NORFOLK.—*Bucks.* — $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Aylesbury, L.} \\ \text{Buckingham, S.} \end{array} \right\}$
Bedford—Bedford, L. and S.
Huntingdon—Huntingdon, L. and S.
Cambridge—Cambridge, L. and S.
Isle of Ely—Ely, L. and S.
Norfolk — $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Thetford, L.} \\ \text{Norwich, S.} \end{array} \right\}$
Suffolk—Bury St. Edmund's, S.
NORTHERN.—*York & City*—York, L. & S.
Durham—Durham, L. and S.
Newcastle and Town—Newcastle, L. and S.
Cumberland—Carlisle, L. and S.
Westmoreland—Appleby, L. and S.
Lancaster— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Lancaster, L. and S.} \\ \text{Liverpool, L. and S.} \end{array} \right\}$
WESTERN.—*Hants*—Winchester, L. & S.
Wilts. — $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{New Sarum, L.} \\ \text{Devizes, S.} \end{array} \right\}$
Dorset—Dorchester, L. and S.
Devon and Exeter—Exeter, L. and S.

Cornwall — { Launceston, L.
 { Bodmin, S.
 { Taunton.
Somerset — { Bridgewater, } alter-
 { 1838, Wells, } nate, S.

Bristol—Bristol, S.

SOUTH WALES AND CHESTER.

Glamorgan—Cardiff, L. and S.

Carmarthen and Borough—Carmarthen, L. and S.

Pembroke and Borough } Haverford
of Haverford West— } West, L. & S.

Cardigan—Cardigan, L. and S.

Brecon—Brecknock, L. and S.

Radnor—Presteigne, L. and S.

Chester*—Chester, L. and S.

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER.

Montgomery—Welshpool.

Merioneth — { Bala (Spring).
 { Dolgelly (Summer).

Carnarvon—Carnarvon.

Anglesey—Beaumaris.

Denbigh—Ruthin.

Flint—Mold.

Chester—Chester.

* The City has a separate jurisdiction, and tries by its own Recorder.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

By an Act of 4 William the Fourth, cap. 36, a Central Criminal Court is constituted for London and Middlesex, and certain parts of Essex, Kent, and Surrey, the Sessions of which are to be holden in London or the suburbs, at least twelve times in every year. The Judges are the Lord Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, the Judges, the Aldermen, Recorder, and Common Serjeant of London, and such others as her Majesty may appoint. The jurisdiction of this Court extends to all treasons, murders, felonies, and misdemeanors, including all places within ten miles of St. Paul's Cathedral; and it comprehends, in Essex, the parishes of Barking, East Ham, West Ham, Little Ilford, Low Laiton, Walthamstow, Wanstead St. Mary, Woodford, and Chingford; in Kent, the parishes of Charlton, Lee, Lewisham, Greenwich, Woolwich, Eltham, Plumstead, St. Nicholas, Deptford, and that part of St. Paul's, Deptford, which lies within the county of Kent, the liberty of Kidbrook, and the hamlet of Mottingham; and in Surrey, the borough of Southwark, the parishes of Battersea, Bermondsey, Camberwell, Christchurch, Clapham, Lambeth, Saint Mary Newington, Rotherhithe, Streatham, Barnes, Putney, the Surrey part of St. Paul's, Deptford, Tooting, Graveney, Wandsworth, Merton, Mortlake, Kew, Richmond, Wimbledon, the Clink Liberty, and the district of Lambeth Palace. By this Act, also, offences committed on the high seas within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England are to be tried in this court.—The following are the sittings for 1837-8:—1837. Nov. 27, Dec. 11. 1838. Jan. 1, Jan. 29, Feb. 26, April 2, May 14, June 18, July 9, Aug. 20, Sept. 17, Oct. 22. These sessions always commence on Monday. Mr. John Clark is Clerk of the Court.

LAW AND OTHER PUBLIC OFFICES

With Hours of Attendance.

Accountant-General's Office, Chancery-lane; 9 to 2, and 4 to 7; and for delivery of Drafts, 11 to 2 [Westminster]

Adjutant-General's Office, Crown-street, Appeals for Prizes, Doctors' Commons, 9 to 8, and Solicitor's office, 1 to 3

Admiralty Register Office, Paul's Bakehouse-court, Godliman-street, 10 to 3 & 4

Admiralty Office, Charing-cross, 10 to 5

Affidavit Office, Symonds' Inn, 9 to 2, and 6 to 8; in vacation 11 to 2

* * Candles not lighted from the last Seal after Michaelmas Term, to the first Seal before Hilary Term.

Alien Office, Crown-street, Westminster Alienation Office, 3, King's Bench Walk Temple; 11 to 1, and 3 to 5

* * The Commissioners attend only from 11 to 12, in the long vacation, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

Allowance Office for spoiled Stamps, Somerset-place, Tuesd. and Thursd. 12 to 2

Apothecaries Hall, Water-lane, Blkfrs. 9 to 8; Solicitor's office, 1 to 3.

Archdeacon of London's Office, Knight Rider-street, 9 to 7 [man-street, 10 to 5]

Archdeacon of Middlesex Office, 3, Godli-

Archdeacon of Surrey's Office, 3, Paul's Chn.

Archdeaconry of Rochester, 19, Bennett's-hill 10 to 7

Arches' Register, 20, Great Knight Rider-street, 10 to 5

Army Pay Office, now called Paymaster General's Office by Act of Parliament.

Auditor's Office, Somerset-pl., 10 till 2

Augmentation Office, Palace yard, Westminster, 10 to 1

Bankrupts' Office, 82, Basinghall Street, 10 to 3, and 6 to 8

Bankrupt Office, (Patentee for Commissions) 10 to 3, and 6 to 8; 5, Lincoln's Inn New Square

Bill of Middx. Office, (Queen's Bench) 15, Clifford's Inn; hours same as Seal Office

Bishop of London's Office, 3, Godliman-street, 10 to 5

Bishop of London Register, 16, Knight Rider-street, 10 to 5

Bishop of Winchester's Office, 10, Knight Rider-street 10 to 5

Board of Control for East India Affairs, Cannon-row, Westminster, 10 to 4

Board of Trade, Whitehall, 10 to 4

Board of Works, consolidated with Commissioners of Woods and Forests and Land Revenue by Act of Parliament.

Bocking Deanery, 10, Gt. Knight Rider-street, 9 to 7

Borough Court of Southwark, St. Margaret's Hill, Monday, 3 to 4

Chancery Office, (Masters in), Southampton-buildings, 10 to 2—also from 6 to 8 in Term time

Chirographer's Office, (C. P.) Middle Temple-lane, 11 to 3

Church Commission, &c., and Commissioners of Charities, Gt. George-street, Westminster

City Solicitor's Office, Guildhall

- Clerk of the Docquets, (Q. B.) Queen's Bench Office
- Clerk of the Docquets, (C. P.) Prothonotaries' Office
- Clerk of the Essoigns Office, (C. P.) Elm-court, Temple, 11 to 2, and 4 to 8 in Term, and 4 to 6 in Vacation
- Clerk of the Juries and Hab. Cor. Office, 10 to 3, and 5 to 8 in Term. Executed at Chief Justice C. P.'s Chambers [Act.
- Clerk of Foreign Estreats, abolished by Clerk of the Papers' Office (Q. B.), 4, Symond's Inn, 10 to 2, and 6 to 8
- Clerk of the Papers Office, (C. P.) Fleet Prison, 10 to 3, and 6 to 9 in Term
- Clerk of the Papers Office, (Q. B.) Queen's Bench Prison, 10 to 2, and 6 to 9
- Clerk of the Rules Office, (Q. B.) 6, Symond's Inn, 10 to 2, and 6 to 9, in Vacation, 10 to 2 [Lambeth
- Clerk of the Peace, for Surrey, North-street, Do. Middlesex, Sessions-house, Clerkenwell
- Coal Exchange, Lower Thames-street
- College of Physicians, Pall-Mall East
- College of Surgeons, Lincoln's-inn-fields
- Colonial Audit Office, consolidated with the Auditors' Office by Act; abolished by Act as a distinct Office.
- Commander-in-Chief's Office, Horse Guards
- Commissary of London's Office, 16, Great Knight Rider-street
- Commissary of Surrey's Office, 10, Knight Rider-street, 10 to 5
- Commissioners of Police, Scotland-yard
- Commissioners of Sewers for City of London, Guildhall-yard
- Commissioners of Sewers for Westminster and parts of Middlesex, 1, Greek-street, Soho-square
- Commissioners of Sewers for Finsbury, Holborn
- Common Bail Office, (Q. B.) Queen's Bench Office, Temple, 11 to 2, and 5 to 7 in Term, and 11 to 3 in Vacation
- Common Pleas or Prothonotaries' Office, Tanfield-court, 11 to 1, and 4 to 8 in Term, and 1 to 6 in Vacation
- Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, Fenchurch-st.
- Corporation Office, 13, Paper-buildings, 10 to 2, and 4 to 7
- Council Office, Cockpit, Whitehall, 10 to 4
- Crown Office, (Q. B.) 2, King's Bench-walk, Temple, 10 to 2, and 5 to 8
- Crown Office, in Chancery, Rolls-yard
- Cursor's Office, Rolls-yard, 10 to 2, and 6 to 8 in Term time, and 11 to 2 in Vacation
- Custom-house, Thames-street
- Custos Brevium Office, (C. P.) 4, Elm-court, Temple, 11 to 2, and 5 to 7 in Term time, and 11 to 1 in Vacation
- Dean and Chapter of Westminster's Office, Bennett's Hill, 9 to 7.
- Declaration Office, Queen's Bench Office, Inner Temple, hours same as Seal Office
- Dispensation Office (C.), 4, Elm-court, Temple [Churchyard
- Doctors' Commons, south side of St. Paul's
- Duchy of Cornwall Office, Somerset-place
- Duchy Office, Lancaster, Lancaster-place, Waterloo-bridge.
- East India House, Leadenhall-street 10 to 3
- Emigrant Office, Queen-sq. Westminster
- Enrolment Office, Chancery-lane, 10 to 2, and 6 to 8
- Enrolment of Fines and Receiver's Office, Inner Temple
- Error Office for Allowance and Transcript, (Q. B.) at Lord Chief Justice's Chambers
- Error Office, (Q. B.) Gray's-Inn Square
- Error Office, (C. P.) 4, Serjeants'-Inn, 10 to 2, 5 to 7
- Examiners' Office, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4 in Term, and 11 to 2 in Vacation
- Exchequer Chamber Office, Garden-court, 10 to 12, and 5 to 7 in Term, and 10 to 12 Vacation
- Exchequer of Pleas Office, 9, Lincoln's Inn Old-square, 11 to 3 and 5 to 9 in Term, 11 to 3 in Vacation [House
- Exchequer Loan Bill Office, South Sea
- Exchequer Seals Office, Whitehall-yard, 10 to 4
- Excise Office, Broad-street, 9 to 3
- Excise Export Office, Tower Dock, 9 to 2
- Faculty Office, 10, Knight Rider-st. 9 to 7
- Fen Office, Tanfield-court, Inner Temple, 10 to 2, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays
- Filazer's Office to the Common Pleas for London and Middlesex, 4, Elm-court, Inner Temple
- Filazer's, Exigenter's, and Clerk of the Outlawries' Office, 1, Pump-ct. Middle Temple (Q. B.)
- First Fruits' Office, 2, opposite the Church, Inner Temple, 10 to 2
- Foreign Apposer's Office, with the Queen's Remembrancer's Office, Temple.
- Gazette Office, Cannon-row
- Gazette Advert. Office, 42, Chancery-lane
- General Register Office, Downing-street, 1
- Grand Junction Canal Office, Surrey-street, Strand
- Greenwich Pension Office, Tower-hill, 10
- Habeas Corpus Office, Chancery-lane
- Hackney Coach Office, Stamp Office, Somerset House, 9 to 4
- Half-pay Office, See Army Pay Office.
- Hanaper Office, Somerset-place, 10 to 4
- Hawker's and Pedlar's Office, 23, Essex Street, Strand, 10 to 2
- Heralds' College Office, St. Bennett's-hill, Doctors' Commons, 10 to 4
- Inrolment Office, Chancery lane; 10 to 2, and 6 to 8 [Inner Temple
- Inrolment of Fines and Receiver's Office, Insolvent Debtor's Ct., Portugal-st. 10 to 4
- Invald Office, opposite the Admiralty
- Irish Office, Queen-street, Westminster
- Judges' Chambers, Serjeants' Inn, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4 and 6 to 9 in Term, and 11 to 3 in Vacation
- Judgment Office, and Clerk of the Docquets (Queen's Bench Office), Inner Temple.
- Hours the same as the Seal Office
- Land Revenue Office, see Board of Works.
- Land Tax Office for London, Guildhall-yard
- Land Tax Register Office, Somerset-place
- Legacy Duty Office, Somerset-place
- London Registry for Wills, 16, Knight Rider-street, 10 to 5 [James's
- Lord Chamberlain's Office, Stable-yard, St.
- Lord Mayor's Court and Office, Royal Exchange, 10 to 2

- Lunatic Office, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane
 Marine Office, New-street, Spring-gardens
 Marshalsea and Palace Court Office, Chancery-lane
 Masters in Chancery Office, Southampton-buildings, 10 to 3 and 6 to 8; except in Trinity Term, when only a few attend in the afternoon
 Master's Office, Paper-buildings, Temple (Q. B.), 11 to 1; and 6 to 8 in the evening in Term
 Master of the Rolls' Office, Rolls-yard
 Metropolitan Commissioners of Lunacy, 19, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square
 Metropolitan Roads, North of the Thames, 22, Whitehall-place
 Metropolitan Police Office, Scotland-yard
 Middlesex Writ Office (Q. B.), 15, Clifford's Inn; hours as Seal Office
 Navy Office, Somerset-place
 Nisi Prius Office, Queen's Bench Office, 11 to 1, and 4 to 7 in Term
 Office of Coroners for Middlesex, 44, Bedford-row.
 Office for taking Affidavits in Chancery, Q. B. and C. P. Ireland, for London District, 9, Southampton-buildings, 11 to 4
 Ordinance Office, Pall Mall and Tower
 Palace Court Office, 39, Chancery-lane
 Patent Office, 4, Lincoln's Inn Old Square.
 Chancery-lane, 10 to 4 [Whitehall
 Pay Office of the Army } consolidated; see
 Navy } Army Pay Office.
 Peculiar of Archb. of Canterbury's Office, Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons
 Petty Bag Office, Rolls-yard (C.), 10 to 2 and 5 to 8
 Plantation Office, Whitehall, 11 to 3
 Poor Law Commission, Somerset House
 Post-horse Tax Office, Cooke's-court, Serle-street
 Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand
 Prerogative Office, College-sq. Doctors' Commons
 Prerogative Will Office, Great Knight Rider-street, 9 to 4, and 9 to 3 in winter
 Presentation Office, 2, Hare-court, Middle Temple [place
 Prevention of Cruelty Society, 2, Pantons-street, Haymarket. [don-street.
 Privy Seal and Signet Office, 6, Abing-Prothonotaries' Office, Tanfield-ct. Temple
 Public Accounts Office, Somerset-place
 Public Office in Chancery, Southampton-buildings [Westminster
 Queen Anne's Bounty Office, Dean's-yard,
 Queen's Bench Office, King's Bench-walk, Temple, 11 to 2 and 5 to 7; in Term 11 to 3. In Vacat. same as the Seal Office
 Queen's Remembrancer's Office, Eq. Ex. Queen's Bench, Temple, 10 to 4 and 6 to 9. No attendance from Christmas till after Twelfth Day
 Queen's Silver Office (C. P.), Elm-ct. 11 to 3
 Receiver's Office for Greenwich Hospital, Tower Hill
 Record Office, Tower Chapter House, (Chancery), 10 to 3
 Record Office (Old), Westminster Abbey
 Register Office, Chancery-lane (C.), 10 to 2 and 5 to 8
 Register Office of Deeds in Middlesex, Bell-yard, Temple-bar, open from 10 to 3, and Register 11 to 1
 Register Office of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Deans Court, 10 to 7
 Report Office, Chancery New Buildings, Chancery-lane, 10 to 1 and 4 to 8
 Rule Office, 6, Symond's Inn
 Salt Office, consolidated with the Excise 40 years ago, and since abolished
 Scottish Corporation Office, Crane-court, Fleet-street
 Seal Office, 3, Inner Temple-lane, during Term, and ten days after Hilary and Trinity Terms; and one week after each of the other Terms, from 11 to 2 in the forenoon, and from 5 to 7 in the afternoon. At other periods from 11 to 3
 Secondaries' Office of Pleas (Q. B.), King's Bench Walk, 11 to 2 and 5 to 7 in Term, and 10 to 12 and 11 to 3 in Vacation
 Secondaries Office, 5, Basinghall-street
 Secretary's Office, Rolls, Chancery-lane, 10 to 2 and 6 to 8
 Sheriffs of London Office, 23, Coleman-street, 12 to 2 and 3 to 6
 Sheriffs of Middlesex Office, Red Lion-square, 11 to 2 and 5 to 7 in Term, and 11 to 3 in Vacation
 Signer of Writs Office, (Q. B.) Queen's Bench Office, Temple. Hours same as Seal Office
 Signet Office, see Privy Seal
 Six Clerks Office, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4 in Term, and 10 to 2 in Vacation. Occasionally 10 to 4 in Vacation
 Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, 59, Lincoln's Inn Fields
 Sons of the Clergy, Paper-buildings, Temple
 Stage Coach Duty Office, Somerset-place
 Stamp Office, Somerset-place, 10 to 4
 Stamp Office, Irish, 47, Chancery-lane
 State Paper Office, Duke-street, Westminster, 10 to 3
 Stock Exchange, Bartholomew-lane, Bank
 Subpœna Office, Rolls-yard, 11 to 2 and 5 to 8 in Term, and 11 to 2 in Vac. only
 Surgeons' College, Lincoln's-inn-fields
 Surveyor of Crown Lands, see Board Works
 Tax Office, Somerset-place, 10 to 4
 Tenth's Office, Lincoln's Inn Chambers, Portugal-street, every day, Holidays excepted, 10 to 2
 Transport Office, Somerset-house
 Treasurer for the County of Middlesex Office, Clerkenwell Sessions House
 Treasury Office, Whitehall, 10 to 5.
 Treasury Remembrancer's Office, abolished
 Vicars General and Peculiars Office, Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons, 9 to 8
 Victualling Office, Somerset place
 War-Office, Whitehall, 10 to 4
 Warrant of Attorney Office, 3, Pump-court, Middle Temple (C. P.), 11 to 2 and 4 to 7 in Term, and 4 to 6 only in Vacation
 Wine Excise Office, Excise Office, Broad-street, City.
 Wine Licence Office, Somerset-place
 Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues Office, Whitehall-place, 10 to 4

IRON-MASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1838.

Walsall.....	Tuesday....	January 2	April 3	July 3	October 9
Wolverhampton	Wednesday.	— 3	— 4	— 4	— 10
Birmingham...	Thursday..	— 4	— 5	— 5	— 11
Stourbridge....	Friday.....	— 5	— 6	— 6	— 12
Dudley.....	Saturday...	— 6	— 7	— 7	— 13

METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES, WITH THEIR OFFICES.

Chelsea—16, Great Queen-street, Westminster.	New River—Myddleton-place, Spa-fields
East London—16, St. Helen's-place	South London—Upper Kennington-lane, Vauxhall
Grand Junction—South Molton-street	Southwark—Park-street, Borough; and Maiden-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside.
Hampstead—43, Frederick-place, Hampstead-road.	West Middlesex—20, Nottingham-place, New-road
Lambeth—Temple-place, Blackfriars-rd.	

METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT COMPANIES, WITH THEIR OFFICES.

Bow—Old Ford, Bow	London Portable—Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell
Brentford—9, Throgmorton-street	Phoenix—64, Bankside
British—11, George-yard, Lombard-st.	Poplar—King-street, Poplar
Chartered—29, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars; and 19, Brick-lane, St. Luke's City of London—Dorset-street, Salisbury-square	Provincial—33, Cornhill
East London—190, High-street, Wapping	Ratchiff—Johnston-street, Sun Tavern-fields
Equitable—21, John-street, Adelphi	South Metropolitan—3, Crosby square, Bishopsgate
Imperial—10, Coleman-street	United General—14, King's-arms-yard, Coleman-street
Independent—Old Haggerston	

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, LONDON.

The business of this department was transferred to the New Post Office on Sept. 23, 1829; and Branch Offices opened at Charing-cross, Vere-st., Oxford-street, Blackman-st., Borough; and in Lombard-street, for the receipt of inland, foreign, and ship letters, where notice will be given of the arrival of foreign mails, &c. The Branch Offices are open for the receipt of letters until a quarter before seven, P.M., and in Lombard-street, till seven; after which hour no letters are received except at the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand where they are received till $\frac{1}{2}$ past seven, paying 6d. each; or till $\frac{1}{4}$ to 8 o'clock, if the postage is paid, and 6d. additional.

By the 1st Victoria, caps. 32 to 36, and 76, the whole of the Post Office laws are consolidated [see *Companion* for 1838]; and power is given to the Postmaster General, with the consent of the Lords of the Treasury, to make such reductions on postage as shall from time to time be thought fit.

Letters pay, if single, from any post-office in England to any place not exceeding

15 measured miles from such office	4d.
Above 15 not exceeding 20m.....	5d.
20	6
30	7
50	8
80	9
120	10

Above 170 not exceeding 230m.....	11d.	
230	300	12
300	400	13
400, for every 100, or part thereof	1	

Letters in Scotland, conveyed by a mail carriage with more than two wheels pay an additional rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The packet rates on single letters are, between Holyhead or Milford Haven and any port in Ireland, 2d.; Portpatrick and Donaghadee, 4d.; Liverpool and Dublin, or any other Irish port, 8d. An additional 1d. is charged on letters conveyed over Menai or Conway bridges, and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on those between Milford and Waterford.

Packets of one ounce weight are charged as four single letters.—If a single sheet exceed one ounce, it is charged according to its weight.

Packets or covers, containing patterns or samples only, not exceeding one ounce, are charged double postage; but patterns may be sent as single, provided they are under 1 oz. and the covers are open at the ends, and no writing inside but the marks and numbers of the patterns.

At the Money Order Office, which is in Noble-street, near the principal office, orders may be obtained, payable at sight, for any sum not exceeding Five Guineas, on any of the deputy postmasters in the country, who may also give an order at

sight on the Money Order Office in London, for this a commission of five per cent. is charged, but the order may be obtained on a sheet of letter-paper, by which double postage is avoided.

Newspapers, to go the same day, must be put into the General Post Office before six o'clock; but those put in before half-past seven o'clock will go the same evening by paying a halfpenny with each. In the branch offices they must be put in before five. They must be sent in covers, open at the sides, and no words or communication must be printed on such paper after the same shall have been published, nor any writing or marks upon such printed paper, or the cover thereof, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is sent; and no paper or thing enclosed or concealed in or with such printed paper, or the cover thereof, nor any printed words or communication on the cover thereof. They must be posted within seven days after publication. If addressed to persons who have removed, they may be re-directed, and sent free of extra charge. But if opened before being re-directed, they are liable to a postage as a letter. Such papers may be examined by the Post Office officers; and if there be any breach of the above regulations, the packet shall be charged with treble duty; and if it shall appear not to have been duly stamped, shall be stopped and sent to the Commissioners of Stamps.

British newspapers sent to foreign countries where they are permitted to go free through the foreign post, go free: but if otherwise, they are charged a British postage of 2d. each; or a rate equivalent to the foreign rate. French newspapers are subject to a postage in England of one halfpenny. English papers pay in France a postage of 5 centimes. Foreign newspapers in like manner, if printed in the language of the country from which they are forwarded.

Newspapers to and from the Colonies are transmitted free, unless sent by private ships.

FOREIGN LETTERS.

Letters for Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Egypt, and the East Indies, forwarded by way of Falmouth, pay a uniform rate of 2s. 6d. single, 5s. double, 7s. 6d. treble, 10s. per ounce. Single letters for the same destinations, if specially marked "*via Marseilles*," pay a uniform British rate, wherever they may be posted, of 10d., and a French rate of 1s. 10d., in all 2s. 8d. Letters for the East Indies by the same route pay an additional 1s. for single, and 5s. for double. The French Post Office steam packets sail from Marseilles to Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Malta, Syria, Athens, Smyrna, Constantinople, and Alexandria, on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month.

British America and the West Indies, from Falmouth 1s. 3d., with the addition of the inland rate.—Cuba, Columbia, and Mexico, 2s. 1d.—Brazil, 2s. 7d.—Buenos

Ayres, 2s. 5d.—Saint Domingo, 1s. 3d.—Madeira, 1s. 8d.—Gibraltar, 1s. 11d.—Portugal, 1s. 7d.—Spain, by France, 1s. 7d.—otherwise than by France, 2s. 2d.—France, 10d.—Holland and Belgium, 1s. 4d.—Hamburg, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Prussia, Russia, &c. 1s. 8d.—Italy by Germany, 1s. 8d.; by France, 1s. 7d.—Letters for *France* may now be put into the Post Offices without the postage being paid, and will be forwarded the same night, the arrangement of the Foreign Office being open later on Tuesday and Friday night still continues.

Mails made up in London as follows: France, daily: Letters received on Tuesday and Friday till 11 P.M., and on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, till 7 P.M. Belgium, every Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, till 7 P.M. and Friday, till 11 P.M. Holland and Netherlands, Germany, and the North of Europe, every Tuesday and Friday: Letters received till 11 P.M. Sweden, every Friday: Letters rec. till 11 P.M. America, first Wednesday, Monthly. Leeward Islands and Jamaica, 1st and 15th of each Month; if these days fall on a Sunday, then the Monday following. Madeira and Brazil, first Tuesday, Monthly. Portugal, every Friday. Gibraltar, Malta, and Mediterranean, first Tuesday, Monthly. Buenos Ayres, third Tuesday, Monthly. Columbia, first Wednesday, Monthly. La Guayra, Mexico and Havana, 15th Monthly. St. Domingo, 1st and 15th of each Month.

TWOPENNY POST-OFFICE.

The principal office is at the General Post-Office.

Letters going from one Part of the Town to another, if put into the

Receiving Offices*	Chief Office	Will be sent out
at 8 A.M.	at 9 A.M.	at 10 A.M.
10	11	12
12	1 P.M.	2 P.M.
2 P.M.	3	4
4	5	6
6	7	8
8	9	8 A.M.

These deliveries, however, only apply to distances within a circle of three miles round the General Post Office, beyond which, but within a circle of about twelve miles, the postage is threepence, and the deliveries not so frequent, but varying with circumstances. This circle includes the post towns of Hounslow, Barnet, Edgware, Stanmore, Southall, Waltham-cross, Romford, Bromley, Footscray, Croydon, and Kingston. It must be observed also that letters for places within twelve miles must be put in the Twopenny Post Office, or they will be forwarded only by the General Post. Each letter must not weigh more than four ounces.

* At Cornhill, opposite the Exchange; at Cnair's Court, Charing Cross; and at 313, Regent-street, Langham-place, letters may be posted half an hour later than at other Receiving-Offices.

LIST OF PERSONS PRIVILEGED UNDER THE GENERAL FRANKING ACT.

"The letters of Her most excellent Majesty, transmitted by Post, either to or from Her Majesty, shall be exempt from Postage."

Individuals privileged to send and receive Letters free.	How Letters should be addressed to them.	Extent of the Privilege of Franking.
The Lord High Chancellor.	By name and title.	Can send and receive Letters without limit as to number or weight, on private or official business.
The Speaker of the House of Commons.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.
The members of both Houses of Parliament.	Ditto ditto.	Can send ten letters and receive fifteen daily, each not to exceed <i>one ounce</i> in weight. Can receive any number of petitions for presentation to Parliament, if each petition does not exceed <i>six ounces</i> , and is sent either without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides.
The clerk of the Parliament, the clerk assistant and reading clerk of the House of Lords, the clerk, two clerks assistant, and chief clerk without doors, of the House of Commons.	Ditto ditto.	No limit as to number, but each letter not to exceed <i>two ounces</i> in weight. These functionaries have the same privilege as members of Parliament in sending parliamentary proceedings and papers.
The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, with the secretaries and assistant secretary.	Name and title; Treasury, Whitehall.	No limit as to number or weight either on private or official business. There are two clerks at the Treasury who have the privilege of franking on <i>official</i> business.
The Secretaries of State, with their under-secretaries.	To their respective offices in Downing-street or Whitehall.	No limit. Two franking clerks on <i>official</i> business allowed in each office.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer	Name and title; Downing-street.	No limit. See Exchequer Bill Office.
The President and Vice-President of the Board of Trade.	Board of Trade, Whitehall.	No limit. [N.B. The chief members of the government are usually members of either House of Parliament. As members of the legislature there is a limit, both as to number and weight (as mentioned above), but as members of the government there is none.]
The clerks of the Privy Council.	Name and title.	No limit.
Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests.	Name and title; office, Whitehall Place.	No limit.
The President and Secretaries of the Board of Control.	Name and title; Cannon Row, Westminster.	No limit.
The Commander-in-Chief and his Secretary.	Name and title; Horse Guards.	No limit.
The Secretary-at-War and his deputy.	War Office.	Ten franking-clerks are allowed in the War Office in time of war, and six in time of peace.
The Lords Commissioners and secretaries of the Admiralty.	Admiralty.	Seventeen franking-clerks in war, and thirteen in peace.
The Master-General and secretaries of the Board of Ordnance.	Board of Ordnance.	Two franking-clerks allowed on official business.
The Paymaster-General.	Office of her Majesty's Paymaster-General.	Allowed three franking clerks on official business.
The Adjutant-General.	Adjutant-General's Office.	Allowed two franking-clerks.
The Quartermaster-General.	Quartermaster-General's Office.	Allowed two franking clerks.
The Judge-Advocate-General, the Inspector-General of Fortifications, the Postmaster-General and his secretaries in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the surveyors of the Post Office.	Each by name and title.	Can send and receive letters without limit as to number or weight.
Greenwich Hospital.	Clerk of the Cheque, Greenwich Hospital.	Unlimited as to number or weight, but all letters must be on official business.
Greenwich Pension Office.	Cashier of Greenwich Out-Pensions.	Ditto ditto.
Chelsea Hospital.	Secretary of Chelsea Hospital.	Ditto ditto.
Comptroller of Corn Returns.	Comptroller of Corn Returns, London.	Can only send within the United Kingdom, (i. e., Great Britain and Ireland,) but may receive from any place whatever.
Audit Office.	Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts, London.	Unlimited on official business.
Exchequer Bill Office.	Commissioners for the issue of Exchequer Bills, London.	Ditto. Letters addressed to the secretary of the Commissioners, on official business, also go free.
Tithes Commutation Commission.	Tithe Commissioners for England and Wales, London.	Unlimited as to number or weight, but limited to official business, and only between places in England and Wales.

Individuals privileged to send or receive Letters free.	How Letters should be addressed to them.	Extent of the privilege of Franking.
Poor Law Commission.	Poor Law Commissioners, London.	Unlimited on official business within Great Britain and Ireland.
Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, London.	Unlimited on official business within Great Britain.
Office for building Additional Churches.	Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed under the Act for Building and Promoting the Building of additional Churches.	Unlimited on official business.*
Incorporated Society for promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels.	The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels.	
Friendly Societies.	Barrister or Advocate appointed to certify the Rules of Friendly Societies; [directed to his office in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, as the case may be].	Within the United Kingdom (<i>i. e.</i> Great Britain and Ireland), Guernsey, Jersey, and the Isle of Man.
General Register Office of Merchant Seamen.	The Registrar of Merchant Seamen.	Unlimited on official business.
Office of Commissioners of Charities.	Commissioners of Charities, Westminster.	Within the United Kingdom (<i>i. e.</i> Great Britain and Ireland), on official business. Limited to correspondence between London, the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and the East Indies, on the Company's official business. Each letter not to exceed three ounces in weight; and the letters for any one Director by any one ship not to exceed collectively six ounces. Directors enjoy the privilege for a year after they retire from the direction.
Court of Directors of the East India Company.	Address either to a director, or to the secretary or assistant-secretary.	

*The privilege of franking does not extend to letters transmitted by a Penny or Twopenny Post, and not going through the General Post, with the exception of diplomatic correspondence.

Forging a frank renders the guilty person liable to seven years' transportation; and an officer abusing the privilege of official franking is liable to a penalty of 100*l.* for each offence, and to dismissal from his office on the second offence.

IRELAND.

The lord-lieutenant of Ireland, the chief secretary, under secretary, and private secretary, can send and receive letters without limit as to number or weight. Address to the Castle, Dublin, or to the office of the lord-lieutenant's secretary in London. If to the chief secretary in Dublin, let the letter be marked "Civil Department," or "Military Department," as the case may be.

The following functionaries in Dublin have the privilege of free correspondence through the post between places in *Ireland*:—Commander of the forces, civil paymaster of Ireland, adjutant-general of the forces, quartermaster general of the forces, and the superintendent of the ordnance survey; and also the lord chancellor of Ireland, as lord chancellor.

*Soldiers on actual service, and seamen in Her Majesty's navy, have the privilege of sending and receiving letters at a postage of one penny each. The name of the soldier or seaman, with the name of the regiment or vessel, and, when the letter is from the soldier or sailor, the name of the commanding officer signed by himself, must be on the outside. An additional 2*d.* for sea postage is charged on such letters coming from the East Indies, Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena, unless delivered to the post office free of expense for sea carriage.

TRANSMISSION OF LETTERS BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

As the cases in which private individuals *may* carry letters, and the cases in which they may *not*, are perhaps not so well known as they ought to be, we may here bring them under the eye of the reader:—

CASES IN WHICH PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS MAY CARRY LETTERS.

Letters sent by a private friend in his way, journey, or travel, so as such letters be delivered by such friend to the party to whom they shall be directed;

Letters sent by a messenger on purpose, concerning the private affairs of the sender or receiver thereof;

Commissions or returns thereof, and affidavits and writs, process or proceedings, or returns thereof, issuing out of a court of justice;

Letters sent out of the United Kingdom by a private vessel (not being a packet boat);

Letters of merchants, owners of vessels of merchandise, or the cargo or loading therein, sent by such vessels of merchandise, or by any person employed by such owners for the carriage of such letters, according to their respective directions, and delivered to the respective persons to whom they shall be directed, without paying or receiving hire or reward, advantage or profit for the same in anywise;

Letters concerning goods or merchandise

sent by common known carriers, to be delivered with the goods which such letters concern, without hire or reward or other profit or advantage for receiving or delivering such letters;

But nothing herein contained shall authorise any person to make a collection of such excepted letters for the purpose of sending them in the manner hereby authorised.

CASES IN WHICH INDIVIDUALS MAY NOT CARRY LETTERS.

And the following persons are expressly forbidden to carry a letter, or to receive or collect or deliver a letter, although they shall not receive hire or reward for the same; that is to say—

Common known carriers, their servants or agents, except a letter concerning goods in their carts or waggons or on their pack-horses, and owners, drivers, or guards of stage-coaches;

Owners, masters, or Commanders of ships, vessels, steam boats, or boats called or being passage or packet-boats, sailing or passing coastwise or otherwise between ports or places within Great Britain or Ireland, or between, to, or from a port or ports within Her Majesty's dominions or territories out of the United Kingdom, or their servants or agents, except in respect of letters of merchants, owners of ships or goods on board;

Passengers or other persons on board any such ships, vessels, steam-boat, passage or packet-boat;

The owners of, or sailors, watermen, or others on board a ship, vessel, steam-boat, or other boat or barge passing or repassing on a river or navigable canal within the United Kingdom or other her Majesty's dominions.

RATES OF PARCELS FROM INNS IN LONDON.

For any parcel not weighing more than 56lbs., and when the distance does not exceed a quarter of a mile, 3d.; half a mile, 4d.; a mile, 6d.; a mile and a half, 8d.; two miles, 10d.; and 3d. for every additional half mile. Porters exacting more to be fined 20s., or not less than 5s.; misbehaving, 10s. to 20s.

A ticket to be sent with every parcel, with the charge for carriage and portage marked on it, under a penalty of 40s., or not less than 5s. Parcels are to be delivered within six hours after arrival, under a penalty of 20s., or not less than 10s. Parcels arriving between four in the evening and seven in the morning, to be delivered in six hours from the latter period, under the like penalty.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF CARRIERS.

By 1 William IV., cap. 68, it is enacted that mail contractors, coach proprietors, and carriers, shall not be liable

for the loss of any parcel containing coin, gold or silver manufactured or unmanufactured, jewellery, watches, clocks, &c.; bills, bank-notes, or securities for the payment of money, maps, writings, title-deeds, paintings, plated articles, glass, china, manufactured or unmanufactured silks, furs, or lace, where the value of such parcel exceeds 10l., unless delivered as such, and an increased charge be paid and accepted for the same, of which charge notice is to be affixed in offices and warehouses. Carriers, &c. are to give receipts, acknowledging such increased rate; and in case of neglecting to give a receipt or affix notice, the party not to be entitled to the benefit of this Act. The publication of notices is not to limit the liability of proprietors, &c., in respect of any other goods conveyed. Every office used to be deemed a receiving-house; and any one coach proprietor or carrier liable to be sued. Nothing in this Act extends to annul, or in any wise affect any special contract between such mail contractor, stage-coach proprietor, or common carrier, and any other parties, for the conveyance of goods. This Act does not protect any mail contractor, stage-coach proprietor, or other common carrier, from liability to answer for loss or injury to any goods arising from the felonious acts of any coachman, guard, book-keeper, or other servant, nor to protect any such coachman, servant, &c., from liability, for any loss or injury occasioned by his own neglect or misconduct.

HACKNEY-CARRIAGE FARES.

All vehicles, whether on two or more wheels, plying for passengers in any part of the metropolis, within five miles of the General Post Office, with the exception of those licensed as stage-coaches, are deemed hackney-carriages within the provisions of the Act.

Fares according to Distance.—For every hackney-carriage drawn by two horses any distance not exceeding one mile, one shilling, and sixpence for every additional half-mile, or fractional part of half a mile.

Fares according to Time.—For every hackney-carriage drawn by two horses any time not exceeding half an hour, one shilling, and sixpence for every additional quarter of an hour, or fractional part thereof.

CABRIOLETS.

For every hackney-carriage drawn by one horse only, two-thirds of the rates and fares above mentioned.

RATE OF ALLOWANCE TO WITNESSES.

<i>For Attendance and Expenses. per day.</i>	
Surgeons, Surveyors, and Attorneys	£2 2 0
Merchants	1 1 0
Tradesmen	0 15 0
Journeyman Mechanics	0 7 0

<i>For Travelling. 1s. 0d. per mile.</i>	
The Attorney in the cause	1 3 "

MAIL COACH ROUTES DIRECT FROM LONDON.

The following List, by the kindness of the Gentlemen connected with the Mail Coach Superintendent's Department at the Post Office, has been corrected according to the latest arrangements, and is of importance, as enabling persons to ascertain the time of receiving and delivering letters, as well as of forwarding parcels, and otherwise availing themselves of these conveyances. A very trifling computation will enable them also to ascertain the time of the mail passing any of the intermediate places. The first column gives the distance in miles from London, measured from the Post Office; the third is the time of the mail's passing from, and the last its time of passing to London. The mails leave the Post-Office, London, every evening at 8, except on Sundays, when they are an hour earlier. The time mentioned is London time throughout, for the difference between which and the time at the different places, see the Companion for 1831. The Edinburgh and Glasgow mails arrive at the General Post Office at 5h. 30m. a.m.; the others arrive between 6 and 7 a.m., with the exception of the Exeter, Dublin, and Leeds Expresses, which arrive in the evening at half-past Six o'clock.

BRIGHTON, from Blossoms Inn, Lawrence Lane.

11 Croydon	9 45a	4 10m
23 Reigate	11 10a	2 48m
31 Crawley	12 20m	1 38m
40 Cuckfield	1 30m	12 23m
55 BRIGHTON	3 20m	10 30a

CARMARTHEN, GLOUCESTER, and CHELTENHAM, from Golden Cross, Charing Cross.

12 Hounslow	9 20a	5 30m
29 Maidenhead	11 8a	3 49m
49 Benson	1 20m	1 30m
61 Oxford	2 38m	12 19m
73 Witney	3 58m	11 0a
90 Northleach	5 43m	9 16a
102 CHELTENHAM	7 3m	7 47a
112 GLOUCESTER	8 0m	7 0a
129 Ross	10 8m	4 52a
139 Monmouth	11 11m	3 44a
147 Ragland	12 1a	2 59a
156 Abergavenny	12 53a	2 2a
176 Brecon	3 1a	11 54m
188 Treacastle	4 34a	10 46m
197 Llandovery	5 22a	9 48m
209 Llandillo	6 32a	8 33m
224 CARMARTHEN	8 0a	7 10m

CHESTER and LIVERPOOL, from the Golden Cross, Charing Cross.

25 Redburn	10 42a	3 55m
34 Dunstable	11 34a	3 20m
43 Woburn	12 31m	2 7m
52 Lathbury	1 31m	1 7m
67 Northampton	3 31m	11 27a
82 Welford	4 38m	9 55a
90 Lutterworth	5 30m	9 1a
101 Hinckley	6 36m	7 45a
109 Atherstone	7 51m	6 57a
118 Tamworth	8 44m	6 4a
125 Lichfield	9 26m	5 2a
135 Wolsley Bridge	10 26m	4 2a
142 Stafford	11 11m	3 7a
149 Eccleshall	12 3a	2 25a
162 Woore	1 23a	1 5a
170 Nantwich	2 16a	12 12a
180 Tarporley	3 13a	11 17m
190 CHESTER	4 16a	10 10m
205 Woodside	5 54a	8 40m
207 { Across the Mersey } { to LIVERPOOL. }	6 23a	8 20m

DEVONPORT, EXETER, and BATH, from the Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane.

12 Hounslow	9 12a	5 26m
29 Maidenhead	10 40a	3 44m
47 Theale	12 40m	1 53m
53 Newbury	1 53m	12 42m
77 Marlborough	3 43m	10 49a

91 Devizes	5 6m	9 24a
101 Atworth	6 6m	8 24a
109 BATH	7 0m	7 30a
122 Old Down	8 50m	5 35a
129 Wells	9 27m	4 55a
137 Street	10 15m	4 7a
149 Bridgewater	11 30m	2 52a
160 Taunton	12 35a	1 37a
171 White Ball	1 46a	12 34a
180 Colmpton	2 42a	11 38m
193 EXETER	3 57a	12 40m
204 Chudleigh	5 55a	11 32a
210 Newton	6 33a	10 55a
218 Totnes	7 25a	10 2a
230 Erme Bridge	8 42a	8 42a
243 DEVONPORT	10 5a	7 15a

DOVER, from the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, and Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane.

11 Welling	9 25a	4 44m
16 Dartford	10 0a	4 11m
30 Rochester	11 45a	2 34m
41 Sittingborne	1 5m	1 17m
58 Canterbury	3 1m	11 25a
73 DOVER	4 57m	9 45a

DUBLIN Express Day Mail Coach leaves LONDON at 8 morning.

24 Redburn	10 33m	3 54a
37 Hockliffe	11 48m	2 36a
42 Brickhill	12 40a	2 3a
51 Stoney Stratford	1 11a	1 11a
67 Weedon	2 39a	11 41m
79 Dunchurch	3 45a	10 33m
90 Coventry	5 3a	9 29m
108 Birmingham Railway Station	6 45a	7 45m
174 HARTFORD, per Rail	9 59a	7 52m
191 Chester, per Coach	11 50a	3 17m
209 Holywell	1 59m	1 8m
226 Abergele	4 2m	11 15a
246 Aber	6 19m	8 58a
276 Holyhead	9 32m	5 45a

The Packet waits the arrival of this mail.

EXETER, from the Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane, and Bell and Crown, Holborn.

General Post Office	8 0a	5 42a
19 Staines	9 56a	3 46a
67 Andover	2 42m	11 0m
84 Salisbury	4 27m	8 50m
105 Shaftesbury	6 41m	6 48m
126 Yeovil	8 53m	4 30m
135 Crewkerne	10 12m	3 40m
143 Chard	11 0m	2 55m
148 Yarcomb	11 41m	2 16m
156 Honiton	12 31m	11 27m
173 EXETER	2 12a	11 50a

FALMOUTH, DEVONPORT, and EXETER,
from the *Spread Eagle*, Gracechurch
Street, and the *Swan with two Necks*,
Lad Lane.

29 Bagshot	10 47a	4 2m
60 Whitechurch	1 41m	1 8m
67 Andover	2 20m	12 19m
80 Amesbury	3 39m	11 0a
90 Deptford Inn	4 34m	10 5a
97 Chicklade	5 15m	9 24a
125 Ilchester	7 50m	6 49a
137 Ilminster	8 58m	5 41a
154 Honiton	11 0m	4 4a
170 EXETER	12 34a	2 0a
190 Ashburton	2 41a	12 3a
214 Plymouth	5 5a	9 39m
216 DEVONPORT	5 14a	9 30m
217 Torpoint	6 2a	8 42m
234 Liskeard	7 55a	6 52m
246 Lostwithiel	9 12a	5 36m
254 St. Austle	10 20a	4 29m
268 Truro	11 55a	2 55m
279 FALMOUTH	1 5m	1 45m

GLASGOW, CARLISLE, and WETHERBY,
from the *Bull and Mouth*, St. Martin's-
le-Grand.

11 Barnet	9 18a	3 55m
25 Welwyn	10 46a	2 24m
38 Baldock	12 6m	1 4m
47 Caldecot	1 2m	12 7m
65 Alconbury	2 59m	10 7a
75 Stilton	3 56m	9 8a
89 Stamford	5 28m	7 33a
97 Stretton	6 18m	6 31a
110 Grantham	7 40m	5 6a
116 Foxton	8 56m	3 44a
124 Newark	9 44m	2 54a
137 Ollerton	11 3m	1 35a
146 Worksop	11 52m	12 46a
154 Bagley	12 48a	11 58m
158 Wadsworth	1 3a	11 35m
162 Doncaster	1 26a	11 12m
176 Pontefract	2 53a	9 45m
186 Aberford	3 52a	8 46m
193 WETHERBY	4 36a	7 22m
206 Boroughbridge	5 48a	6 10m
218 Leeming Lane	7 35a	4 58m
229 Catterick Bridge	8 41a	3 52m
242 Greta Bridge	10 2a	2 30m
252 New Spital	11 10a	1 24m
262 Brough	12 15m	12 14m
270 Appleby	1 7m	11 18a
283 Penrith	2 28m	9 53a
293 Hesketh	3 23m	8 56a
302 CARLISLE	4 17m	8 0a
311 Gretna	5 55m	3 39a
320 Ecclefechan	6 48m	2 46a
331 Dinwoodie Green	7 49m	1 39a
341 Beattock Bridge	8 42m	12 46a
368 Douglas Mill	10 18m	9 59m
376 Know-Knack	12 4a	9 12m
385 Hamilton	12 57a	8 13m
396 GLASGOW	2 0a	7 5m

HALIFAX, from the *Swan with Two Necks*,
Lad Lane, and *Bull and Mouth*.

24 Redburn	10 40a	4 15m
42 Woburn	12 20m	2 35m
50 Newport-Pagnell	1 11m	1 44m

83 Market Harborough	4 23m	10 32a
98 Leicester	5 48m	9 7a
109 Loughborough	6 50m	8 5a
124 Nottingham	8 17m	6 8a
151 Chesterfield	11 17m	3 33a
163 Sheffield	12 30a	2 13a
188 Huddersfield	3 18a	11 32m
196 HALIFAX	4 5a	10 45m

HOLYHEAD, SURESBURY, and BIR-
MINGHAM, from the *Swan with Two*
Necks, Lad Lane.

15 South Mims	9 40a	5 20m
26 Redburn	10 44a	4 11m
44 Brickhill	12 32m	2 26m
53 Stony Stratford	1 26m	1 34m
61 Towcester	2 12m	12 49m
73 Daventry	3 25m	11 32a
81 Dunchurch	4 11m	10 51a
92 Coventry	5 18m	9 46a
101 Stonebridge	6 8m	8 57a
110 BIRMINGHAM	7 8m	7 31a
124 Wolverhampton	9 1m	6 14a
136 Shiffnall	10 14m	5 1a
144 Haygate	10 59m	4 16a
154 SURESBURY	12 0	3 1a
162 Nescliff	12 53a	2 12a
172 Oswestry	1 46a	1 17a
184 Liangollen	2 58a	12 4a
195 Corwen	3 55a	11 4m
201 Tynant	5 1a	10 28m
208 Cernioge	5 39a	9 49m
215 New Stables	6 21a	9 8m
222 Capel Carig	7 2a	8 26m
229 Tynamas	7 46a	7 42m
237 Penryn Arms	8 28a	6 26m
248 Mona Inn	9 43a	5 28m
261 HOLYHEAD	10 55a	4 15m

HULL, LINCOLN, and PETERBOROUGH,
from *Spread Eagle*, Gracechurch Street,
and *Swan with Two Necks*, Lad Lane.

12 Waltham Cross	9 25a	5 0m
27 Watton	11 0a	3 25m
39 Baldock	12 16m	2 9m
57 Eaton	2 4m	12 21m
70 Alconbury	3 24m	11 1a
83 Peterborough	4 46m	9 24a
99 Bourn	6 22m	7 45a
108 Folkingham	7 16m	6 54a
117 Sleaford	8 8m	5 57a
134 LINCOLN	10 22m	3 43a
146 Spital	11 44m	2 31a
158 Brigg	12 54a	1 21a
172 New Holland	2 12a	12 15a
177 HULL, on the opposite side of the Humber, computed at 3 miles	2 40a	11 30m

LEEDS, from the *Bull and Mouth*, St.
Martin's-le-Grand.

11 Barnet	9 11a	5 3a
25 Welwyn	10 48a	3 40a
34 Hitchin	11 40a	2 44
50 Bedford	1 24m	12 52a
65 Higham Ferrars	2 56m	11 20m
75 Kettering	3 56m	10 20m
89 Uppingham	5 26m	8 50m
96 Oakham	6 5m	8 11m
106 Melton	7 7m	6 44m
119 Plumtree	8 47m	5 21m
125 NOTTINGHAM	9 21m	4 37m

139 Mansfield.....	10 55m	3 13m
146 Heath.....	11 40m	2 25m
151 Chesterfield.....	12 13a	1 52m
157 Dronfield.....	12 49a	1 16m
164 SHEFFIELD.....	1 29a	12 26m
171 Hood's Hill.....	2 26a	11 44a
177 Barnsley.....	3 5a	11 5a
183 Wakefield.....	4 8a	10 2a
197 LEEDS.....	5 2a	9 8a

LOUTH and BOSTON, from *Bell and Crown, Holborn, & Saracen's Head, Snow Hill.*

12 Waltham Cross....	9 25a	4 46m
21 Ware.....	10 30a	3 45m
35 Buckland.....	11 50a	2 21m
45 Arrington.....	12 53m	1 18m
50 Caxton.....	1 32m	12 39m
59 Huntingdon.....	2 26m	11 45a
69 Conington.....	3 34m	10 37a
77 Peterborough....	4 24m	9 32a
86 James's Deeping...	5 23m	8 39a
98 Spalding.....	6 34m	7 27a
108 Sutterton.....	7 32m	6 29a
114 BOSTON.....	8 9m	5 37a
131 Spilsby.....	10 15m	3 56a
148 LOUTH.....	11 56m	2 15a

LUDLOW and WORCESTER, from the *Bull and Mouth, St. Martin's-le-Grand.*

32 High Wycomb.....	11 25a	3 0m
57 Oxford.....	2 7m	12 7m
69 Kiddington.....	3 29m	10 47a
85 Moreton-in-Marsh..	5 5m	9 7a
115 WORCESTER.....	8 20m	5 14a
126 Hundred House....	10 2m	4 2a
136 Tenbury.....	11 27m	2 37a
146 LUDLOW.....	12 24a	1 40a

PENBROKE, CARMARTHEN, & BRISTOL, from *Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane.*

12 Hounslow.....	9 12a	5 47m
29 Maidenhead.....	10 50a	4 5m
47 Theale.....	12 32m	2 20m
59 Newbury.....	1 41m	1 10m
90 Calne.....	4 49m	10 2a
109 Bath.....	6 32m	8 15a
122 BRISTOL.....	7 45m	7 0a
134 Aust Passage.....	9 12m	3 57a
166 Cardiff.....	12 53m	12 16a
211 Swansea.....	5 18a	7 26m
238 Carmarthen.....	8 31a	4 33m
259 Cold Blow.....	10 51a	2 18m
273 Hobb's Point.....	12 34m	12 20m
275 Pembroke.....	1 9m	12 0m

NORWICH and IPSWICH, from the *Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane.*

24 Ingatestone.....	10 30a	4 13m
38 Witham.....	11 57a	2 46m
52 Colchester.....	1 23m	1 20m
64 Bentley.....	2 36m	12 7m
70 IPSWICH.....	3 12m	11 21a
76 Barham.....	3 57m	10 46a
88 Stoke.....	5 9m	9 32a
103 Long Stratton....	6 37m	8 1a
113 NORWICH.....	7 38m	7 0a

NORWICH and NEWMARKET, from *Beile Sauvage, Ludgate Hill.*

31 Bishop's Stortford..	11 30a	2 59m
44 Littlebury.....	12 52m	1 31m
56 Six-Mile Bottom ..	2 14m	12 4m

62 NEWMARKET.....	2 54m	11 21a
76 Bury St. Edmund's.	4 27m	9 33a
88 Thetford.....	5 52m	8 13a
103 Attleborough.....	7 27m	6 38a
118 NORWICH.....	9 5m	5 0a

PENZANCE, FALMOUTH, and EXETER, from the *Bull and Mouth, St. Martin's-le-Grand.*

19 Staines.....	10 2a	4 32m
29 Bagshot.....	11 0a	3 33m
38 Hartfordbridge....	12 10m	2 33m
56 Overton.....	1 55m	12 48m
66 Andover.....	3 2m	11 32a
84 Salisbury.....	4 52m	9 32a
95 Woodyates.....	6 6m	8 27a
107 Blandford.....	7 19m	7 9a
123 Dorchester.....	8 57m	5 2a
138 Bridport.....	10 53m	3 20a
150 Axminster.....	12 17a	1 53a
160 Honiton.....	1 21a	12 51a
176 EXETER.....	2 59a	11 13m
199 Okehampton.....	7 25a	6 40a
217 Launceston.....	9 45a	4 14m
238 Bodmin.....	12 43a	1 29m
261 Truro.....	3 27m	10 17a
271 FALMOUTH.....	4 47m	9 0a
296 PENZANCE.....	9 20m	5 0a

PORTPATRICK, CARLISLE, and MANCHESTER, from *Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane.*

Same as Holyhead and Chester to		
25 Redburn.....	10 44a	3 42m
34 Dunstable.....	11 32a	2 50m
43 Woburn.....	12 27a	1 52m
52 Lathbury.....	1 25m	12 50m
67 Northampton.....	2 45m	11 18a
85 Market Harborough	4 37m	9 28a
99 Leicester.....	6 3m	7 38a
110 Loughborough.....	7 35m	6 31a
116 Kegworth.....	8 9m	5 53a
127 Derby.....	9 12m	4 45a
135 Belper.....	10 15m	3 25a
144 Matlock.....	11 7m	2 27a
165 Buxton.....	1 29a	12 7a
190 Manchester.....	4 0a	9 10m
187 MANCHESTER.....	4 0a	10 9m
216 Preston.....	7 50a	2 10m
227 Garstang.....	9 0a	1 3m
238 Lancaster.....	10 4a	11 57a
249 Burton.....	11 5a	10 54a
260 Kendal.....	12 11m	9 46a
268 Hux.....	1 4m	8 51a
276 Shap.....	2 4m	8 1a
287 Penrith.....	3 7m	6 53a
296 Hesketh.....	4 2m	5 53a
305 CARLISLE.....	4 55m	5 0a
315 Greta.....	6 25m	4 38a
323 Annan.....	7 20m	3 43a
338 Dumfries.....	9 3m	1 48m
357 Castle Douglas....	11 39m	2 59m
372 Gatehouse.....	1 24a	1 14m
390 Newton Stewart...	3 33a	11 5a
406 Glenluce.....	6 0a	9 8a
424 PORTPATRICK.....	8 8a	7 0a

PORTSMOUTH, from the *White Horse, Fetter Lane, and Bolt-in-Tun, Fleet St.*

13 Kingston.....	9 35a	4 55m
37 Mousehill.....	12 35m	1 55m
55 Petersfield.....	2 55m	11 40a
73 PORTSMOUTH.....	5 10m	9 30a

St. LEONARD's, through HASTINGS,
from *Bolt-in-Tun*, Fleet Street, and
Golden Cross, Charing Cross.

15 Farnborough.....	9 50a	4 7m
24 Sevenoaks.....	11 5a	3 0m
36 Tunbridge Wells ..	12 34m	1 35m
38 Woodgate	12 44m	1 25m
47 Robertsbridge.....	2 29m	11 38a
59 Battle	3 11m	10 56a
67 HASTINGS	4 15m	9 42a
69 St. LEONARD'S....	4 37m	9 30a

SOUTHAMPTON and POOLE, from the
Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane.

19 Staines.....	10 5a	4 20m
40 Farnham	12 22m	2 8m
50 Alton.....	1 22m	1 8m
80 SOUTHAMPTON....	4 30m	9 18a
100 Ringwood	7 26m	6 52a
116 POOLE	9 18m	5 0a

STOURPORT, BIRMINGHAM, and BAN-
BURY, from the *King's Arms*, Holborn
Bridge.

42 Aylesbury.....	12 15m	2 41m
59 Bicester.....	1 57m	12 59m
74 BANBURY	3 30m	11 26a
83 Fenny Compton..	4 21m	10 35a
89 Southam	4 55m	10 1a
98 Warwick	5 52m	9 4a
107 Hearnfield.....	6 46m	8 10a
119 BIRMINGHAM	7 56m	7 0a
141 Kidderminster ..	10 22m	4 24a
148 STOURPORT	11 3m	3 43a

STROUD, from the *Swan with two Necks*,
Lad Lane, and *Golden Cross*, Charing
Cross.

29 Maidenhead	11 13a	3 24m
38 Henley.....	12 14m	2 38m
49 Benson	1 27m	1 10
58 Abingdon.....	2 27m	12 0m
71 Farringdon	3 57m	10 0a
82 Fairford	5 2m	9 35a
91 Cirencester	5 57m	8 35a
105 STROUD.....	7 47m	6 50a

THURSO, INVERNESS, ABERDEEN, EDIN-
BURGH, and YORK, from *Bull and
Mouth*, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

12 Waltham Cross	9 25a	4 12m
21 Ware.....	10 26a	3 10m
35 Buckland.....	11 52a	1 42m
45 Arrington.....	12 57m	12 33m
59 Huntingdon	2 30m	10 53a
65 Alconbury	3 3m	10 20a
72 Stilton.....	3 45m	9 33a
86 Stamford	5 15m	7 45a
94 Stretton	6 3m	6 55a
108 Grantham	7 23m	4 45a
116 Bennington.....	8 53m	3 53a
122 Newark	9 30m	3 16a
135 Scarthing Moor ..	10 34m	2 9a
145 Barnby Moor.....	11 49m	12 50a
155 Rossington Bridge	12 47a	11 48m
159 Doncaster	1 12a	11 12m
171 Ferrybridge.....	2 44a	9 36m
186 Tadcaster	3 56a	8 16m
196 York	4 54a	6 31m
209 Easingwold.....	6 54a	5 7m

219 Thirsk	7 53a	3 59m
229 Northallerton.....	8 52a	3 1m
245 Darlington.....	10 28a	1 17m
263 Durham	12 23m	11 12a
278 Newcastle	1 50m	9 22a
292 Morpeth.....	3 22m	7 47a
302 Felton.....	4 23m	6 41a
313 Alnwick	5 17m	5 41a
327 Belford.....	6 47m	3 36a
342 Berwick	8 17m	2 1a
356 Houndwood	10 9m	12 33a
372 Dunbar	11 41m	10 55m
383 Haddington.....	12 45a	9 46m
399 EDINBURGH.....	2 23a	8 0m
411 South Queen's Ferry	5 0a	5 0m
413 North Ditto..	5 30a	4 30m
429 Kinross	7 15a	2 47m
444 Perth.....	9 0a	12 52m
466 Dundee.....	11 15a	10 32a
483 Arbroath	1 0m	8 27a
496 Montrose.....	2 23m	7 3a
510 Bervie	3 47m	5 39a
519 Stonehaven.....	4 47m	4 37a
534 ABERDEEN.....	6 22m	3 0a
550 Inverary	8 45m	3 55m
559 Pitmachie	9 30m	2 55m
578 Huntley.....	11 15m	1 25m
583 Keith	12 22a	12 18m
601 Elgin.....	2 24a	10 16a
613 Forres.....	3 59a	9 1a
623 Nairn.....	4 46a	7 51a
641 INVERNESS	6 40a	6 0a
658 Beauley	12 22a	6 43m
662 Dingwall.....	1 30a	5 47m
675 Invergordon	3 0a	4 17m
687 Tain	4 12a	2 45m
691 S.side of Mukle Ferry	5 12a	2 15m
692 N. do. do.	5 42a	1 45m
697 Dornoch	6 22a	12 55m
Belverade	6 59a	12 18m
708 Golsple	8 12a	10 45a
718 Loth Begg.....	9 57a	9 20a
725 Helmsdale.....	10 57a	8 20a
735 Berridale.....	12 37m	6 5a
748 Lybster	3 2m	3 50a
762 Wick	4 52m	2 0a
783 THURSO	7 52m	11 0m

WELLS, LYNN, CAMBRIDGE, and LONDON,
from *Bell and Crown*, Holborn, and
Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane.

24 Wadesmill.....	10 32a	3 36m
35 Buckland.....	11 43a	2 25m
42 Melburn	12 31m	1 37m
52 CAMBRIDGE.....	1 36m	12 22m
69 Ely.....	3 31m	10 22a
78 Braudon Creek....	4 27m	9 26a
87 Downham	5 21m	8 32a
99 LYNN	6 33m	6 50a
110 Snettisham	8 13m	5 35a
116 Hunstanton.....	8 46m	5 12a
121 Tichwell	9 28m	4 20a
127 Burnham Market ..	10 5m	3 43a
133 WELLS.....	10 43m	3 5a

YARMOUTH and IPSWICH, from the
White Horse, Fetter Lane. Same as
Norwich to Ipswich.

82 Wickham Market...	4 57m	9 41a
94 Yoxford	6 15m	8 23a
124 YARMOUTH	9 30m	5 0a

LONDON, *via* Birmingham Railway, to
CARLISLE, GLASGOW, and EDIN-
BURGH, from the *Golden Cross* and *Cross*
Keys, Wood-street.

24 Redburn	10 40a	3 53m
37 Hockliffe	11 55a	2 36m
42 Brickhill	12 25m	2 6m
51 Stoney Stratford...	1 16m	1 12m
67 Weedon	2 44m	11 40a
79 Dnnchurch	3 8m	10 31a
90 Coventry	4 54m	9 26a
108 Birmingham Railway		
Station	6 38m	7 42a
Leave the Station at	7 0m	
122 Wolverhampton...	7 47m	6 40a
137 Stafford	8 22m	5 55a
151 Whitmore	9 2m	5 20a
162 Crewe	9 31m	4 42a
174 Hartford	10 6m	4 10a
186 Warrington Railway		
Station	10 41m	3 35a
218 Wigan	12 19a	1 22a
235 Preston	2 5a	11 36m
257 Lancaster	4 15a	8 56m
279 Kendal	6 50a	6 51m
306 Penrith	9 46a	3 56m
324* Carlisle	11 35a	2 7m

To Glasgow.

334* Gretna	1 0m	12 37m
364 Beatoock Bridge Inn	3 47m	9 50a

399 Know Knack	7 9m	6 30a
420 Glasgow	9 5m	4 32a

To Edinburgh.

345* Langholm	2 4m	11 37a
368 Hawich	4 24m	9 10a
394 Torsance Inn	7 4m	6 26a
419 Edinburgh	9 35m	3 57a

The London and Manchester, and London and *Liverpool* mails, are conveyed by *separate* coaches from London to Birmingham, so that three new coaches start from the Post-Office yard every night, viz., one from *Golden Cross*, and two from the *Swan with Two Necks*, Lad Lane. From Birmingham the bags go by railway to Warrington, as above, and thence

205 Manchester	11 37m	2 30a
205 Liverpool	11 37m	2 30a

On the return, the *Liverpool* coach does not leave Birmingham until after the arrival of the train from *Liverpool* at 11 12m, arriving in London at 11 55a.

The Manchester leaves Birmingham at 11 30a, after the arrival of the last trains from Manchester, and reaches London at 10 45m, and the letters sent out at 11 30m.

RAILWAY DISPATCHES, BY WHICH THE MAILS ARE CONVEYED, WITH THE HOURS OF DEPARTURE FROM

BIRMINGHAM and LIVERPOOL

7 0m	6 30m
11 30m	11 30m
2 30a	2 30a
7 0a	6 30a

Four hours and thirty minutes to perform the distance each way, 98 miles.

Birmingham and Manchester same hours as above.

LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER

7 0m	7 0m
9 0m	9 0m

12 noon	2 0a
2 0a	5 0a
5 0a	

One hour and thirty minutes each way
30 miles.

MANCHESTER and WARRINGTON

6 30m	3 4a
11 30m	6 4a
6 30a	10 34a

Fifty-six minutes to perform the distance
each way, 19 miles and 2 furlongs.

A Mail from

CROSS MAILS.

Abergavenny to Merthyr.	1 25a	8 0m	Carnarvon and Barmouth	8 30m	9 45m
Bangor to Pwllheli	7 0m	3 0a	Chalford to Wotton	8 0m	5 15a
Barnstaple to Ilfracombe	6 8a	6 0m	Cheltenham to Aberyyst-}	7 20m	5 45m
Bath to Devizes	7 30m	2 30a	with		
Birmingham to Worcester	7 45m	3 0a	" to Bath	7 0m	2 30a
" to Yarmouth ..	7 45m	4 30a	1st, Chester and Hartford	7 45m	10 5m
" to Leamington	8 0m	3 0a	2nd, " " " "	2 0a	5 35a
" to Sheffield ...	6 0m	8 0m	Cold Blow and Haver-		
Bridport to Taunton ...	6 27m	4 15a	fordwest	11 0a	10 30a
Bristol through Taunton }			Devizes to Wells	5 15m	5 0a
to Bideford	8 10m	7 3m	Devonport to Launceston	5 24a	5 30m
" to Brighton	6 0m	5 45m	Exeter to Dartmouth ...	1 15a	7 30m
" to Liverpool	7 5a	5 0a	" to Budleigh Sal- }	4 0a	7 0m
" to Portsmouth ..	7 0a	7 0a	terton		
" to Shrewsbury ..	7 5a	11 30a	Grantham to Nottingham	8 0m	1 30a
" to Bath	6 45m	5 0a	Hull to Patrington	3 0a	8 15m
Ditto	9 15m	4 0a	Hull to Doncaster	4 30m	2 0a
Bristol and Birmingham	8 0a	8 0a	Ipswich to Yarmouth ...	3 20m	5 0a
Canterbury to Deal	4 0m	6 30a	Kingsbridge to Ashburton	8 55m	3 0a
Cardiff to Merthyr	1 45a	8 0m	Lancaster to Clapham ...	7 0m	5 0a
Carmarthen and Cardigan	5 15m	3 15a	Leeds to Halifax	5 20a	5 45m

Leeds to Pontefract....	2 53a	8 0m	Taunton to Minehead ...	2 15a	7 45m
Leicester to Burton	6 30m	3 0a	" to Sidmouth... ..	2 0a	8 15m
Leominster to Presteign .	1 0a	10 0m	Worcester to Kingston ...	8 50m	12 47m
Liverpool to Lancaster... .	8 15m	11 30m	York to Hull	7 0m	4 0a
" to Chester ...	6 0a	5 30a	Ditto.....	7 30a	11 30m
" to Preston ...	4 40a	2 20m	York to Scarboro'.....	7 0m	3 0a
Louth to Grimsby.....	12 30a	10 0m			
" to Sheffield.....	5 15m	8 45m			
Manchester to York.....	8 30m	7 0m			
Ditto.....	8 0a	9 0a			
" to Colne	4 0a	4 15m			
" to Blackburn ..	5 0a	5 0m			
" to Staleybridge	7 0a	3 30a			
" to Glossop ..	4 0a	6 0m			
Newport to Abergavenny 1	45a	8 0m			
Norwich to Yarmouth... .	9 30m	1 45a			
" to Cromer	9 30m	1 40a			
Portsmouth to Cosham .	11 20m	1 20a			
Rochdale to Bolton.....	6 0m	5 0a			
Salisbury to Christchurch	5 30m	5 30a			
Shrewsbury to Newtown. 1	0a	8 0m			
" to Birmingham 7	0m	3 30a			
Southamp. to Lymington 6	15m	5 30a			
Swansea to Merthyr	8 10m	5 0a			
Tamworth to Birmingham	7 40m	4 0a			

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen to Ballater....	7 0m	8 0m
" to Peterhead..	8 0m	9 0m
Edinburgh to Carlisle ...	7 0m	5 20m
" to Glasgow ..	9 30a	10 30a
Ditto.....	12 10a	12 35a
" to Stirling	4 0a	5 20m
" to Dumfries ..	9 30a	6 30m
" to Dundee	10 15m	8 45m
" to Perth	10 15m	9 45m
Fraserburgh to Burness .	7 40m	10 45a
Glasgow to Perth.....	1 0a	1 9m
" to Portpatrick..	5 0a	3 0a
Peterhead to Banff.....	8 30m	3 30a
Perth to Inverness.....	9 0a	9 0m
Newton to Stranraer....	4 0a	6 0m
Cambridge to Holbeach .	2 0m	5 0a

H. M. PACKETS AT FALMOUTH.

DAYS OF SAILING, MEAN ABSENCE, AND ROUTE.

LISBON.—Every Monday.

MEDITERRANEAN.—*Route*, Cadiz, Gibraltar, and Malta, *by Steamers*. Mean absence, 53 days. Sails on the 3d of every month, unless the 1st falls on a Sunday, when it sails on the 4th. *Branch Packets from Malta to Alexandria and Corfu, Patras, &c.*

MADEIRA, CANARIES, AND BRAZILS.—*Route*, August to January inclusive, Madeira, Santa Cruz (Canaries), Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio, and Falmouth. *February to July inclusive*, Maderia, Santa Cruz, Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Falmouth. Mean absence, 20 weeks. Sails Friday after 1st Tuesday, monthly. *Branch Packets from Rio to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres.*

MEXICO AND HAYTI.—*Route*, Crooked Island, Havannah, Belize, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Havaunah, Falmouth. Mean absence, 18 weeks. Sails 17th of every month, unless the 15th falls on Sunday, when packet sails on 18th.

HALIFAX AND NORTH AMERICA.—*Route*—To Halifax and back to Falmouth. Mean absence, 9 weeks. Sails Saturday after 1st Wednesday, monthly. *The United States mail is forwarded to Boston by a Branch Packet.*

LEEWARD ISLANDS AND JAMAICA.—*Route*—Barbadoes, St. Lucie, Martinique, Dominique, Guadaloupe, Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tortola, and St. Thomas, where Packet awaits the return of the Steamer, which takes on the Jamaica and Jacmel Mails, and the Leeward Island Mail Boats. Mean absence, 12 weeks. Sails 3d and 17th of every month, unless the 1st fall on a Sunday, when the packets sail on the 4th and 18th.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES*

Duty paid in the Year 1836.		Amount of Farm- ing Stock Insured exempt from Duty in 1836.		Duty paid in the Year 1836.		Amount of Farm- ing Stock Insured, exempt from Duty in 1836.
£	OFFICES.	£		£	OFFICES.	£
24,146.	Alliance	500,703		1,528.	Licensed Victuallers	—
23,466.	Atlas	774,600		11,158.	London.....	99,140
17,940.	British	532,953		107,997.	Phoenix.....	4,060,721
44,047.	County	5,819,918		*12,435.	Protector (<i>disc.</i>) ...	69,570
29,525.	Globe	649,482		61,197.	Royal Exchange...	4,053,013
32,934.	Guardian	614,091		141,335.	Sun	5,972,850
11,178.	Hand-in-Hand.....	—		17,503.	Union	247,631
27,483.	Imperial	243,988		17,070.	Westminster	19,600
27{	Independent and					
	West Middlesex }	635		£580,974		

* One Quarter.

COUNTRY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Duty paid in the Year 1833.		Amount of Farm- ing Stock Insured exempt from Duty in 1836.		Duty paid in the Year 1836.		Amount of Farm- ing Stock Insured exempt from Duty in 1836.
£	OFFICES.	£		£	OFFICES.	£
1,607..	Bath Sun	40,880		5,278..	Suffolk (East).....	865,150
7,300..	Birmingham	439,385		5,904..	Suffolk (West)	1,104,564
2,123..	Birmingham District	21,895		29,384..	West of England ...	867,210
3,568..	Bristol.....	15,300		7,941..	Yorkshire.....	1,863,945
1,792..	Bristol (Crown)	—		8,184..	York & North of Eng.	294,545
2,505..	Bristol (Union)	9,032		SCOTCH OFFICES.		
2,749..	Essex Economic ...	522,244		19,508..	Scottish Union	656,039
5,478..	Essex and Suffolk ..	1,032,405		6,593..	North British	439,329
2,551{	Hants, Sussex, and {	284,858		5,182..	Caledonian	247,281
	Dorset.....			5,576{	Insurance Compa- ny of Scotland...}	239,950
10,997..	Kent	1,056,685		5,627..	Hercules	284,330
10,121..	Leeds and Yorkshire	372,088		3,777..	Friendly	151,555
1,026..	Leicestershire	170,974		4,054..	West of Scotland...}	63,227
43,416..	Liverpool	8,750		1,966..	Forfarshire & Perth.	188,137
19,516..	Manchester	333,068		740{	County and City of {	109,520
1,021..	Newcastle & N. of En.	56,895			Perth	
5,048..	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	333,432		1,902..	Aberdeen	168,434
1,415..	New Norwich Equit.	223,412		546..	North of Scotland...	79,841
63,972..	Norwich Union.....	8,843,856		IRISH OFFICES.		
70..	Notts & Derbyshire	102,380		1,267..	Hibernian	1,600
232..	Reading	—		4,607..	National.....	5,880
2,913..	Salop.....	340,653		2,420..	Patriotic.....	5,000
2,503..	Sheffield	152,817		† Two Quarters. ‡ Three Quarters.		
489{	Shields (North and {	15,760				
	South					

Many of the Country Insurance Companies have offices in London also.

Life Insurance Companies in which the assured do not participate in the Profits.

Albion—42, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars
 Argus—39, Throgmorton-street.
 Asylum—71, Cornhill, and 5, Waterloo-
 place, Pall Mall
 British Commercial—35, Cornhill
 Globe—73, Pall Mall, and 5 and 6, Cornhill
 London Assurance—19, Birch-in-lane, and
 42, Pall Mall
 London Life Association—35, Cannon-st.
 Pelican—70, Lombard-street, and Spring
 Gardens

Promoter—9, Chatham-place
 Royal Exchange—29, Pall Mall, & Royal
 Exchange
 Scottish Union—449, Strand
 Standard of England—King William-st.,
 City
 Sun—101, Cornhill, and Craig's-court,
 Charing-cross
 Westminster—429, Strand, & 21, Cornhill
 West of England—20, New Bridge-street,
 Blackfriars

Companies in which the assured and the Proprietary participate in the Profits.

Alliance—1, Bartholomew-lane, Bank
 Atlas—92, Cheapside, and Old Jewry
 British Commercial—Belongs to the first
 and second classes, at different pre-
 miums
 Clerical, Medical, &c.—78, Great Russell-
 street, Bloomsbury
 Crown—33, New Bridge-street, Black-
 friars
 Eagle, United Empire—3, Crescent, New
 Bridge-street, Blackfriars
 Economic—34, New Bridge-street, Black-
 friars
 European—10, Chatham-place, New
 Bridge-street, Blackfriars
 Guardian—11, Lombard-street, and St.
 James's Street
 Hope—6, Bridge-street, Blackfriars

Imperial—Sun-court, Cornhill, and 5, St.
 James's-street
 Law Life Assurance—Fleet-street
 Metropolitan—Princes-street, Bank-Tem-
 porary Office, 1, St. Michael's-alley,
 Cornhill
 Minerva—Temporary Office, King William-
 street, Mansion-house. City
 National—38, Old Broad-street
 Palladium—7, Waterloo-place, Regent-st.
 Provident—Regent Quadrant, and 12, Cas-
 tle-alley, Cornhill
 Rock—14, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars
 Union—81, Cornhill, and 70, Baker-street,
 Portman-square
 Universal—63, Cornhill
 University—24, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall
 East

Companies in which there is no Proprietary, and where the Contributors are consequently mutual Assurers.

Amicable—13, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street
 Equitable—26 and 27 New Bridge-street,
 Blackfriars
 London Life Association—Belongs to the
 first and third Class, at different Pre-
 mium

Norwich Union—6, Crescent-place, New
 Bridge-street, Blackfriars
 Life Annuity, British Annuity, Mutual
 Benefit, General Benefit Assurance,
 Royal Union.

MEETINGS of the SCIENTIFIC and LITERARY BODIES of LONDON for 1837-38.

SOCIETIES.	Times of Meeting.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
ROYAL, Somerset House . . .	Th. 8½ P.M.	16, 23, 30*	7, 14, 21	11, 18, 25	1, 8, 15, 22	1, 8, 15, 22, 29	5, 26	3, 10, 17, 24, 31	14, 21
ANTIQUARIES, Somerset House . .	Th. 8	16, 23, 30	7, 14, 21	11, 18, 25	1, 8, 15, 22	1, 8, 15, 22, 29	5, 23*	3, 10, 17, 24, 31	14, 21
GEOLOGICAL, Somerset House . .	W. 8½	1, 15, 29	13	3, 17, 31	16*, 21	7, 21	4, 25	9, 23	6
LINNEAN, Soho Square . . .	Tu. 8	7, 21	5, 19	16	6, 20	6, 20	3, 17	1, 24*	5, 19
HORTICULTURAL, 21, Regent Street	Tu. 3	7 (at 2 P.M.)	5 (at 2 P.M.)	16 (at 2 P.M.)	6, 20 (at 2 P.M.)	1*, 13, 27	3, 17	1*, 15	5, 19
R. MED. & CHIRUR., 53, Berners St.	Tu. 8½	14, 28	12	9, 23	13, 27	6, 13, 20, 27	10, 24	8, 22	.....
CIVIL ENGINEERS, 1, Cannon Row	Tu. 8	.....	.....	9, 16*, 23, 30	6, 13, 20, 27	6, 13, 20, 27	3, 10, 24	1, 8, 15, 22, 29	.....
SOCIETY OF ARTS, Adelphi . . .	W. 7½	1, 8, 15, 22, 29	6, 13, 20	10, 17, 24, 31	7, 14, 21, 28	7, 14, 21, 28	4, 11, 18, 25	2, 9, 16, 23, 30	6, 13
" " " (Illustr.)	Tu. 8	14	12	9	13	13	10	8	12
GRAPHIC, Thatched H. St. James St.	W. 8	.....	.....	10	14	14	11	9	13
R. S. LITERATURE, St. Martin's Pl.	Th. 4	23	14, 28	11, 25	8, 22	8, 22	12, 26*	10, 24	14, 28
ZOOLOGICAL, 28, Leicester Square	Tu. 8½	14, 28	12, 26	9, 23	13, 27	13, 27	10, 24	8, 22	12, 26
ROYAL INSTITUTION, Albemarle St.	Fr. 8½	2	7	4	1	1	5, 30*	3	7
ROYAL ASIATIC, 14, Grafton Street.	Sa. 2	.....	.....	19, 26	2, 9, 16, 23	2, 9, 16, 23, 30	6, 27	1*, 4, 11, 18, 25	1, 8
ROY. GEOGRAPHICAL, 21, Regent St.	Mo. 9	13, 27	11	8, 22	3, 17	3, 17	7, 21	12*	16
BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 16, Lower Grosvenor Street . . .	Mo. 8	.....	4, 18	15, 29	12, 26	12, 26	9, 23	14, 21*, 28	July 7, 21
ENTOMOLOGICAL, 17, Old Bond St.	Mo. 8	6	4	1, 23*	5	5	2	7	11, 25
STATISTICAL, 4, St. Martin's Place	Mo. 8	20	18	15	19	15*, 19	16	14	18
ROY. ASTRONOMICAL, Somerset Ho.	Fr. 8	10	8	12	9*	9	11 (Wednes.)	11	8
MEDICO-BOTAN., 32, Sackville St.	W. 8	8, 22	13	10, 16*, 24	14, 28	14, 28	25	9, 23	13, 27
NUMISMATIC, 24, Dover St., Picca.	Th. 7	16	14	18	15	15	26	24	21*
ORNITHOLOGICAL, 57, Pall Mall .	Fr. 3	3	1	5	2	2	6	4, 26*	1
LONDON INSTITUT., Finsbury Circus	W. 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7, 21	4, 18, 26*	.....	.....

Those Meetings marked thus (*) are Anniversaries.

Royal College of Surgeons.—The Museum is open every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 12 till 4. The Library is open daily from 10 till 4; and a Reading Room is open every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, from 7 till 10 in the Evening.

Geological Society.—The Library and Museums are open every day from 11 till 5.

Royal Asiatic Society.—The Museum is open every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, from 11 till 4. Anniversary Meeting at 1.

Zoological Society.—The Meetings are continued throughout the year; for General Business on the first Thursday, and for Scientific Business on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each Month.

Entomological Society.—The Meetings are continued throughout the year, on the first Monday of each Month. The Museum is open every Tuesday from 12 till 4.

THEATRES IN LONDON AND THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY.

Name and Situation.	Nature of Performances.	General Limitation of Season.	Time of opening.	Of commencing.
KING'S THEATRE, Haymarket	Italian Opera and Ballets	End of Jan. to mid. of Aug.	$\frac{1}{2}$ past 7	8
THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE	Regular Drama, Operas and Spectacle Oratorios	End of Sep. to mid. of June During Lent.	$\frac{1}{2}$ past 6	7
THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN	Regular Drama, Operas, and Spectacle Oratorios	End of Sep. to mid. of June During Lent.	$\frac{1}{2}$ past 6	7
THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET	Regular Drama and Operas	Easter to November	$\frac{1}{2}$ past 6	7
NEW THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM AND ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE, Strand	Operas and Spectacle	15th March to 15th Nov.	$\frac{1}{2}$ past 6	7
ROYAL ADELPHI THEATRE, Strand	Burlettas, Farces, and Spectacle	1 Oct. until Passion Week.	$\frac{1}{2}$ past 6	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 7
ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE, Wych Street	Vaudevilles and Operettas	1 Oct. until Passion Week.	$\frac{1}{2}$ past 6	7
ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, King Street, St. James's	Operas, Farces, &c.	1 Oct. until Passion Week.	$\frac{1}{2}$ past 6	7
ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE, Westminster Road	Horsemanship and Spectacle	Easter to Michaelmas	$\frac{1}{2}$ past 5	$\frac{1}{2}$ past 6
SURREY THEATRE, Blackfriars Road	Regular and Melo Drama		$\frac{1}{2}$ past 6	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 7
ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE, Waterloo Road	Regular and Melo Drama and Spectacle		$\frac{1}{2}$ past 6	
CITY OF LONDON THEATRE, Norton Folgate	Regular and Melo Drama	} May be open all the year, and generally are open the greater part.	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ past 6
PAVILION THEATRE, Whitechapel Road	Regular and Melo Drama		6	$\frac{1}{2}$ past 6
GARRICK THEATRE, Leman Street, Goodman's Flds.	Regular and Melo Drama		6	$\frac{1}{2}$ past 6
SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, near the New River Head	Melo-Drama, Pantomime, and Spectacle		6	$\frac{1}{2}$ past 6
QUEEN'S THEATRE, Tottenham Street	Regular and Melo Drama	Nearly all the year	$\frac{1}{2}$ past 6	7
STRAND THEATRE, Strand	Burlettas, Vaudevilles, &c.		$\frac{1}{2}$ past 6	7
CLARENCE THEATRE, King's Cross	Vaudevilles, Singing, Fire-works, &c.	About May to beg. of Sept.	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ past 6
VAUXHALL GARDENS			7	8

NOTE.—The above Table describes the *general* character of the Performances; but the three principal Theatres, Drury Lane, Covent Garden, and Haymarket, are licensed for every species of theatrical representation. The two former may be kept open during the whole year, and the latter from Easter to November, though expediency generally restricts the Seasons to the periods above stated. In addition to the foregoing Theatrical Performances, *French Plays* are occasionally represented at one or other of the Theatres, according to convenience.

ABSTRACT OF MARRIAGE AND REGISTRATION ACTS.

These Acts are two in number—the 6th and 7th Will. IV. caps. 85, 86; but the first, “An Act for Marriage in England,” is declared by its 44th section to be part of the second, “An Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England,” as “fully and effectually as if incorporated therewith.” The two Acts are, therefore, virtually and legally one Act.

MARRIAGES.—1. Marriages may be performed as heretofore, according to the rules of the Established Church, either in parish churches, as usual, or in episcopal chapels, which may be licensed for the purpose by the bishop of the diocese. But in place of the publication of banns, the marriage may be solemnized on the production of the superintendent registrar's certificate. The right of the Archbishop of Canterbury, &c., to grant marriage licences is not interfered with.

2. Marriages may be solemnized in any place of worship duly registered for the purpose, and with any religious ceremonies which the parties may choose to adopt, provided two declarations given in the Act are introduced into some part of these ceremonies. The superintendent registrar's certificate must be produced, and a registrar of marriage must be present at the solemnization, which must take place between the hours of eight and twelve in the forenoon.

3. Parties objecting or refusing to be married in a place of worship may be married in the office of the superintendent registrar, in his presence, and that of a registrar and two witnesses. The following declarations are to be used by the parties in this and the previous case:—

“I do solemnly declare, that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A. B.* may not be joined in matrimony to *C. D.*”

“I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A. B.* do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded wife, [*or husband.*]”

4. Members of the Society of Friends, and Jews, may be married according to their former usages, on production of the superintendent registrar's certificate.

All marriages under the Act, in any of the above forms, are as valid and cognizable as marriages hitherto according to the rites of the Church of England.

Preliminary Steps to a Marriage.—One of the parties intending to marry must give notice to the superintendent registrar of the district, according to a prescribed form; if the parties live in two districts, notice must be given to both superintendent registrars. The superintendent registrar can grant a **LICENCE**, by which the parties may be married in *seven* days, or if they prefer being married in the ordinary and cheaper mode, he issues his certificate, on application, in *twenty-one* days. The certificates issued for a marriage by licence are to have in a water mark on the paper the word “*licence*,” and to be printed with red ink; those for marriages without licence, or in the ordinary way, are to be printed with black ink. But the superintendent registrar cannot grant a licence for a marriage which is to be solemnized according to the rites of the Church of England. In obtaining a licence, one of the parties must make oath, or solemn affirmation, that he or she believes there is no impediment to the marriage, and that other required preliminaries are fulfilled. The notices of marriage are to be read at the meetings of the boards of guardians. The marriage notice book is to be open to inspection without fee. Any properly authorized person may write the word “*forbidden*” against any entry in the marriage notice book, subscribing his or her name, place of abode, relation to the parties and reasons. A caveat against the issue of a licence or certificate may also be lodged with the superintendent registrar, who is thereupon to cause an examination to be made. A marriage must be celebrated within three months after notice is given, or else the preliminary proceedings are void, and must be renewed.

The certificate or licence of the superintendent registrar is to be delivered, if the parties are married according to the forms of the Established Church, to the officiating minister; if in any dissenting place of worship, to the registrar present at the marriage; and in the case of Quakers and Jews, to the respective officers who register marriages in the place where the marriage is performed.

Registration of Places of Worship for Solemnization of Marriages.—Episcopal chapels may be licensed according to regulations laid down in the Act. Any place of worship which has been in use as such for at least a year may, on the application of a proprietor or trustee to the superintendent registrar, (which application must be accompanied with a certificate signed in duplicate by at least twenty householders,) be registered for the solemnization of marriages; and should the congregation remove to another place of worship, the registry may be cancelled and the new building registered. These registries are to be advertised in a local paper, and in the “*London Gazette*.”

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.—The registrar general is to furnish each superintendent registrar, for the use of the registrars, with books and iron boxes to hold them; each box is to have a lock and two keys, one to be kept by the superintendent registrar, the other by the registrar. Ministers of churches and chapels, and officers of Quaker or Jewish congregations, are also to be furnished with marriage registration books. There are other regulations in the Act respecting the expense of furnishing these books, &c. The superintendent registrar is also to have a book for the registering of buildings for solemnizing marriages.

Registration of Marriages.—Notices of marriage, when given to the superintendent

registrar in the required manner, are entered by him in the marriage notice book; and, if not forbidden, he issues in due time (in seven or twenty-one days) his licence or certificate. The registrar present at marriages solemnized under the Act registers the marriage, which is signed by the officiating minister, the parties, two witnesses, and the registrar.

Registration of Births.—It is the duty of every registrar of births and deaths to inform himself of every birth and death that may occur in his district. Notice may be given of a birth within forty-two days after by the father or mother, or by the occupier of the house in which the child is born, to the registrar, who is to enter it without receiving a fee from the parties. If forty-two days have elapsed, the child cannot be registered except in the presence of the superintendent registrar, when a fee must be paid to him of 2s. 6d., and 5s. to the registrar; and moreover the child must not be more than six months old. Any name given to a child in baptism, within six months after registration, may be added to the registration, on production of the minister's certificate, and on payment of a fee of 1s.

Registration of Deaths.—Intimation of a death may be given by some person who was present or in attendance during the deceased's illness, or by some inmate of the house where the death took place. On the death being registered, a certificate is to be delivered by the registrar, without fee, to the undertaker, or other person having charge of the funeral. This certificate is to be delivered to the minister or person who performs the funeral service, and who, if no certificate is delivered to him, is to give notice to the registrar, within seven days, under a penalty. Any coroner who has held an inquest over a dead body may order it to be buried before registry of the death, on giving a certificate.

Any person giving information to the registrar of a birth or death, must sign his or her name, description, and place of abode, in the register.

Captains of British vessels at sea are to note down the particulars required of the birth or death of any of His Majesty's *English* subjects which may occur on board, which they are to transmit to the registrar-general, to be entered by him in a "Marine Register Book," to be kept in the "General Register Office."

N.B.—The cause of death is one of the particulars required in giving notice of a death.

There are four Schedules appended to the Marriage Act: the first exhibits the form in which a notice of marriage is to be given; the second is the form of the superintendent registrar's certificate, to be issued at the end of twenty-one days; the third is a copy of the superintendent registrar's licence of marriage, which may be issued in illegal, are null and void; and where one person only is guilty of a fraudulent marriage, he or she forfeits all property that may accrue by the marriage.

REGISTRATION FEES.—Births.—No fees are paid on the registration of a birth, if within the required time; after forty-two days, 2s. 6d. to superintendent registrar, and seven days after notice is given; and the fourth, a copy of the registrar's quarterly certificate of the solemnization of all marriages in his district. The schedules to the Registration Act are seven in number: they give the forms of the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, of registrar's and coroner's orders for burial, and of certificate of baptism, to be produced when the name of the child is to be inserted in the registry after the birth has been registered.

MARRIAGE FEES.—Superintendent Registrar's Fees—		£.	s.	d.
For entering notice of intended marriage		0	1	0
For certificate granted at the end of twenty-one days		0	1	0
For licence (in addition to stamp duties) by which the parties can be married in seven days after notice		3	0	0
For every caveat lodged against the grant of a certificate or licence.		0	5	0
For registering a place of worship for solemnizing marriages		3	0	0

[The same sum is to be paid for transferring the registry.]

Registrar's Fees.—For being present at, and registering a marriage by		£.	s.	d.
certificate		0	5	0
If by licence		0	10	0

PENALTIES ANNEXED TO THE MARRIAGE ACT.—For entering a caveat against a marriage on frivolous grounds, a person is liable to costs and damages, to be recovered by special action.

The making of a false declaration, signing a false notice or certificate, or unduly forbidding the issue of the superintendent-registrar's certificate on a false representation, is held to be perjury, and punishable as such.

Improperly solemnizing marriages, contrary to the regulations of the Act, is felony. Illegal marriages, solemnized with the knowledge of both parties that they are illegal, are null and void; and where one person only is guilty of a fraudulent marriage, he or she forfeits all property that may accrue by the marriage.

REGISTRATION FEES.—Births.—No fees are paid on the registration of a birth, if within the required time; after forty-two days, 2s. 6d. to superintendent registrar, and 5s. to registrar.

To minister for certificate of performing baptism, in order that the name of the child may be added to the registration, 1s.; and to superintendent registrar or registrar for

entering baptism and name, 1s. [These fees are only to be paid when the name is added at any time within six months *after* the registration of the birth. The name of the child is to be given *at* the time of registering the birth, if it then has a name—in this case no certificate of baptism is required.]

No register of birth is legal if it has been deferred till after six months from the birth, except as regards children born at sea.

Deaths.—No fee is to be paid on giving notice of a death: but intimation of a death should be given as soon after it occurs as possible, as delay in performing the funeral might arise from the want of the registrar's certificate.

The Act does not affect the right of any minister of the established church to receive the fees that have been usually paid for performance of any marriage, baptism, or burial.

Fees for Searching the Registers.—Rectors, vicars, or curates, registrar, registering officer of Quakers, or secretary of Jewish synagogue, having charge of any register book, are to allow searches to be made at all reasonable times, on payment of the following fees: for a search in register of not more than one year 1s.; and for every additional year, 6d.

For certificate of single entry, 2s. 6d.

To superintendent registrar for every general search of indexes 5s.; and for every particular search 1s.

For certified copy of entry, 2s. 6d.

To registrar-general, or his officer, for general search of indexes kept in the General Register Office in London, 1l.; and for particular search, 1s. For certified copy of entry, 2s. 6d.

PAYMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS AND REGISTRARS.—These officers, in addition to the fees to be paid them, are to receive the following payments:—

Each superintendent registrar is to transmit quarterly to the registrar general certified copies of all the entries made in the registries which are kept within his district, for which he is to be paid 2d. per entry, to be allowed him by the Treasury, out of the Consolidated Fund.

The registrars are to be allowed, on producing their quarterly statements, 2s. 6d. for the first twenty entries which have been made in each year, and 1s. for each entry after the first twenty in the year, which sums are to be paid them by the guardians or overseers, out of the poor rates of the respective parishes.

[Ministers of the established church, and registering officers of Quakers and Jews, are to transmit quarterly to the superintendent registrar of their districts certified copies of entries in their registries, for which no payment or fee is allowed.]

PENALTIES ANNEXED TO THE REGISTRATION ACT.—Registering births in any manner contrary to the regulations of the Act, incurs a penalty of 50l.

Knowingly making any false statements concerning any birth, death, or marriage for the purposes of registry, is punishable as perjury.

Performing funeral service for a body, without having the registrar's or coroner's certificate, or without giving notice within seven days to the registrar, in case no certificate has been presented, exposes to a penalty of 10l.

A penalty of 50l. is incurred by all who refuse or neglect to register marriages, which they ought to do, or for losing or carelessly injuring registers, or certified copies of registers; forging entries in registers, or making away with them, &c. is felony.

[The two Acts detail particulars respecting the duties of the registrar general, superintendent registrars, registrars, boards of guardians, &c. for which see the **REGISTRATION MANUAL**, published by C. Knight & Co.]

ABSTRACT OF THE WILLS ACT.

[1 Victoria, c. 26.]

Operation of the Act.—1. The act does not extend to Scotland; neither does it affect the wills of soldiers or sailors on actual service, nor wills made before the commencement of 1838. But all wills, with the exception of those of soldiers and sailors, made after the commencement of 1838, come under the provisions of the act.

What kind of Property may be bequeathed by Will.—It is lawful for every person to devise, bequeath, or dispose of, by his will executed in the manner directed by the act, all *real* estate, and all *personal* estate, which he shall be entitled to, either at law or in equity, at the time of his death.

[All property may thus be bequeathed by will. "*Real estate*" extends to manors, advowsons, messuages, lands, tithes, rents, and hereditaments, whether freehold, customary freehold, tenant right, customary or copyhold, or of any other tenure, and whether corporeal, incorporeal, or personal, and to all future and contingent interests therein. "*Personal estate*" extends to leasehold estates, and other chattels real, and also to moneys, shares of government and other funds, securities for money (not being real estate), debts, rights, credits, goods, &c.]

How a Will should be made.—A will can only be made in **WRITING**: and it must be signed at the foot or end by the testator himself—or, if he is unable to do it, by some person for him, in his presence, and by his direction; and the testator must either make or acknowledge his signature in the presence of two or more persons, who are to

be present at the same time, and who are to sign their names as attesting witnesses, in the presence of the testator. No particular form of attestation is necessary.

[The above mode must be observed by all persons, male or female, in making their wills. If any person is drawing up his will, or having it drawn up for him, without legal assistance, the best mode of expression will be the simplest and plainest that can be used. Care must be taken not to bequeath legacies to attesting witnesses, or even to the wife or husband of an attesting witness, as all legacies so bequeathed are void in law. The object of this enactment seems to be, to prevent any will from being disputed or nullified on account of any alleged undue interest on the part of an attesting witness. If, therefore, a testator wishes to give anything to an attesting witness, he must do it in some other way than by a legacy. But creditors and executors can be attesting witnesses.]

Who cannot make a valid Will.—Persons under twenty-one years of age cannot make a valid will. Neither can married women in the lifetime of their husbands, except where they have property settled on them with a power of devising, &c

What of itself Revokes a Will.—Any man or woman having made a will, and marrying afterwards, the act of marriage revokes the will, "unless made in exercise of a power of appointment, when the estate thereby appointed would not in default pass to his or her heir, customary heir, executor, or administrator, or the person entitled as his or her next of kin, under the statute of distributions."

How a Will may be Revoked or Altered.—A will can only be revoked by being destroyed, or by the execution of a new will. Alterations must be made in the same way as a will.

[Persons making any alterations in their wills must therefore be careful that the alterations are witnessed and signed in the same way as the wills.]

How a Will is to be hereafter Construed.—Wills are to be construed as if made immediately before the death of the testator, unless a contrary intention appears from the terms of a will itself.

A residuary devise shall include the estates bequeathed by lapsed and void devises, unless a contrary intention shall appear.

A general devise of the testator's lands shall include copyhold and leasehold, as well as freehold lands, unless a contrary intention shall appear.

A general gift shall include estates over which the testator has a general power of appointment, unless a contrary intention shall appear.

A devise without any words of limitation shall be construed to pass the fee, unless a contrary intention shall appear.

The words "die without issue," or "die without leaving issue," shall be construed to mean die without issue living at the death of the person, and not an indefinite failure of his issue, unless a contrary intention shall appear by the will, by reason of such person having a prior estate tail, or of a preceding gift, being, without any implication arising from such words, a limitation of an estate tail to such person or issue, or otherwise; but this Act shall not extend to cases where such words import if no issue described in a preceding gift shall be born, or if there shall be no issue who shall live to attain the age, or otherwise answer the description required for obtaining a vested estate by a preceding gift to such issue.

[The preceding abstract gives the main points of a very important Act, which will tend to simplify the law of wills, and prevent a portion of the litigation so often arising from the disposal of property by bequest. Still there are, necessarily, technicalities and exceptions involved in the new law, to understand the practical effect of which the unlearned testator should consult his professional adviser.]

RIGHT OF VOTING. COUNTIES.

1. FREEHOLDERS.—[See 18th sec. of 2 Wm. IV., c. 45.]

Of inheritance of the yearly value of 40s. above rents and charges. } Occupied
For life or lives of the yearly value of 10l. above rents and charges. } or not.

For life or lives of the yearly value of 40s. above rents and charges, occupied by such freeholders; or, although not occupied, which would have entitled them to vote on the 7th of June, 1832; or acquired after that time by marriage, devise, or by promotion to a benefice or office.

Freeholds for life may be acquired in right of a benefice or an office—as clergymen, parish clerks, dissenting ministers, &c., with salaries derived from lands, the freehold of which is in the voter, or in other parties subject to a trust, in writing, entitling the voter to receive the salary either for life, or for an indefinite period: they may also arise from tithes, rent-charges, &c.

2. COPYHOLDERS.—[See 19th sec. of Act, *supra*.]

For life or larger estate of copyhold, or any other tenure except freehold, of the yearly value of 10l. above rents and charges.

3. LEASEHOLDERS.—[See 20th sec.]

Lessee of 10l. clear yearly value, above rents and charges, for not less than sixty years, occupied or not.

Lessee of 50*l.* clear yearly value, above rents and charges, }
 for not less than twenty years. } Occupied or not.
 Assignee of the residue of such terms.

Sub-lessee, or his Assignee, of such terms—if occupying.

Tenant actually occupying lands, &c. at a yearly rent not less than 50*l.*

Freeholders and copyholders must have been in possession or in receipt of their profits for six calendar months, and leaseholders for twelve months; and tenants must have occupied twelve months, before the last day of July in each year—except in cases of descent, devise, marriage, or promotion.

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.—[See sec. 27.]

1 Owners or tenants actually occupying any house, shop, &c., of 10*l.* yearly value; or of such value, together with land of which they are owners, or which they hold under the same landlord; or of premises held in immediate succession.

Joint occupiers of such premises, and of such value, as shall give 10*l.* yearly to each occupier.

The premises must be occupied for twelve calendar months, and the voter have resided for six months before the last day of July, in the borough, or within seven miles. They must have been rated for the poor during such twelve months, and must have paid the rates due to the 6th of April preceding on or before the 20th of July. If persons otherwise qualified are not rated, a claim may be made upon the overseers to put their names on the rate; and thereupon, and on payment or tender of the rates, they are to be deemed rated from the date of the then existing rate. Should they be again omitted in the next rate, the claim must be repeated.

2. Freeman, &c., entitled to vote at the time of the Reform Act, may be registered if so qualified on the last day of July, as if that were the day of election, and the Act had not passed—if they have resided for six calendar months previous to that day within the borough or seven miles thereof.

Freemen made after the 1st of March, 1831, if by any other right than birth or servitude, are not to be registered; nor in right of birth, unless it was derived from a freeman entitled before that time, or thereafter becoming a freeman by servitude.—[See sec. 32.]

3. A saving of the rights of persons otherwise entitled to vote on the 7th June, 1832 (the passing of the Act).

CITIES AND TOWNS.—COUNTIES OF THEMSELVES.

1. Freeholders—as for the Counties.

2. Burgage tenants in possession of rents and profits for twelve months (unless qualified by descent, marriage, devise, or promotion), and resident for six months before the last day of July within the city or seven miles thereof.—[See sec. 31.]

3. Occupiers and Freemen as in other cities and boroughs.

REGISTRATION.—COUNTIES.

By sec. 37 the overseers are required, on the 20th of June, to give notice to persons entitled to vote to send in their claims, according to a form in schedule II.—(see it, in the *Companion to the British Almanac* for 1833, p. 144)—but after the formation of the register, no person shall be required thereafter to make any claim while he retains the same qualification, and remains in the same abode.

By sec. 39, every person registered, or who has so claimed, may object to any other person as not entitled on the last day of July preceding; but he must give notice on or before the 25th Aug., according to schedule H, or to the like effect (see *Companion* for 1833, *supra*, p. 145), to the overseers, and also give to the person objected to, or leave at his abode, a notice, according to schedule H, or to the like effect.

Notice.—Each person, upon sending in his claim, is to pay 1*s.* (sec. 56). The form in the notice is the preferable one to be adopted; but any notice in writing, sufficiently descriptive of the property and abode of the party claiming, to enable the overseers to make out their list, will satisfy the statute. It is absolutely necessary, however, in all cases, to describe the premises in respect of which the party claims, and the nature of his interest therein, whether freehold, copyhold, &c., and to insert the residence of the claimant, in addition to his name.

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.

Persons omitted are to give notice on or before the 25th of August to the overseers, according to the form No. 4, schedule I. (see *Companion* for 1833, p. 145) or to the like effect; and persons registered may object to others, as not entitled on the last day of July preceding, giving notice as before.—[See sec. 47.]

LONDON.

Every person omitted in the lists, and claiming to be inserted, as entitled on the last day of July preceding, shall, on or before the 25th of Aug., give notice, according No. 1 in schedule K, or to the like effect, to the returning officer, and the clerk of that company in whose list he claims to be inserted; and any person objecting to any other, as not entitled on the last day of July preceding, shall give to such person, or leave at his abode, a notice, according to No. 3, in schedule K.—[See sec. 48.]

Notice.—Borough electors, whilst on the register, are liable to pay 1*s.* annually to the overseers.—[See sec. 56.]

USEFUL TABLES.

STAMPS.

Bills, Promissory Notes, &c.

	Not exceeding 2 months after date, or 60 days after sight.	Exceeding 2 months after date, or 60 days after sight.
l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.

	5l. 5s.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
If 40s. above		0 1 0	0 1 6
5l. 5s. and not exceeding			
£20	20l.	0 1 6	0 2 0
30	30	0 2 0	0 2 6
50	50	0 2 6	0 3 6
100	100	0 3 6	0 4 6
200	200	0 4 6	0 5 0
300	300	0 5 0	0 6 0
500	500	0 6 0	0 8 6
1000	1000	0 8 6	0 12 6
2000	2000	0 12 6	0 15 0
3000	3000	0 15 0	1 5 0
	—	1 5 0	1 10 0

Penalty for post-dating bills 100l.

Bills of Lading..... 3s.

Foreign Bills of Exchange, in Sets.

For every Bill of each set, not exceeding.....	£100	s. d.
Above £100 and not exceeding 200	3 0	
200	500	4 0
500	1000	5 0
1000	2000	7 6
2000	3000	10 0
3000		15 0

Receipts.

If £5 and under £10	s. d.
10	0 3
20	0 6
50	1 0
100	1 6
200	2 6
300	4 0
500	5 0
1000	7 6
1000 or upwards	10 0

For any sum expressed "in full of all demands"..... 10 0

Penalty for giving receipts without a stamp, 10l. under 100l.; and 20l. above that sum.

Appraisements.

Not exceeding	£50	s. d.
Above £50 and not exceeding 100	5 0	
100	200	10 0
200	500	15 0
500	—	20 0

Bonds given as a Security for Money.

Not exceeding	£50	£1	s. d.
Above £50 and not exceeding 100	1 10 0		
100	200	2 0 0	
200	300	3 0 0	
300	500	4 0 0	
500	1000	5 0 0	
1000	2000	6 0 0	
2000	3000	7 0 0	
3000	4000	8 0 0	
4000	5000	9 0 0	
5000	10,000	12 0 0	
10,000	15,000	15 0 0	
15,000	20,000	20 0 0	
20,000	—	25 0 0	

Progressive duty, 25s.

Mortgages same duty as Bonds.

Apprentices' Indentures.

When the Premium is	l. s. d.
under £30	1 0 0
If 30 and under £50	2 0 0
50	3 0 0
100	6 0 0
200	12 0 0
300	20 0 0
400	25 0 0
500	30 0 0
600	40 0 0
800	50 0 0
1000 and upwards	60 0 0

If no Premium 1l., or 1l. 15s. if more than 1080 words.

Probates of Wills, and Letters of Administration.

WITH A WILL.

Above the value of	and under	£ s.	WITHOUT A WILL.
£	£	£ s.	£ s.
20	50	..	0 10
50	100	..	1
100	200	0 10	3
200	300	2	8
300	450	8	11
450	600	11	15
600	800	15	22
800	1,000	22	30
1,000	1,500	30	45
1,500	2,000	40	60
2,000	3,000	50	75
3,000	4,000	60	90
4,000	5,000	80	120
5,000	6,000	100	150
6,000	7,000	120	180
7,000	8,000	140	210
8,000	9,000	160	240
9,000	10,000	180	270

The scale continues to increase up to £1,000,000.

AGREEMENT.

Of the value of 20l. and upwards, containing only 1080 words, 1l.; more than 1080 words, 1l. 15s.; and for every further 1080 words, 1l. 5s.

DUTIES ON LEGACIES.

Of the Value of 20l. or upwards, out of Personal Estate, or charged upon Real Estate, &c.; and upon every share of Residue:—

To a child or parent, or any lineal descendant or ancestor of the deceased, 1l. per cent.—To a brother or sister, or their descendants, 3l. per cent.—To an uncle or aunt, or their descendants, 5l. per cent.—To a great uncle or great aunt, or their descendants, 6l. per cent.—To any other relation, or any stranger in blood, 10l. per cent.—Legacy to husband, or wife, exempt.

If the Deceased died prior to the 5th April, 1805, the duty only attaches on Personal Estates, and by a lower scale.

SPOILED STAMPS.

The days for claiming the allowance at Somerset-house, are Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Satur-

days, from 12 to 2 o'clock. If parties reside within ten miles of London, application must be made within six calendar months from the time the stamps became spoiled, when not upon executed instruments; and when upon such instruments, within six months from their date. If parties reside beyond the said limit of ten miles, the application must also be made within six months from the date, when the stamps are upon executed instruments; but in all other cases, within twelve months from the date of the stamps becoming spoiled. The affidavit in support of the application, when not made before a Commissioner at Somerset-house, must be upon a Stamp of 2s. 6d., and made before a Master Extraord. in Chancery.

ASSESSED TAXES.

DUTIES ON WINDOWS.

No. of Win.	Duty per House per year.	No. of Windows.	Duty per House per year.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
8	0 16 6	35	11 13 3
9	1 1 0	36	12 6 9
10	1 8 0	37	12 15 3
11	1 16 3	38	13 3 6
12	2 4 9	39	13 12 0
13	2 13 3	40 to 44	14 8 9
14	3 1 9	45 .. 49	15 16 9
15	3 10 0	50 .. 54	17 5 0
16	3 18 6	55 .. 59	18 13 0
17	4 7 0	60 .. 64	19 17 9
18	4 15 3	65 .. 69	21 0 3
19	5 3 9	70 .. 74	22 2 6
20	5 12 3	75 .. 79	23 5 0
21	6 0 6	80 .. 84	24 7 6
22	6 9 0	85 .. 89	25 10 0
23	6 17 6	90 .. 94	26 12 3
24	7 5 9	95 .. 99	27 14 9
25	7 14 3	100 .. 109	29 8 6
26	8 2 9	110 .. 119	31 13 3
27	8 11 0	120 .. 129	33 18 3
28	8 19 6	130 .. 139	36 3 0
29	9 8 0	140 .. 149	38 8 0
30	9 16 3	150 .. 159	40 12 9
31	10 4 9	160 .. 169	42 17 9
32	10 13 3	170 .. 179	45 2 6
33	11 1 6	180 ..	46 11 3
34	11 10 0		

(And every house having more than 180 windows is chargeable with 1s. 4d. for each window above that number, in addition to 46l. 11s. 3d.)

Farm-houses belonging to Farms under 200l. a-year are exempt from window-duty.

DUTIES ON MALE SERVANTS.

No.	At per Servant.	Bachelors' ditto	
1	£1 4 0*	£2 4 0	
2	1 11 0	2 11 0	
3	1 18 0	2 18 0	
4	2 3 6	3 3 6	
5	2 9 0	3 9 0	
6	2 11 6	3 11 6	
7	2 12 6	3 12 6	
8	2 16 0	3 16 0	
9	3 1 0	4 1 0	
10	3 6 6	4 6 6	
11	3 16 6	4 16 6	

All above 11 at the rates last mentioned.

* This Rate of Duty (1l. 4s.) is payable

for any male servant, being only an occasional servant to his employer, if the employer shall otherwise be chargeable to the above duties on servants, or for any carriage, or for more than one horse kept for riding, or drawing any carriage; and if the employer shall not be chargeable to such other duties then the sum of 10s. is payable for every such male person employed.

The taxes on travellers, clerks, shopmen, &c., are repealed.

Waiters in Taverns, &c., 1l. 10s. each.

Male servants, as above described, each being under the age of 21, and the son of the employer, are exempt from duty.

Coachmen, &c., let on job, 1l. 5s. each.

This duty is extended to coachmen kept for the purpose of driving any public stage coach or carriage, and to persons employed as guards to such stage coach or carriage.

Male servants under 18 years of age, employed by persons residing in the parishes in which such servants have a legal settlement, are exempt from duty.

Roman Catholic clergymen are exempt from the additional duty of 1l. for each servant chargeable on bachelors.

DUTIES ON CARRIAGES WITH FOUR WHEELS.

No.	Per Carriage, 4 Wheels, for private use.	4-Wheeled Post Chaises.
1	£6 0 0	£5 5 0
2	6 10 0	each;
3	7 0 0	but if
4	7 10 0	drawn by
5	7 17 6	one horse
6	8 4 0	only,
7	8 10 0	£4 10 0
8	8 16 0	
9	9 1 6	

(And so on at the same rate for any number of such Carriages.)

For every additional body, 3l. 3s.

Carriages let by coach-makers, without horses, 6l.

By 1 William IV. c. 35, for every carriage with four wheels, each being of less diameter than 30 inches, where the same shall be drawn by a pony or ponies, mule or mules, exceeding 12 hands and not exceeding 13 hands in height, per annum 3l. 5s.; all such carriages, whether with four or a less number of wheels, drawn by ponies, &c., not exceeding twelve hands high, and not let for hire, are exempt. For every carriage with four wheels, drawn by one horse, mare, gelding, or mule, and no more, per annum, 4l. 10s.

DUTIES ON CARRIAGES WITH LESS THAN FOUR WHEELS.

Carriages with two wheels, each 3l. 5s. 0d. Do. drawn by two or more Horses

or Mules. 4 10 0

For every additional Body used on the same Carriage . . . 1 11 6

Exemption.—Such carriages of any construction, drawn by one horse, if the price or value has never exceeded £21, and if

marked with the name, address, and occupation of the owner, in the manner prescribed by 6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 65, and 1 Victoria, c. 61, are exempted from duty: provided they are kept for party's own use, and not let out to hire. If a carriage be hired for the conveyance of prisoners or paupers only, such hiring does not render it liable to duty, whether it have 2 or 4 wheels.

DUTIES ON HORSES.

Horses for Riding or Drawing Carriages.

No.	Each Horse.	No.	Each Horse.
1	£1 8 9	11	£3 3 6
2	2 7 3	12	3 3 6
3	2 12 3	13	3 3 9
4	2 15 0	14	3 3 9
5	2 15 9	15	3 3 9
6	2 18 0	16	3 3 9
7	2 19 9	17	3 4 0
8	2 19 9	18	3 4 6
9	3 0 9	19	3 5 0
10	3 3 6	20	3 6 0

(And on at the same rate for any number of Horses.)

Horses let to hire without Post l. s. d.	
Duty, each	1 8 9
Race Horses, each	3 10 0
Horses ridden by Butchers in their trade, each	1 8 9
Where two only are kept, the second at	0 10 6
Horses for riding, and not exceeding the height of 13 hands, each	1 1 0
Other horses 13 hands high, and Mules, each	0 10 6

Clergymen and Dissenting Ministers, whose incomes are under 100*l.* a-year, are exempt from duty for one riding-horse, "if only one be kept, and it be not used in drawing a taxable carriage."

Persons occupying farms under the value of 500*l.* a-year may keep one riding-horse free of duty, if only one be kept; but every such person must gain his livelihood principally by farming, and not derive an income from any other source exceeding 100*l.* a-year.

Horses used by market-gardeners, solely in their business, are exempt from duty.

Husbandry horses, occasionally used in drawing burdens, or occasionally used or let for drawing for hire or profit, are exempt, if not used for drawing any carriage chargeable with duty.

Licensed postmasters are allowed to use their post-horses in husbandry, and in drawing manure, fodder, or fuel, free from duty.

Persons are exempt for one horse ridden by bailiffs, shepherds, or herdsmen.

DUTIES ON DOGS.

For every Greyhound	£1 0 0
For every Hound, Pointer, Setting Dog, Spaniel, Terrier, or Lurcher; and for every Dog, where two or more are kept, of whatever denomination they may be (except Greyhounds)	0 14 0
For every other Dog, where one only is kept	0 8 0
Persons compounding for their hounds are to be charged	£36 0 0
Dogs wholly kept and used in the care of sheep or cattle are exempt, provided they are not of the descriptions above mentioned	

HORSE-DEALERS' DUTY.

Every person exercising the Business of a Horse-dealer within the Bills of Mortality . . . £25 0 0
Persons elsewhere exercising the said business 12 10 0

Persons wearing or using Hair-powder, 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

Persons using Armorial Bearings, and keeping a coach, or other taxable carriage, 2*l.* 8*s.* Persons not keeping such carriage but charged to the Window duty, 1*l.* 4*s.* Persons not keeping such carriage, nor being chargeable to the Window Duty, 12*s.*

GAME DUTY.

On a gamekeeper, acting under a deputation duly registered with the Clerk of the Peace,—

If assessed as a servant to his employer £1 5 0

If not so assessed 3 13 6

On every other person using dog, gun, net, or engine, for the taking or killing of game, snipe, &c. 3 13 6

In case of any person omitting to take out the proper certificate, the Surveyor of Taxes will bring him into charge, and the assessment must be in double duty in every such case.

By 1 and 2 Will. IV. cap. 32, persons licensed to deal in game are to take out a certificate, charged with a duty of 2*l.*; but certificated persons may sell game to licensed dealers, if paying a duty of 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

STAGE COACH DUTIES.

These duties are collected under 2 and 3 Wm. IV., c. 120, and 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 48.

By the above acts, every stagecarriage is required to be licensed either at the Stamp Office, or by a distributor of stamps, before it is used.

Every original licence is charged with a duty of 5*l.*

Every supplementary licence with a duty of 1*s.*

Every stage carriage is also chargeable with a mileage duty, according to the number of passengers carried, viz.—

	Duty per Mile
If such carriage shall be licensed to carry not more than 4 passengers	1 <i>d.</i>
More than 4 and not more than 6	1½
6	9 2
9	12 2½
12	15 3
15	18 3½
18	21 4
And for every three additional passengers an additional duty of	½

Duties on Passengers conveyed for hire by Carriages travelling upon Railways.

The proprietor or proprietors of such railway, on which passengers are conveyed for hire in carriages drawn or impelled by the power of steam or otherwise, shall pay after the rate of one halfpenny per mile for every four passengers,

RULE FOR CALCULATING INTEREST, at 5 per cent.

Multiply the Pounds by the Days, and divide the Product by 365. The Quotient gives the Interest at 5 per cent. in Shillings.

TABLE TO CALCULATE WAGES AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

Y.	P.	Mo.	Pr. Week			Pr. D.		Y.	P.	Mo.	Pr. Week			Pr. D.		Y.	P.	Mo.	Pr. Week			Pr. D.				
l.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	s.	d.	l.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	s.	d.	l.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	0	1	8	0	0	$\frac{3}{4}$	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$	11	0	18	4	0	7	$\frac{3}{4}$	0	$7\frac{3}{4}$	30	2	10	0	11	6	1	$7\frac{3}{4}$	
2	0	3	4	0	0	$\frac{9}{4}$	0	$1\frac{1}{4}$	12	1	0	0	0	4	$2\frac{3}{4}$	0	8	40	3	6	8	0	15	4	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$
3	0	5	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	2	13	1	1	8	0	4	$11\frac{1}{4}$	0	8	50	4	3	4	0	19	2	2	9
4	0	6	8	0	1	$\frac{6}{2}$	0	$2\frac{3}{4}$	14	1	3	4	0	5	$4\frac{1}{4}$	0	9	60	5	0	0	1	3	$0\frac{1}{4}$	3	$3\frac{1}{4}$
5	0	8	4	0	1	$\frac{11}{2}$	0	$3\frac{3}{4}$	15	1	5	0	0	5	9	0	10	70	5	16	8	1	6	$10\frac{1}{4}$	3	10
6	0	10	0	0	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	0	4	16	1	6	8	0	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$10\frac{3}{4}$	80	6	13	4	1	10	8	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$
7	0	11	8	0	2	$\frac{8}{4}$	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$	17	1	8	4	0	6	$\frac{6}{4}$	0	$11\frac{1}{4}$	90	7	10	0	1	14	$6\frac{1}{4}$	4	$11\frac{1}{4}$
8	0	13	4	0	3	$0\frac{1}{4}$	0	$5\frac{1}{4}$	18	1	10	0	0	6	$10\frac{3}{4}$	0	$11\frac{3}{4}$	100	8	6	8	1	18	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$
9	0	15	0	0	3	$\frac{5}{2}$	0	6	19	1	11	8	0	7	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1	0									
10	0	16	8	0	3	$\frac{10}{2}$	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$	20	1	13	4	0	7	8	1	$\frac{1}{2}$									

If the Wages be Guineas instead of Pounds, for each Guinea add one Penny to each Month, or one Farthing to each Week.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12	Inches	=	1 Foot
3	Feet	=	1 Yard
5 ¹ / ₂	Yards	=	1 Rod, or Pole
40	Poles	=	1 Furlong
8	Furlongs	=	1 Mile
69 ¹ / ₅	Miles	=	1 Degree of a Great Circle of the Earth

An Inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but subdivisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics the Inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the officers of the revenue, and by scientific persons, it is divided into *tenths*, *hundredths*, &c. Formerly it was made to consist of 12 parts, called *lines*.

Particular Measures of Length.

A Nail	=	2 ¹ / ₄ Inches	} used for measuring cloth of all kinds.
Quarter	=	4 Nails	
Yard	=	4 Quarters	
Ell	=	5 Quarters	
Hand	=	4 Inches	} used for the height of horses.
Fathom	=	6 Feet	
Link	=	7 In. 92 hds.	} used in Land Measure, to facilitate computation of the content, 10 square chains being equal to an acre.
Chain	=	100 Links	

2. MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144	Sq. Inches	=	1 Sq. Foot
9	Sq. Feet	=	1 Sq. Yard
30 ¹ / ₂	Sq. Yards	=	1 Perch, or Rod
40	Perches	=	1 Rood
4	Roods	=	1 Acre
640	Acres	=	1 Sq. Mile

3. MEASURES OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

1728	Cubic Inches	=	1 Cubic Foot
27	Cubic Feet	=	1 Cubic Yard.

DIVISION II.

Imperial Measure of CAPACITY for all liquids, and for all dry goods, except such as are comprised in the third Division.

4 Gills	=	1 Pint	=	3 ¹ / ₂	} cub. ins. nearly.
2 Pints	=	1 Quart	=	69 ¹ / ₄	
4 Qts.	=	1 Gallon	=	277 ¹ / ₄	
2 Gall.	=	1 Peck	=	554 ¹ / ₂	
8 Gall.	=	1 Bushel	=	2218 ¹ / ₅	
8 Bush.	=	1 Quarter	=	10 ¹ / ₂	} cub. feet nearly.
5 Qrs.	=	1 Load	=	51 ¹ / ₂	

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz.:—For Beer, the Firkin of 9 gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 galls. These will probably continue to be used in practice. For Wine and Spirits, there are, the Anker, Runlet, Tierce, Hogshead, Puncheon, Pipe, Butt, and Tun; but these may be considered rather as the names of the casks in which such commodities are imported, than as expressing any definite number of gallons. It is the practice to gauge all such vessels, and to charge them according to their actual content.

Flour is sold, nominally, by measure, but actually by weight, reckoned at 7lb. Avoirdupois to a Gallon.

DIVISION III.

Imperial Measure of CAPACITY, for potatoes, fruit, and other goods.

2 Gall.	=	1 Peck	=	704	} cub. ins. nearly.
8 Gall.	=	1 Bushel	=	2815 ¹ / ₂	
3 Bush.	=	1 Sack	=	4 ¹ / ₂	} cub. feet nearly.
12 Sacks	=	1 Chald.	=	58 ¹ / ₂	

The Imperial Gallon contains exactly 10lbs. Avoirdupois of pure water; consequently the pint will hold 1¹/₄ lb., and the bushel 80 lbs.

4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

DIVISION I.—Avoirdupois Weight.

27 $\frac{1}{4}$ Grains	= 1 Dram	= 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
16 Drams	= 1 Ounce	= 437 $\frac{1}{2}$ —
16 Ounces	= 1 Pound (lb.)	= 7000
28 Pounds	= 1 Quarter (qr.)	
4 Quarters	= 1 Hundred weight (cwt.)	
20 Cwt.	= 1 Ton	

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions, and in the common dealings of life.

Particular weights belonging to this Division:—

	cwt.	qr.	lb.	
14 Pounds = 1 Stone	0	0	14	Used in the Wool Trade.
2 Stone = 1 Tod	0	1	0	
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tod = 1 Wey	1	2	14	
2 Weys = 1 Sack	3	1	0	
12 Sacks = 1 Last	39	0	0	

DIVISION II.—Troy Weight.

24 Grains	= 1 Pennyweight	= 24 gr.
20 Pennywts.	= 1 Ounce	= 480 —
12 Ounces	= 1 Pound	= 5760 —

These are the denominations of Troy Weight when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones (except diamonds). But Troy Weight is also used by Apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the latter is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression, from 10,000 grains downwards to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a grain.

By comparing the number of grains in the Avoirdupois and Troy pound and ounce respectively, it appears that the Troy pound is less than the Avoirdupois, in the proportion of 14 to 17 nearly; but the Troy

ounce is greater than the Avoirdupois, in the proportion of 79 to 72 nearly.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is $3\frac{1}{5}$ grains. The term, however, when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts; thus the standard for coin is 22 carats fine, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold, and 2 parts of alloy. What is called the *new standard*, used for watch-cases, &c., is 18 carats fine.

5. ANGULAR MEASURE;

OR, DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute
60 Minutes	= 1 Degree
30 Degrees	= 1 Sign
90 Degrees	= 1 Quadrant
60 Degrees, or 12 Signs	= 1 Circumference

Formerly, the subdivisions were carried on by sixties; thus, the second was divided into 60 thirds, the third into 60 fourths, &c. At present the second is more generally divided decimally into 10ths, 100ths, &c. The degree is frequently so divided.

6. MEASURE OF TIME.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute
60 Minutes	= 1 Hour
24 Hours	= 1 Day
7 Days	= 1 Week
28 Days	= 1 Lunar Month
28, 29, 30, or 31 Days	= 1 Calendar Month
12 Calendar Months	= 1 Year
365 Days	= 1 Common Year
366 Days	= 1 Leap Year

In 400 years, 97 are leap years, and 303 common.

The same remark, as in the case of angular measure, applies to the mode of subdividing the second of time.

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND, FROM THE CONQUEST.

(Corrected by the Table of Regnal Years in Sir Harris Nicolas's "Chronology of History.")

Names.	Began to reign.	Names.	Began to reign.
William I.	1066 Dec. 25*	Edward VI.	1547 Jan. 28
William II.	1067 Sept. 26	Mary I.	1553 July 6
Henry I.	1100 Aug. 5	Elizabeth.	1558 Nov. 17
Stephen.	1135 Dec. 26	James I.	1603 Mar. 24
Henry II.	1154 Dec. 19	Charles I.	1625 Mar. 27
Richard I.	1189 Sept. 3	Commonwealth; from the execution of Charles I., Jan. 30, 1649, to the restoration of Charles II.	
John.	1199 May 27	Charles II. (restored)†	1660 May 29
Henry III.	1216 Oct. 28	James II.	1685 Feb. 6
Edward I.	1272 Nov. 20	William III. and Mary II.	1689 Feb. 13
Edward II.	1307 July 8	William III. alone.	1694
Edward III.	1327 Jan. 25	Anne.	1702 Mar. 8
Richard II.	1377 June 22	George I.	1714 Aug. 1
Henry IV.	1399 Sept. 30	George II.	1727 June 11
Henry V.	1413 Mar. 21	George III.	1760 Oct. 25
Henry VI.	1422 Sept. 1	George IV.	1820 Jan. 29
Edward IV.	1461 Mar. 4	William IV.	1830 June 26
Edward V.	1483 April 9	Victoria.	1837 June 20
Richard III.	1483 June 26		
Henry VII.	1485 Aug. 22		
Henry VIII.	1509 April 22		

* It has been generally assumed that the theory of "the king never dies," has been in practice since the Norman conquest; consequently, William I.'s reign has been usually dated from the day of the battle of Hastings, October 14, 1066, and all subsequent reigns from the death or deposition of the previous king. But the reigns of the first eight kings after the Conquest did not commence till their coronation. The principle of hereditary right was first distinctly recognised on the accession of Edward I., whose reign, however, did not commence till the day on which he was proclaimed king, four days after his father's death. The reign of Edward IV. is dated from the day on which he deposed Henry VI.; but it did not become law and practice to date a reign from the death of the previous king, until the accession of Edward VI., on the death of his father Henry VIII.,—a practice only since interrupted by the events following the death of Charles I. and the expulsion of James II.

† In some historical, and in all legal documents the reign of Charles II. is reckoned from his father's death.

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE
DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

THE

Companion to the Almanac ;

OR

YEAR-BOOK

OF

GENERAL INFORMATION

FOR

1838.

CONTAINING,

I. INFORMATION CONNECTED WITH THE CALENDAR

AND THE

NATURAL PHENOMENA OF THE YEAR, &c. ;

AND WITH

NATURAL HISTORY AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

II. GENERAL INFORMATION ON SUBJECTS OF

CHRONOLOGY, GEOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, &c.

III. THE LEGISLATION, STATISTICS, PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS
AND CHRONICLE, OF 1837.

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COMPANION TO THE ALMANAC,

FOR

1838.

PART I.

INFORMATION CONNECTED WITH THE CALENDAR AND THE
NATURAL PHENOMENA OF THE YEAR; AND WITH NATURAL
HISTORY AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

I.—ON THE TIDES.

THE following brief remarks are intended to be supplementary to those which were inserted in the 'Companion to the Almanac' for 1837, and therefore I may now employ the algebraical notation and the technical expressions there explained.

The tables which were inserted in the 'Companion to the Almanac' for 1837 have been employed for the purpose of calculating the times and heights of high water for 1838 in the 'British Almanac,' and will continue to be so for future years, until notice of change is given. By comparing such calculations with observations, and by examining the errors, improvements may hereafter suggest themselves; but considering, on the one hand, how well the semi-menstrual inequality, deduced from theory, agrees with observation, and on the other, how minute are the other corrections, especially when the transit B is used as the argument, I confess that I am not sanguine that any material improvements in prediction will hereafter be made, unless such as may have reference to the fluctuations of the *establishment*.

In order to diminish the irregularities in the moon's parallax correction, as deduced from observation, and to employ the course of all the observations, viz. 24592 at London, and 13391 at Liverpool, I have employed the following method:—Let δP be the difference of parallax, or

The P 's horizontal parallax $- 57'$.

I suppose the parallax correction to be proportional to δP : hence the correction for parallax $54' =$ three times the correction for parallax $56'$, and the total of the absolute corrections for parallaxes

$$54', 55', 56', 58', 59', 60', 61' = \frac{16}{3} \times \text{the correction for parallax } 54'.$$

Whatever be the law of the parallax correction, it may certainly be considered as proceeding according to powers of δP ; and the

preceding hypothesis amounts to neglecting all the powers except the first. I next employ only the total of the corrections deduced from the discussions, and I multiply it by $\frac{3}{16}$, or the equivalent multiplier, in order to have the correction for 54'. Moreover, as the Liverpool discussion was made with reference to transit A, it was necessary to bring up the quantities from transit A to transit B, which was done by means of certain tables given in the 'Phil. Trans.' 1836, p. 255.

All this has been executed by Mr. Russell, and the results are exhibited in the following Table and diagram.

TABLE showing a Comparison between the Moon's Parallax Inequality resulting from Theory, and that resulting from Observations at the London and Liverpool Docks.

H. P. 54'.

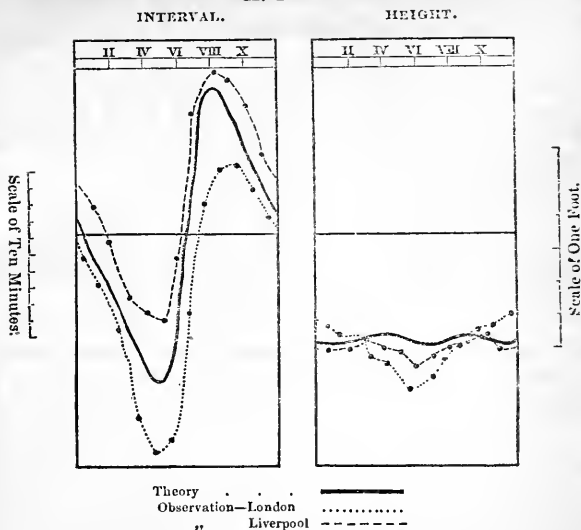
Moon's Transit B.	Interval <i>d ψ.</i>			Height <i>d h.</i>		
	Theory.	London.	Liverpool.	Theory.	London.	Liverpool.
h. m.	m.	m.	m.	ft.	ft.	ft.
0 0	+ 1.0	.....	+ 3.4	- .66	.....	- .70
0 30	0.0	- 1.5	.....	.66	- .55	.....
1 0	- 1.0	.....	+ 1.9	.66	.....	.70
1 30	- 2.0	- 2.3	.....	.66	.62	.....
2 0	- 3.1	.....	- 0.4	.65	.....	.67
2 30	- 4.2	- 5.8	.....	.64	.62	.....
3 0	- 5.3	.....	- 3.8	.63	.....	.63
3 30	- 6.5	- 10.9	.....	.62	.75	.....
4 0	- 7.8	.....	- 4.6	.61	.....	.67
4 30	- 8.7	- 13.2	.....	.61	.77	.....
5 0	- 9.2	.....	- 5.1	.62	.....	.70
5 30	- 8.4	- 12.2	.....	.64	.96	.....
6 0	- 4.7	.....	- 1.5	.65	.....	.81
6 30	0.0	- 4.7	.....	.66	.90	.....
7 0	+ 4.7	.....	+ 6.6	.65	.....	.76
7 30	+ 8.4	+ 1.9	.....	.64	.78	.....
8 0	+ 9.2	.....	+ 10.2	.62	.....	.69
8 30	+ 8.7	+ 3.9	.....	.61	.64	.....
9 0	+ 7.8	.....	+ 9.4	.61	.....	.65
9 30	+ 6.5	+ 4.1	.....	.62	.59	.....
10 0	+ 5.3	.....	+ 7.9	.63	.....	.61
10 30	+ 4.2	+ 2.6	.....	.64	.58	.....
11 0	+ 3.1	.....	+ 4.6	.65	.....	.67
11 30	+ 2.0	+ 1.0	.....	.66	- .53	.....
12 0	+ 1.0	.....	+ 3.4	- .66	.....	.70

In the above Table the Liverpool Inequalities have been reduced from Transit A to Transit B, by means of Tables at the end of the Bakerian Lecture, 1836.

The Liverpool Heights have been divided by 1.758.

Diagram showing the Moon's Parallax Inequality.

H. P. 54'.



In these curves the Abscissa represents the Moon's Transit B.

Each of the Liverpool *dots* in the preceding diagrams may be considered as representing the mean of more than 1000 observations, and each of the London *dots* as representing the mean of more than 2000 observations.

The London *interval* curve, although agreeing in form with the Liverpool interval curve, differs from it throughout by several minutes. This difference seems to me very remarkable. The height curves agree closely, showing that the height inequality varies as the quantity E , as I have supposed.

If we take the average of a great many intervals between the time of the moon's transit and the time of high water, the time of the moon's transit which corresponds to this average interval may be considered as the *epoch* or zero point of the semi-menstrual inequality in the interval. By the discussion of the London tides, with reference to the transit B, this average interval has been found to correspond very nearly with the moon's transit at 12 h. 30 m. If the expression

$$\tan 2\psi = \frac{(A) \sin 2\phi}{1 + (A) \cos 2\phi}$$

(in which ϕ denotes the moon's R. A. — sun's R. A.)

ψ denotes the sidereal time — the moon's R. A.)

be carefully examined, it will be seen, that if we take from this discussion for London the difference of the *intervals* corresponding to the moon's transit at 3 h. 30 m., and at 9 h. 30 m., convert this time into degrees and take the tangent of the angle so found, this

tangent will equal the quantity (A). From more than 24,000 observations of the tides at the London Docks, I have found the interval corresponding to the \mathcal{D} 's transit at

	h.	m.	h.	m.
	3	30	=	2 26.7.
	9	30	=	3 50.4.

See 'Phil. Trans.' 1837, p. 131.

The difference = 1 h. 23.7 m., which converted into space = $20^{\circ} 55'$, $\log \tan 20^{\circ} 55' = 9.58229 = \log (A)$ for London.

If m denote the mass of the sun, m' the mass of the moon, M the mass of the earth, P the mean horizontal parallax of the sun, P' that of the moon

$$\frac{m P^3}{(m' + M) P'^3} = (.0748013^*)^2 \quad \frac{m' + M}{m'} = \frac{(A)}{(.0748013)^2}.$$

If we take the difference in the intervals = 1 h. 24 m. instead of 1 h. 23.7 m., (and it is impossible to depend upon so minute a quantity as $\frac{3}{10}$ of a minute), this difference converted into space

is 21° ; $\log \tan 21^{\circ} = 9.58418 = \log (A)$. This is the value of (A) which we have adopted for London. See 'Companion to the Almanac' for 1837, p. 10, and it gives $\frac{m' + M}{m'} = 68.61$, $\frac{m'}{M} = \frac{1}{67.61}$,

agreeing closely with the value of $\frac{m'}{M}$ which results from Delam-

bre's coefficient of the lunar inequality of the sun's longitude, and with that deduced from Dr. Brinkley's constant of nutation,† lately confirmed by the researches of Dr. Robinson, of Armagh.

If the discussion is instituted with reference to the transit A, the average interval is found to correspond nearly to the moon's transit at 12 h., or true syzygy. From my discussion of the Liver-

pool tides with reference to transit A, I find by interpolation the interval corresponding to the \mathcal{D} 's transit at

	h.	m.	h.	m.
	3	0	=	11 41
	9	0	=	13 2

See 'Phil. Trans.' 1837, p. 117.

The difference = 1 h. 21 m., which converted into space = $20^{\circ} 15'$ $\log \tan 20^{\circ} 15' = 9.56693 = \log (A)$ for Liverpool.

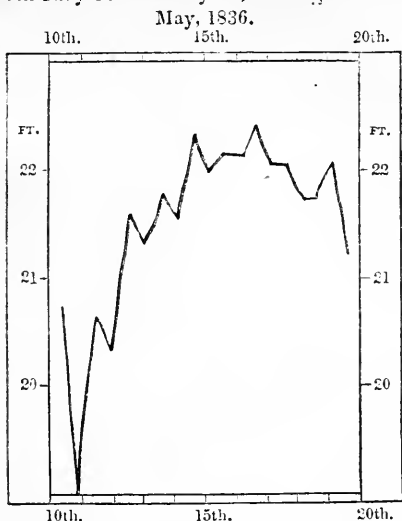
In the present state of our knowledge of the subject it is impossible to account for this remarkable difference in the value of (A), as deduced from the London and Liverpool observations. But the question seems to deserve investigation, for until this difficulty has been removed it will be impossible to place any reliance upon the method which has been explained, of deducing the moon's mass from the quantity (A). Still less will any advantage ensue in practice, from employing for tide-predictions a value of (A) obtained *a priori* from a supposed value of the moon's mass, deduced from other considerations.

The diurnal inequality at any place is half the difference in the interval or height of high water on the morning and evening of the same day *cæteris paribus*. Generally, if the observations of

* .0748013 is the well-known quantity m^2 in the lunar theory, and the numerical value is subject to no uncertainty.

† See 'Companion to the Almanac' for 1837, p. 12.

the height of high water at any place are examined, the existence of this inequality will be clearly discovered, as in the following diagram which represents the heights of high water at the London Docks, between May 10 and May 20, 1836.



On a cursory examination, the zigzags might be attributed to the wind, the carelessness of the observers, or to other accidental causes; but this explanation is inadmissible. Mr. Whewell was the first to notice these irregularities, and to refer them to their true cause, as belonging chiefly to the *diurnal inequality*, in his examination of a series of tide observations made by the coast-guard.

By examining the results which were afforded by the London and Liverpool discussions to which I have alluded, I found that the diurnal inequality, in passing from Liverpool to London, becomes reversed, that is to say, if a and b denote two successive heights of high water at Liverpool, and a' and b' successive heights at London, *caused by the same tides*:

if $a > b$, then, generally, $a' < b'$.

It has sometimes been supposed that the tide flows on unchanged in character, but it is evident from the preceding remark, that the march of the diurnal wave differs from that of the semi-diurnal inequalities, and that it must be examined separately. I think it will be found, that at certain places on the coast (as at Leith?) the diurnal inequality in the height of high water will be found imperceptible, while precisely at those places the diurnal inequality in the height of low water will be found considerable. Observations on the eastern coast of England and Scotland are particularly wanted to settle these points, which are not unimportant even with reference to navigation. I believe that much of

the apparent irregularity manifested by observations of the tides which has been attributed to carelessness on the part of the observers, has really been due to the diurnal inequality. Mr. Whewell was the first to remark that the diurnal inequality in the height may be represented by the expression

$$dh = B \sin 2 \delta',$$

which is, in fact, an approximate form of the expression

$$dh = B \{ A \sin 2 \delta \cos (\psi - \phi) + \sin 2 \delta' \cos \psi \}$$

since the angle ψ is nearly constant at a given place for the time of high water. See 'Companion to the Almanac,' 1837, p. 10.

Since the publication of the 'Companion to the Almanac' for 1837, my attention has been directed to the fluctuations of the *establishment*, which appears now to be very different from what it was in the time of Flamsteed. It seems to have fluctuated more than ten minutes even since the commencement of this century. At the London Docks, in 1807, it was 2 h. 0.9 m.; in 1818, 1 h. 57.0 m.; in 1835, 2 h. 4.4 m. See 'Phil. Trans.' 1837, p. 136.

This perplexing fluctuation presents an insuperable obstacle to extreme accuracy in tide predictions, until it can be explained. Perhaps it may be owing to changes in the bed of the river, the drainage of the banks, &c., which it is impossible to embrace in the mathematical formula. Perhaps the manner of taking the observations may have varied slightly. At present we are only left to conjecture with respect to the cause.

Practically it has been found, that since the construction of the new London Bridge and the removal of the old foundations, there is less water at the St. Katherine's Docks at low water, by about 18 inches than formerly, but as respects the depth of high water it is the same; in other words, the flood-tide at the entrance of the St. Katherine Docks lifts about 18 inches more within the time of flood than formerly. I am indebted to Sir J. Hall for this information.

The following Table is supplementary to those which were given in the 'Companion' of last year, p. 14 to 19.

TABLE XI.—Showing the Diurnal Inequality in the Height.

Moon's Declination.	Moon's Horizontal Parallax.				
	54'	55'	57'	59'	61'
°	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.
8	·00	·00	·00	·00	·00
3	·04	·05	·05	·06	·06
6	·09	·09	·10	·11	·12
9	·13	·14	·15	·17	·18
12	·17	·18	·20	·22	·24
15	·21	·22	·25	·27	·30
18	·25	·26	·29	·32	·35
21	·28	·30	·33	·37	·40
24	·31	·33	·37	·40	·44
27	·34	·36	·40	·44	·48
39	·37	·39	·43	·47	·51

At London.—For Moon's upper Transit the Inequality has the same sign as the Declination; for the lower Transit it has a contrary sign.

Rule.—The Declination to be used in calculating the Diurnal Inequality at London is that which corresponds to the Transit, the *seventh* preceding the Moon's Transit B.

EXAMPLE.				Feet.	
Jan. 18.	Moon's Transit (upper)	6h. 56m.	A M	19.62	from Table VI.
	Corresponding Moon's Parallax	59.0		+ .46	,, VII.
	,, Declination	23.5		— .42	,, VIII.
	,, Sun's Declination	.	.	— .06	,, IX.
	,, Parallax	.	.	+ .02	,, X.
				19.62	{ the morning
					{ Tide on the 20th.
The Moon's Declination and Parallax corresponding to the seventh preceding Transit are 27° S. and 56', the Transit being <i>lower</i> .				+ .37	{ Diurnal
					{ Inequality.
				19.99	or 20 feet.

At Liverpool.—For the Moon's *lower* Transit, the correction has the same sign as the Declination; for the *upper* Transit it has a contrary sign.

Rule.—The Declination to be used in calculating the Diurnal Inequality at Liverpool is that which corresponds to the Transit, *sixth* preceding the Moon's Transit A.

Suppose the preceding transits of the moon be denoted by the letters *f, e, d, c, b, a, A, B, C, D, E, F*,—*F* being the transit immediately preceding the high water at London, of which the height is required, the declination which corresponds to the transit *f* is to be employed, in using the preceding table of the diurnal inequality and Liverpool; the *epoch* of the diurnal inequality being different from that of the semi-diurnal inequalities. This arises, probably, from the circumstance that the waves which constitute these inequalities do not travel with the same velocity.

T. W. LUBBOCK.

II.—DIRECTIONS FOR COLLECTING SPECIMENS OF GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

[We are enabled to lay before our readers three Papers—1, On collecting Specimens of Geology and Mineralogy—2, Directions for collecting and preserving Plants—3, Directions for collecting Zoological Specimens—which Papers have been circulated by the Trustees of the British Museum amongst Captains of the Royal Navy, and others, likely to add to the stores of Natural History in that great public institution. The information which these directions contain is of such general value, that we believe we are forwarding the interests of science by making them more extensively known.]

THE following short directions being intended for the use of such persons as are supposed to be entirely unpractised in geology and mineralogy, all technical terms, the understanding of which presupposes an acquaintance with those sciences, have been carefully avoided; as, likewise, all references to the relative order of superposition of rocks, and the succession in which many of the mate-

rials to be collected are known to be disposed with respect to each other.

1. Common boulders, rolled pieces of rocks or their fragments, pebbles, &c., picked up at random, in situations of no peculiar interest, are very seldom of any scientific utility; they had much better be left where they are than made the source of embarrassment to those who are expected to arrange and incorporate them with objects of systematic geological or mineralogical collections. But boulders, rolled pieces, rubble-stones, and even gravel, sand, silt, and other loose materials, may prove objects of real scientific importance to the intelligent, although unscientific, observer, in proportion as the nature and mode of their occurrence are ascertained, or appear to him to be connected with interesting circumstances and questions: such as their probable origin—whether they may be considered as gradually washed down from higher levels by rains, rivers, &c.—or as remnants of broken-up beds of lakes or seas (for both kinds have often been indiscriminately called alluvial), &c.;—and he will often find them to contain many interesting remains, teeth, and other bones of elephants, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, petrified wood, &c.; also curious mineral substances, such as particles of metallic ores, gems, &c., are frequently found embedded in those deposits of loose materials: let him carefully collect, label, and preserve such objects. With regard to loose blocks, specimens should in general be detached from such only as, from the situation in which they are found, and from other circumstances, have evidently not formed part of neighbouring masses, and which are therefore called erratic blocks. Masses of cliffs and rocks precipitated from above at recent periods, may, however, often supply the collector with good specimens of strata not easily accessible to him.

Materials for roads, thrown out in heaps, may furnish specimens for collections; but the places from whence they are obtained should be previously ascertained. Road-stones are frequently brought from very distant quarries.

2. Upon the whole, rock specimens should be taken fresh from the masses in their native places. Among localities most favourable for this purpose, the following may be specified:—cliffs on the sea-shore: they frequently afford very perfect sections of the masses and strata of rocks; precipitous sides of rivers and their beds, and of mountain-streams, which often lay open strata and beds at depths otherwise difficult to discover; ravines and deep valleys transversely crossing the strata, and the naked sides of which, especially when long operated upon by rivers and mountain-torrents, often present instructive profiles of stratification; artificial sections of ground, such as are produced by quarries, gravel-pits, and excavations of every description, for roads, canals, tunnels, wells, &c.

3. Where mines are worked, the collector will generally find some well-informed person or other to assist him in his pursuits; but he should use circumspection in making purchases of specimens from the common miners.

4. Not unfrequently one and the same mass of rock exhibits

great diversity of aspect, through the variation which takes place in the mixture and proportion of its component ingredients, their colour, &c. Also the texture, such as the crystalline-granular, the slaty, the compact, &c., are subject to variation, and gradual changes have often taken place through atmospheric influence, sometimes to a considerable depth into the mass. Accidental admixtures not essential to the rock are likewise frequently observable. As in such cases a few specimens would convey but an imperfect idea of the true character of the stratum or other mass of rocks, suites of specimens should be formed, illustrative of most of the varieties which it affords.

5. The thickness of each stratum or bed, and other circumstances connected with them, such as their horizontality or inclination, and the angle under which, and toward what part of the compass they incline, should be regularly noted. Slight sketches of the stratification of a coast or cliff, marked with numbers corresponding to those on the labels of the specimens obtained from those strata, will be found greatly to abbreviate the trouble of writing descriptions on the spot.

6. Examine all places where coal-pits are sunk through different strata; procure specimens from these, and likewise of the different varieties of coal, paying particular attention to specimens of vegetable impressions which they or any of the accompanying rocks, such as sandstone, &c., may afford.

7. No opportunity should be neglected to procure secondary fossils of every description, accompanied by specimens of the masses in which they are embedded, and which are not seldom chiefly characterised by them. Interest should, therefore, everywhere be made with quarry-men and persons engaged in all sorts of works of excavation, to preserve whatever may be found by them in the way of petrifications, especially osseous remains; and those persons should be particularly cautioned against breaking to pieces whole skeletons or large portions of them. If possible, the collector should in person superintend the excavation. The following suggestions, taken from M. De la Beche's excellent treatise, '*How to observe in Geology*,' particularly apply to osseous remains of an extremely delicate structure. Instead of endeavouring to extract these on the spot, the observer should detach so much of the rock as shall, to the best of his judgment, envelope the organic remain in a protecting case, valuable for the purpose of transport. Organic remains are generally in better condition, according to the little that is done to them prior to their final deposit in the Museum. If a fossil proves brittle to such a degree that the vibrations produced by blows to its matrix cause it to splinter up, the splinters, if sufficiently large, may be readjusted; but it is most advisable, on seeing a fossil begin to splinter, to take some stiff clay, if such can be procured, and press it down upon it. Wax or similar materials might advantageously be employed for this purpose with small specimens. With regard to objects of great rarity and importance, and which rest exposed in a very friable rock, it may even be desirable to prepare plaster of Paris on the spot, and cover the fossil (such as the skeleton of a

saurian, &c.) with a thick coating of it. By this process the exposed part of a skeleton is set as it were in a block of plaster, from which, after carefully working beneath it and the fossil in the friable rock, it may afterwards be freed, or in which it may be allowed to remain, as may be desired. When the scattered yet well-preserved fossil bones of animals are found, it often happens that a large portion of the entire skeleton may be eventually obtained by diligent search. The accidental discovery of a small portion of bone rising through the rock may lead to that of entire skeletons if sufficient care be employed.

In many slaty rocks, fishes, plants, and other organic remains abundantly occur among the laminæ, pressed down to so thin a substance as not readily to be seen in a cross fracture of the rock. When, therefore, such organic remains are suspected to exist in a schistose rock, detached portions of it should be struck so as to lay open the stones in the direction of the laminæ. In this way multitudes of fossil plants may be obtained, of which there were few traces in the cross fracture of the rock.

8. Wherever deposits of secondary fossils are observed, it is of importance to note any striking circumstances relative to their mode of occurring; the proportion, for instance, in which the several species are distributed; whether they are more abundant in one bed of the rock than in another; whether they are dispersed in a confused manner through the mass, or arranged parallel to the general stratification, or confined to the surface of any particular stratum; or, with regard to their individual position, whether shells, for instance, are all exhibiting nearly the same view; or if fishes affect a general uniform position or parallelism of their sides to the stratification; and such other peculiarities as cannot generally be exemplified even by whole suites of specimens.

9. Uncommonly interesting are the osseous remains of caverns and grottos which frequently occur in limestone rocks; these should be diligently sought after and visited, even where report may represent them as not being ossiferous. The collector in his examination should proceed systematically by cutting through the layers of the incrustations which he may find at the bottom of them, and which are formed by the dripping down of water impregnated with calcareous particles: let him form a series of specimens from the layers of this stalagmitic deposit, as likewise of the alluvial matter beneath it, of the gravel, sand, and mud which usually envelop the osseous remains. Of these latter he should form a complete series, not only as regards the natural difference he may observe in the several bones, but likewise the accidental changes observable in them, such as appearance of being gnawed, fractured, &c. Also other objects which may be found near to or accompanying the bones, such as rounded concretions, fragments of stones different from the rock of the cave, should be collected, and their manner of occurring noted on the labels. In the same manner, the collector should not neglect recording every circumstance which the specimens alone are not calculated to illustrate, such as the distribution of the various bones in the caverus, their relative abundance, &c. He should

also make memoranda relative to the nature and situation of the cavern itself, its direction, its dimensions, the presence or absence of water in it; or whether it be furnished with fissures, particularly vertical ones, and if so, whether these be partly open or filled with bones and rubble cemented together; whether parts of the sides near the opening exhibit a polish, as if produced by rubbing against; together with other appearances which are likely to strike an attentive observer.

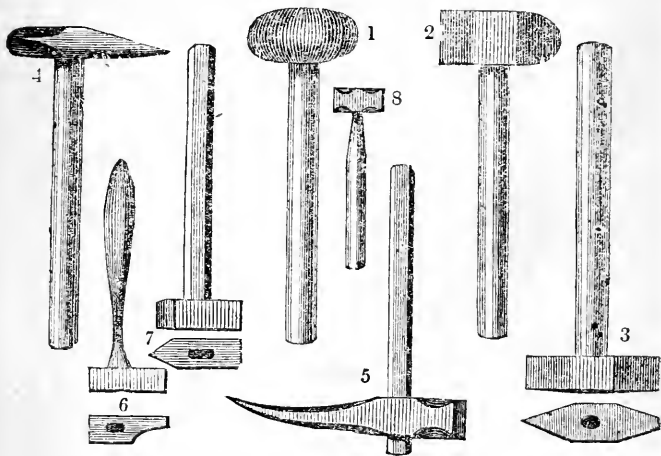
If fissures in limestone rocks should, on examination, prove to be filled with osseous remains cemented together by calcareous and other matter, it will be desirable, for the purpose of ascertaining whether bones of different animals are found at different depths, to extract them from the lower as well as the higher portions of the fissure, and carefully to note the succession of the several specimens thus obtained.

10. Where petrifying sources, as they are called, occur, or waters impregnated with calcareous and other matter thrown down and consolidated into masses enveloping branches and other parts of vegetables, &c., the collector should, together with specimens, obtain any information within his reach relative to the condition under which such deposits have been, or continue to be, formed. In general, it is also desirable chemically to examine such, and other waters remarkable for any striking peculiarity. They may readily be transmitted in clean strong bottles tightly closed, sealed, and labelled.

11. In tracts of country where volcanos are in action, especially if still unexplored by geologists, not specimens only should be collected, but likewise all the historical data that can be obtained relative to the different eruptions and other phenomena connected with them; and all such circumstances should be noted as in any manner relate to the nature and appearance of those volcanos—their situation, form, craters, &c.;—together with every particular concerning the lava currents, their heat before consolidation, their direction, &c.; and perfect suites should be formed of the various volcanic ejections. In endeavouring to detach specimens from a current of lava, the collector should not confine himself to the upper crust of scoriæ, but likewise obtain fragments from the middle and lower beds. Ashes and other pulverulent volcanic matter are best preserved in strong bottles. Where they are found to inclose organic or other objects, these should be particularly attended to.

12. With regard to certain other rocks, to which the term *trapp* is applied, and which are now likewise generally considered as igneous, or as having been propelled when in a state of fusion through various rocks which they overlie, the collector, under the supposition that he is not altogether unacquainted with some of those rocks, such as basalt and porphyry, is desired to direct his attention to any alteration that may be observable in the condition of the strata in immediate contact with them. These conditions relate to change of colour, lustre, texture, partial fusion or vitrification, &c.; and many of them may be illustrated by suites of specimens carefully and judiciously selected.

13. An enumeration of the several instruments required by the geological traveller for determining the direction and inclination of the strata, for measuring heights, &c., as likewise those for mineralogical investigation, would be superfluous to the proficient in geology and mineralogy, and of no avail to the less scientific collector, who, if he wish for information, is necessarily referred to treatises on those sciences. It is, however, otherwise as regards that indispensable implement, the hammer. Two of these at least are required; one weighing from two to four pounds and a half, for breaking the masses; the other, of smaller dimensions, for trimming and fashioning the specimens. Common hammers are not fit for the purpose; they should be well-tempered steel, and the handles of very tough wood, and most firmly inserted in the heads. The diagrams here given represent those more commonly used, and which may be had of Messrs. R. and G. Knight, Fosterlane, London. Figs. 1 and 2 are of the forms recommended by the late Dr. Macculloch; fig. 3 is known by the name of Sedgwick's; and fig. 4 by that of De la Beche's *geological* hammer.



The remaining figures (except No. 5) are those of *mineralogical* hammers of various forms and dimensions.

A few masons' tools or chisels, and a small miner's pick, fig. 5, may likewise be occasionally found useful. A glove of thick leather for the left hand, on which the specimens are trimmed, and for their conveyance a bag (likewise of leather), thin and cartridge-paper for packing, small pieces of paper ready cut for labels, and paste or thick gum-water to affix the numbers to the specimens, constitute, together with wool and cotton for delicate secondary fossils, minerals, &c., all the apparatus that is needful to those who undertake the task of collecting.

14. No particular rules can be given for the operation of breaking, trimming, and fashioning rock specimens; but the skilful

management of the hammer, though some patience and practice be required, is by no means of difficult acquisition.

Specimens intended for public collections, generally speaking, should be of rather large dimensions; some masses, especially compound rocks, such as conglomerates, &c., cannot, in all their characteristic parts, be studied from diminutive fragments. A convenient size is four to four and a half by three inches, and three-quarters of an inch to one inch in thickness. Regularity of shape considerably facilitates the proper and safe packing of the specimens. Trim and fashion them on the spot, where there is abundance of materials; the last blow with your hammer will sometimes spoil a specimen. All the surfaces must exhibit a fresh fracture, except where it is desirable to illustrate disintegration through atmospheric and other influences; in which case more than one specimen should be obtained.

15. Each object should have its number affixed by means of thick gum-water or paste, and be accompanied by a ticket, on which the exact locality is given, together with such information as the specimen alone is not calculated to convey: the nature of the mass from which it is taken, whether in district concretions, columnar, &c.; or, if stratified, the thickness of the stratum, its inclination to the horizon, &c. The numbers on the specimens may, at the same time, correspond to those of the notes of his road-book, if such be kept by the collector.

16. Great care should be bestowed on the proper packing of the objects. Each specimen is to be wrapped up in two papers; the inner soft and less substantial than the outer. Put at the bottom of the packing-case a layer of hay, chaff, moss, or other soft substance, perfectly dry. Place on it the specimens edgewise and in close contact with each other, so that nothing can displace them. Fill up the interstices with moss or tow, and place the other specimens in the same manner, layer upon layer, until the box is nearly full, when the remaining vacuities are closely filled up with the same moss, &c., before the lid is fastened. The use of sawdust for this purpose is not to be recommended. Loose fragile shells and other small delicate objects are best packed by putting them, enveloped in cotton, in rows, and rolling these up in sheets of stiff paper.

17. Still greater care is to be bestowed on such mineralogical specimens as present delicate crystallizations. These, after being wrapped up loosely in silk paper, should be put separately into a chip box each, and the empty space filled up with cotton. The chip boxes are to be placed at the bottom of the packing-case. Minerals not soft or brittle may be wrapped up and packed nearly in the same manner as geological specimens. They are to be placed upright in rows one above the other, and with their principal surfaces parallel to two opposite sides of the packing-case. The weight of such case for land-carriage or shipping should not exceed one hundred-weight.

18. As the geological collector cannot be expected to discover in his excursions many specimens of simple minerals desirable to be placed in the national collection, he will do well, if he fall in

with persons acquainted with, and in the habit of procuring such, to secure their services, with a view to obtain all mineral substances that are peculiar to any particular colony or tract of country, or else claim attention on the score of their superior beauty and perfection of crystallization. This latter character should particularly be attended to; it is, however, to be observed, that minerals not presenting it may nevertheless prove highly interesting in other respects, and that a remarkable locality alone may often lend importance to a mineral which is abundantly met with at home.

III.—DIRECTIONS FOR COLLECTING AND PRESERVING PLANTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FOR A HERBARIUM.

THIS is a much simpler process than is generally imagined by those unpractised in it, and travellers have been often deterred from collecting specimens by the time and trouble required for preparing them in the way that has by many been recommended.

The chief circumstances to be attended to are, to preserve specimens of plants in such a manner that the moisture may be quickly absorbed, the colours as much as possible preserved, and such a degree of pressure given to them as that they may not curl up in the act of drying.

For this purpose let a quantity of separate sheets of paper be obtained of a folio size. Common brown paper is upon the whole the best, except for the very delicate kinds, which require paper of a smoother and somewhat more absorbent texture. Blotting paper, however, especially in warmer climates, would absorb the moisture too rapidly, and by repeated damping and drying would soon be rendered useless.

Two boards should be provided,—one for the top, and the other for the bottom of the mass of papers.

For pressure at home, or when stationary for any length of time in a given spot, nothing serves better than a weight of any kind (a folio book or a large stone, &c.) put upon the topmost board; and the great advantage of this is, that the weight follows the shrinking of the plants beneath.

Whilst travelling, three leathern straps with buckles should be procured; two to bind the boards transversely, and one longitudinally. It will be further desirable to have a number of pieces of pasteboard of the same size as the paper, to separate different portions of the collection, either such as are in different states of dryness, or such as by their hard woody nature might otherwise press upon and injure the more delicate kinds.

Thus provided, gather your specimens,—if the plants be small, root and stem,—if large, cut off branches of a foot or a foot and a half long; selecting always such as are in flower, and others in a more or less advanced state of fruit.

Place them side by side, but never one upon another on the same sheet, and lay upon them one, two, or three sheets, according to the thickness of the plants, or their more or less succulent na-

ture; and so on, layer above layer of paper and specimens, subjecting them then to pressure.

As soon as you find that the paper has absorbed a considerable portion of the moisture, (which will be according to the more or less succulent nature of the plants and the heat or dryness of the season or climate,) remove the plants into fresh papers and let the old papers be dried for use again, either in the open air or sun, or in a heated room, or before the fire.

As to the spreading out of the leaves and flowers with small weights, penny pieces, &c., it is quite needless. The leaves and flowers are best displayed by nature in the state in which you gather them, and they will require little or no assistance with the hand, when laid out upon papers, to appear to the best advantage, especially if put in carefully on being fresh gathered.

If the specimens cannot be laid down immediately on being gathered, they should be preserved in a tin box, or failing that, in a rush basket, where they will keep fresh for a day or two, if the atmosphere be not very much heated.

Some very succulent plants, such as Cacti, Semperviva, Seda, Orchideous plants which grow on trees, &c., require to have the specimens plunged in boiling water for a few seconds before they are pressed, to destroy life and thus accelerate the process of drying.

Plants with very fine but rigid leaves, as the Fir tribes and the Heaths, and some with compound winged leaves, to prevent their leaves falling off or their parts separating, may either be treated in the same manner, or dried in very hot paper or with a hot iron.

In many cases, especially in warmer climates, the traveller will find the process accelerated by exposing the parcel (hung up and properly secured) to the open air when the weather is favourable, and the circulation of air through it will be promoted if the sheets on which the specimens are laid be placed alternately back and edge. In tropical countries he will find it necessary to shift his specimens at least once a day, and by changing them into hot paper, and crowding such specimens as are dry, he will be enabled to form a considerable collection in small compass and in a very short time. Four or five shiftings will generally be sufficient to complete the process, which is ascertained by the stiffness of the stems and leaves, and by the specimens not shrinking when removed. They should then be placed between dry papers and formed into parcels of moderate thickness, and either packed in boxes or well secured as parcels covered with oil-cloth.

Palms, having their fructification and leaves very large, can hardly be subjected to pressure: a few flowers should be pressed, and the whole cluster of flowers and fruit, as well as a leaf, may be simply dried in the air and afterwards packed in boxes for transportation.

The greater number of Cryptogamic plants may be dried in the common way, such mosses as grow in tufts being separated by the hand. But both mosses and lichens, as they can at any future time be expanded by damping, may be dried by the traveller without pressure and put up, either each species separately or several together, in small canvass or paper bags, carefully marking the place of growth and the date when gathered.

If the fruits of plants are of a small size so as to be preserved in a herbarium, they should be gathered with the leaves and branches as are the flowers; if of a large size they should be kept separate.

Dry fruits demand no care, except that those which split into valves should be tied round with a little packthread.

Pulpy fruits are only to be preserved in spirits, or in pyroligneous acid diluted in the proportion of eight parts of water to one of the concentrated acid. In all cases the separate fruits, whether dry or preserved in a fluid, should have a number attached to them, referring to the flowering specimens of the plants. Seeds, whether for examination or intended to be sown, should be gathered perfectly ripe, put up in brown paper bags, and kept dry in a box.

With the specimens, fruits and seeds, there should be slips of paper, on which are to be written the uses, native names, and general appearance of the plant, whether herbaceous, a shrub, or tree, its sensible qualities, and the colour and form of the flowers; its situation, if dry or damp, the nature of the soil, the elevation above sea level, and the date when gathered.

As soon as a sufficient number of specimens are collected, no time should be lost in transporting them to their place of destination, since, in warm climates especially, they are liable to the attacks of insects. These attacks, which are often completely destructive of the specimens, may in many cases be prevented by pitching the boxes, and by putting in them, or in each parcel, cotton dipped in petroleum, spirits of turpentine, or small pieces of camphor, and the captain of the vessel should be particularly requested to keep them in a dry or airy part of the ship.

Specimens of the woods of from six to eight inches in length, the entire round of the trunk or branch of small, and segments from centre to circumference of the larger kinds, in both cases with the bark, should also be preserved—not only of the more remarkable trees, but also of the woody climbers, which often exhibit peculiarities of structure highly interesting to the botanist. When specimens of woods are preserved, they should be marked with numbers corresponding with the flowering branches of the tree in the collection of specimens; and when flowers cannot be obtained, a small branch with leaves or fruits should always be taken.

Gums, resins, and other remarkable products should also be collected, their uses if known noted, and reference made by numbers to the plants they belong to.

Useful and ornamental plants would of course form the most important parts of such collections; but even the weeds of foreign and little known countries, the grasses, ferns, mosses, lichens, and sea weeds will prove extremely valuable to the scientific botanist.

IV.—DIRECTIONS FOR COLLECTING ZOOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

THE following instructions have little claim to originality. They are compiled from various sources, but principally from Dufresne's

Taxidermie, Dr. Chichester's Instructions, and Samouelle's little work on collecting and preserving Exotic Insects and Crustacea.

MAMMALIA.—The smaller animals of this class may either be skinned, or inclosed entire, (an incision being previously made in the under side of the animal,) in jars or barrels, which are to be filled up with some spiritous liquor, as gin, or what is preferable, when it can be procured, proof spirit diluted with half its bulk of water. If no spirit can be had, strong brine must be adopted. In respect to their retaining their natural colour, brine is even preferable to spirituous liquors, for preserving the specimens.

To skin the larger mammalia, make an incision in a straight line along the belly, from the vent to the throat, and detach the skin carefully with the knife*. The skull and the bones of the legs and feet are to be left. The brain, eyes, and tongue must be extracted, and as little fat as possible be suffered to remain adhering to the inside of the skin, which is then to be dressed with the arsenical soap, for the mode of making and applying which, see p. 26. If, however, some fat remain, which cannot well be got rid of, strew it over with powdered tan, (or the bark of oak, willow, &c.) previously to applying the soap. Mr. Wiltshire has given the following as the method of dressing skins used in Morocco:—

Wash the skin in fresh water; scrape off the flesh, and dress the inside with some of the following mixture:—alum, two pounds; butter-milk one quart; meal, two or three handfuls: fold it up carefully, and press it together. After two days, wash the skin, drain off the water, dress it well on the inside with powdered alum, and fold it up as before. After three days, unfold and dry it in the sun, without removing the alum: when dry sprinkle it with fresh water, again fold it for two hours, and then scrape the inside clean, and rub it with sandstone until it becomes soft and pliable: then hang it in the shade to dry.

The ears, lips, and feet of large mammalia should, when practicable, be well anointed with spirits of turpentine, which will assist their drying and tend to destroy insects: when dry, roll up the skin with the hair innermost, beginning with the head, and put a layer of dried grass or moss between the folds to prevent its being injured by rubbing. The skin must be occasionally unrolled and examined, and if practicable, exposed to a hot sun, and fresh spirits of turpentine added, if any symptoms of insects should appear. Tobacco, the stronger the better, strewed in the package, will be serviceable, and in countries where spices and aromatic drugs can be procured at a reasonable rate these may be used to great advantage, and even supersede the necessity of applying the arsenical soap.

When a very large animal has been killed, under circumstances which prevent the application of the arsenical soap, the skin should be stretched out on the branches of a tree, to give the air free access to every part of it, and, as soon as it is cold, well dressed on the inside with wood ashes.

* Make all incisions where they will be least visible, when the skin is set up, as the insides of the legs and thighs; but practice will be the best instructor in this purely mechanical business.

Entire skeletons (especially of the rarer animals) should be procured when possible. It is not necessary that they should be jointed, or set up, but, having removed all the soft parts, boil the bones, and when well dried, pack them with moss or grass, or the best packing stuff at hand, so that they may travel securely. Take especial care that not a *bone, tooth, or claw*, be lost.

BIRDS.—In respect to birds, the collector should proportion his shot to their size, so as to injure the skin and feathers as little as possible. As soon as the bird falls, the blood should be carefully wiped up, and cotton placed within the beak, to absorb any that might flow from the mouth, and thus prevent its staining the plumage.

Birds should be skinned as soon as may be after they are killed, for, if suffered to remain till putrefaction has begun, the feathers fall off. The mode of skinning birds is very similar to that of skinning mammalia, and equal care must be taken, both to make the incisions as small as possible, and in the least visible parts, and the feathers must be separated so as not to be injured by the knife in dividing the skin: the incision may be made from the vent to the breast. The head and legs must, in all cases, be carefully preserved, and the *os corcygis* left in the skin, otherwise the tail feathers will be liable to drop out. In packing the skins, care must be taken that the plumage be not injured by contact with the harder parts, which for that purpose should be surrounded with cotton, tow, or the best soft packing material at hand, as dried leaves, or grass. When more than one individual of the same species can be procured, it is desirable that a second specimen should be preserved in spirits, and the same remark applies to the smaller mammalia, and, indeed, to all the orders. The bird skins must be dressed with the same materials as those of the mammalia, but the arsenical soap, if used at all, must not be too liberally applied.

As the plumage of birds varies extremely at different periods of their life, and even at different seasons of the year, it is of great importance to obtain both sexes, if possible, of all ages, from the chick just hatched, to the adult in its maturest plumage; and also in their summer and winter liveries. Birds' eggs should also be anxiously sought for, and the species carefully identified. The best method of emptying them is, by making a single hole near the middle of the shell, of about a quarter of an inch in diameter, into which a small tube is to be inserted, so as nearly to touch the opposite side of the shell, which being held with the hole downwards, is easily emptied of its contents, by blowing pretty strongly through the tube. If no more convenient instrument be at hand, a straw will make a very serviceable blow-pipe. Birds' nests are rather nuisances than otherwise, in collections, from their occasioning dirt and litter, and being frequently infested with insects; nevertheless as part and parcel of ornithology, they possess a high degree of interest, and must by no means be neglected. The collector should therefore take accurate descriptions of the materials, form and size of every kind of nest he finds, always being ex-

tremely cautious to ascertain the species to which each respectively belongs; he should also make careful drawings of every variety, and even collect such of the smaller nests as possess any peculiarity in point of material, structure, or mode of suspension.

REPTILES and FISH are best preserved in spirits, each specimen being previously wrapped in a linen cloth; but when too large to be so treated, serpents and fish must be carefully skinned, with the least possible injury to the scales, or any of the external organs, and with especial caution not to destroy the form of the skin, which may be preserved by stuffing it lightly with cotton or tow, or filling it with saw-dust; and the skins dried with the head, feet, and fins on. Instead of being skinned whole, fish may be divided into two nearly equal portions, by an incision passing longitudinally through the vertex of the head, the back, and belly, but on one side of the dorsal, caudal, anal and ventral fins, so as to leave one half of the animal with the gills, and all the organs of motion perfect. Their flesh may then be easily removed from this portion, and replaced by tow, which will preserve the form of the body: when well dried, this portion is to be carefully packed. On the whole, this method deserves the preference above all others; and fish thus preserved, when provided with proper artificial eyes, and mounted on flat boards, afford excellent specimens.

The upper and lower shells of the tortoise tribe should be separated by dividing the ligamentous or bony portion which unites them on each side, between the fore and hind legs, after which the fleshy parts may easily be removed, the head, legs, and integuments of the body being carefully preserved. As to the lizards and crocodiles, they may be skinned in the usual manner, care being taken not to injure the tails of the former, which are very brittle; or, when not too large, preserved in spirits, which is still better.

The form and colour of the eyes, in all the vertebrata, of whatever class, should be carefully observed and noted down the moment they are taken. This precaution should never be neglected.

In collecting shells, whether terrestrial or aquatic, the naturalist must always give the preference to live shells, that is, such as are still inhabited by the living animal, but if they cannot be obtained, dead shells are better than none, though, for the most part, they are worn and faded. The more delicate species must be packed in cotton or other soft substance, or in default of such in fine saw-dust. Shells containing their animals, as well as all the naked mollusca, must be preserved in spirits or brine.

CRUSTACEA.—The marine species may be killed by being immersed in cold fresh water, and they should be left in it for several hours to free them from the adhering salt, which if not well washed out renders them liable to attract moisture from the atmosphere, and injure the specimens;—when well washed, separate the upper shells and remove as much of the fleshy parts as possible, and then carefully dry and pack them. The smaller species may be

pierced with pins, like insects, if the consequent bulk of the packages be not an objection. Entire crustacea may be preserved in spirits or brine.

Humanity requires that all the animals which we collect should be deprived of life in the most expeditious and least painful manner that can be devised, and no agent appears so effectual as pure hydrocyanic (prussic) acid. A small quantity of that fluid is to be placed in a well-corked phial, or other close vessel, with a piece of blotting paper to prevent its flowing over the specimens. The vapour of the acid (which the collector must be careful to avoid inhaling) thus fills the vessel, and is so fatal to animal life that almost instant death ensues on placing a subject within its destructive influence. Though chiefly employed for killing insects, prussic acid, used as above directed, is equally applicable to every animal not too large to be exposed to its vapour in well-closed cases.

ARACHNIDA.—Spiders, scorpions, and acari are best preserved in spirits, as well as the myriapoda, including the juli, scolopendræ, and other individuals of the order; but no good method sufficiently easy and simple to be practised by the travelling collector has been hitherto discovered for effectually securing the colour of many of the animals of this class, especially the spiders.

INSECTS.—The thysanuræ and parasitic insects, the former including the lepisinæ, petrobii, and poduræ, the latter the pediculi and nirmidæ, are very minute, and may be collected in quills and killed by exposure to heat or the vapour of prussic acid. The parasitic insects infest mammalia, birds, reptiles, fish, and even insects. Birds especially are subject to these pests, and in some instances certain parasites are peculiar to a particular species. The collector must therefore carefully inspect the plumage of all the birds he kills, and accurately note down from what species each individual is respectively taken. The examination must be made whilst the bird is still warm, as the parasites leave the body soon after it becomes cold. Lyonnet laid a sheet of paper on the body of the dead bird, and placed on it a well-warmed and folded handkerchief: the heat induced the insects to leave the bird and assemble on the paper, and thus they were easily collected.

COLEOPTERA.—Beetles may be at once put into spirits. The late unfortunate Drummond packed coleoptera, both large and small, in pill boxes, with powdered camphor, placing a disc of tissue paper between each layer of insects. In this way not a specimen was injured, and the insects retained sufficient moisture not to need being relaxed before they were pierced. Besides prussic acid and spirits, coleoptera may be killed by immersion in nearly boiling water.

The collector must omit no opportunity of obtaining the larvæ and pupæ as well as the perfect insects, and carefully note the species. They may be preserved in spirits or in the following manner, invented by M. Laurent. Kill the larvæ with the prussic acid vapour, then pass a pin into the anus, and expel the intestines and their contents by pressing the body between the thumb and forefinger, beginning at the head. When well emptied, insert a

straw or other small tube proportioned to the size of the larva, into the anus, and fix it in its place by means of a small pin, passed through the last segment of the skin of the larva and the tube : next expose the skin to a gentle heat over a chafing-dish of coals covered with an iron plate, till it has contracted round the tube, which will take about half a minute ; then, by blowing through the tube, the skin will swell out and resume its original form, in which state it must be carefully dried over the hot plate, turning the tube round and round, and continuing to blow that the skin may not collapse, and the larva retain its perfect form. If the pin and tube adhere to the skin, cut each off as close to it as possible, without attempting to withdraw them.

ORTHOPTERA.—Including the earwigs, cockroaches, mantes, locusts, and some of the Omoptera, as the lantern-fly (*fulgora*) and cicada, may also be preserved in spirits, but better dry ; in which case they must be pierced through the thorax, the intestines being carefully removed, and replaced by cotton.

Of the remaining orders, the neuroptera, hymenoptera, lepidoptera, and diptera, are best preserved by being pierced vertically through the thorax* with a pin, and stuck securely in boxes lined with cork, or some substance sufficiently soft and elastic to allow the pin to enter it easily, and hold it securely. To save space, several insects may, but with great caution, be placed on one pin ; and those lepidoptera whose wings when at rest are carried vertically on the back, may be pierced through the thorax *laterally*, by which a greater number may be fixed on one pin. The box should be filled with the prussic acid vapour as directed above.

The species of these orders, except the lepidoptera, may also be kept in pill boxes, but piercing them is preferable.

The hemiptera should be pierced through the thorax, and the sooner after they are caught the better, as they become very brittle on drying.

Asteriæ (starfish) including the ophiuræ and comatulæ, as well as the whole tribe of worms, amphitrites, nereides, leeches, tæniæ, gordii, together with all the lower animals not provided with shells, or other solid covering, may be preserved in spirits ; or if convenient, the asteriæ, having been first well soaked in fresh water for several hours, may be extended on boards, with their arms retained in the proper position by pins, till quite dry, and then very carefully packed in tissue paper and cotton.

The echini (sea eggs) are very difficult to preserve dry with their spines on, especially the Indian species, which have very large and heavy spines. Having killed the animal, expand the anus, and clear out the contents of the body, as completely as possible, with a small spoon or ear-pick, then soak it for ten minutes in fresh water, taking care that the spines do not fall off. Next fill the shell with cotton and lay it on a board, and introduce between each spine a little ball of cotton, or silver paper, so as to retain them all in their proper position, and let them dry undisturbed. Then pack

* Coleoptera are always to be pierced through the right elytrum, so that the pin may come out beneath, between the first and second pair of legs.

each specimen carefully in a separate box, leaving the cotton or paper between the spines. If want of time or stowage-room forbid this method, preserve the specimens entire in spirits. At all events, take care that none of the spines be lost, or those of one individual mixed with those of another.

Corals, corallines, and sponges require merely careful packing, after being sufficiently soaked in fresh water and dried.

Intestinal worms must be carefully sought for in the viscera of every animal which the collector kills, and when found preserved in spirits.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Every specimen, dry or in spirits, should have a number attached to it, corresponding to one in the collector's note-book, in which he must enter his memoranda concerning it; as for instance :—

The country where found.

The season when.

Habits.

Habitat.

Local name.

The collector should be furnished with knives, scissars, scalpels, pliers, nets, a large assortment of pins of various sizes, needles, a hammer, small hatchet, packing cases, large and small, including cork boxes for lepidoptera, and a great number of pill-boxes in nests,—cotton and paper,—and also, with a folding net, hoop net, water net, forceps, digger, glass phials, &c., for collecting insects. He must also have a good supply of prussic acid and arsenical soap.—The composition and mode of making the latter is as follows :—

Camphor	.	.	.	.	5 oz.
Pulverized arsenic	.	.	.	.	2 lb.
White soap	.	.	.	.	2 lb.
Subcarbonate of potash	.	.	.	.	12 oz.
Powdered quick-lime	.	.	.	.	4 oz.

Melt the soap completely with heat in a small quantity of water, and add the potash and lime; then remove it from the fire and stir in the arsenic; next add the camphor, previously rubbed to powder with a little spirit of wine, and mix the whole thoroughly: it should now have the consistence of paste. Preserve it in carefully closed glazed vessels, labelled "POISON."

To use it, mix the quantity required with cold water, to the consistence of tolerably clear soup, and apply it with a brush to the inside of the skins.

In addition to the above, a small microscope for the examination of infusory animalcules is desirable, and the collector should sketch the forms of all that he observes.

V.—ON CAVENDISH'S EXPERIMENT.

Our object in choosing this particular time to give a somewhat detailed account of the celebrated experiment of Cavendish, is the circumstance of the council of the Royal Astronomical Society* having announced an intention of repeating it immediately, and

* See their Annual Report for 1836.

thus of verifying or overturning one of the most remarkable physical investigations which ever was undertaken. We have heard it stated that the government has granted funds for the purpose, and that the construction of the necessary apparatus will soon be in progress ; however this may be, we are sure that hardly any expenditure for a scientific purpose could be imagined which would be better justified by the utility of the end proposed.

In looking at our last assertion, we desire the reader to bear in mind that no single *practical* purpose (in the common sense of the word) will be advanced in the smallest degree by the repetition of the proposed experiment. Neither railroad nor canal, steam-engine nor ship of war, will be in the most remote manner advantaged, so far as can be seen. It is certain that useful applications frequently do arise, out of scientific inquiries which seem at first sight entirely barren ; but of the present subject it may be said, that though it be closely connected with astronomy, no person professing that science can point out a single page of the Nautical Almanac which has any chance of being rendered more correct.

Why is it, then, that we speak so highly of the utility of the end proposed ? Because there is in our world mind as well as matter, and because we conceive that few things would better repay as large an expenditure as the one which is proposed, than the opportunity afforded of turning the attention of the reading part of the community upon a result of science which tends to destroy crude theories, by planting, as it were, in the midst of them, a *numerical* result with which they are incompatible.

There was once a board of longitude, instituted for the purpose of promoting the discovery of methods for the determination of the longitude at sea. If we are not misinformed, a large portion of the time devoted by this board to its general meetings was expended in hearing schemes for finding the longitude miraculously (that is, by means demonstrably insufficient in the common course of nature), for squaring the circle, trisecting the angle, overturning the diurnal motion of the earth, &c. &c. So long as this board remained in being, it was a standing evidence of the existence of a class of speculators which we have reason to know is not yet extinct. If such be the case with astronomy, we may suppose that less accurate sciences still more abound with persons who have begun their career of discovery before they have learnt their subjects. Such a class of investigators lives upon the ignorance of the public ; *not as to mere results, but as to the trains of reasoning by which they are obtained.* Now Cavendish's experiment is one of which the rationale may be made tolerably clear ; and is therefore well adapted to furnish an instance of sound investigation. That mathematicians and astronomers feel interested in its repetition on purely scientific grounds, does not diminish the interest with which it must be viewed ; but our object in this paper is specially the information of the public at large upon the species of investigation employed. We shall add, at the end, a short mathematical account, which will be more easily read by the elementary student than that given by Cavendish himself.

The result of the experiment is as follows : the earth on which we live, with its various compounds of matter of different densities, is altogether five times and a half as dense as water, or has an average density, roughly speaking, which is about a mean between that of glass and brass, and is about half that of lead. If the globe were entirely composed, from the centre to the surface, of nothing but water, it must be five times and a half as large as it now is, to retain the moon in its orbit : that is, its radius must be increased from 4000 miles to about 7000 miles. This result is of a nature to excite surprise : how could a single individual ascertain such a point ? It will appear still more strange when it is said that the apparatus employed was all contained in a small room, and that the experiment, if repeated, will probably be entirely performed (calculations excepted) in a room not exceeding twelve feet square.

The doctrine of the attraction of matter upon matter, of which Newton first demonstrated the actual law, had been suggested from time immemorial by the fall of bodies to the earth, and various other common phenomena. The Newtonian process consisted in showing that the planetary motions *would be* such as they *actually are*, if such a law of attraction prevailed as that of which it treated. Either the force of gravity (varying inversely as the square of the distance) does exist, or something else which produces exactly the phenomena which such a force would produce. It is enough, says Newton, that I have proved that gravity exists and acts : meaning a *cause of motion** which obeys the law laid down. Into the nature of this cause he did not inquire, though there are surmises scattered through his writings which might lead us to suppose his thoughts leaned towards some invisible fluid. Let it be remembered, then, that at the death of Newton all reasonable ground for inferring the attraction of matter upon matter rested on the fact, that the leading characters of the heavenly motions coincided with the necessary results of a simple hypothesis.

Up to the end of the last century the efforts of the followers of Newton added nothing to his main argument, except amplification of its details. If Newton could not explain how the motion of the lunar apogee was a consequence of the sun's attraction, Clairaut did ; if Newton did not attempt any deduction of the mutual perturbations of Jupiter and Saturn, Laplace, with more powerful analysis, was successful ; and so on. No celestial phenomenon of any magnitude was left unattached to the main theory ; and instances had even occurred in which the theory was made to suggest phenomena which, from their smallness, never would have been obtained by direct observation, unless the observer had been taught by theory when and where to look. Further details on this head will be found in the article on the Moon's Orbit, in the volume of this work for 1834.

The question therefore of attraction absolutely considered, remained as Newton left it, with this exception, that the Newtonian law was fully established, namely, that of the inverse square of

* Force, in dynamics, means nothing but the *cause of motion*.

the distance. If any notable inequalities had remained unexplained when all the increased powers of mathematics had been expended upon the question, there would have been strong ground of suspicion that the law above-mentioned is not exactly true, and subject to some slight modification, the character of which would be determined by that of the unexplained motions. It was at one time the opinion of Clairaut, that the law expounded by Newton needed an additional term, which should vary as the inverse fourth power of the distance; but his subsequent investigations showed him that the simpler law was sufficient.

But there is another part of the Newtonian law which remained, up to the time of which we have spoken, and which still remains, entirely unsettled. It is sufficiently obvious, that whatever may be the attractive effect of a given amount of a given substance, twice as much must produce twice as great an effect, and so on. The attractive effect of two pounds of *lead* must be twice as great, *cæteris paribus*, as that of one pound of *lead*. But it is not equally evident that the attraction of a pound of lead must be the same thing as that of a pound of any other matter, as iron or granite. So that, though it may be said of different quantities of the same substance, that their attractions are proportional to their masses, there is no certain ground for assuming this of mixtures, or of quantities of different substances. Nevertheless, it is a constituent part of the Newtonian theory that *all* equal masses attract equally: or, measuring masses at the earth's surface by the weight they produce (which is, be it remembered, itself a particular case of the same assumption), that the attraction of portions of matter is in proportion to their weights. Should this hypothesis be untrue, it would not affect any astronomical result of the theory, since the only effect of its being overturned would be this, that the numbers which now are said to represent the masses must still be used under some other name. To make this clearer, we lay down and explain the following table:—

The Sun	100,000,000	Mars	39
Mercury	49	Jupiter	93,400
Venus	246	Saturn	28,500
Earth	282	Uranus	5,600
Moon	4		

The reader must imagine the law of gravitation divided into two parts: the first expressive of the manner in which attraction depends on the distances; the second, of that in which it depends on the masses of the attracting bodies. Assuming the first on grounds at which we have hinted above, it is then possible to demonstrate the following. Let a given mass be placed at a certain distance from the sun's centre, and imagine all the other planets placed in a circle round it at equal distances, so that the mass in question is equi-distant from all. Then, if the sun exerted on it an attractive pressure equivalent to 100,000,000 of grains, Jupiter would cause an attraction of 93,400 grains, and so on; while the moon would cause no more than 4 grains. The whole of the preceding table requires no other premiss than the assumption of the law of the inverse square of the distance, except in the case of Mercury, the number corresponding to which is determined in a

manner which Laplace calls very precarious, and which appears to us utterly insufficient.

Now if we assume that, *cæteris paribus*, the attraction of different substances is as their masses, without reference to the composition of those masses, it then becomes proper to say that the masses of the planets are in the same proportion as the numbers attached to them in the table; and, *such assumption being made*, the numbers above mentioned are considered as expressing the proportion of the masses. It may turn out that this is a mistake, which would be of some importance as to physics in general, though of none whatever as to astronomy. We have no doubt this point will be settled in the repetition of the experiment.

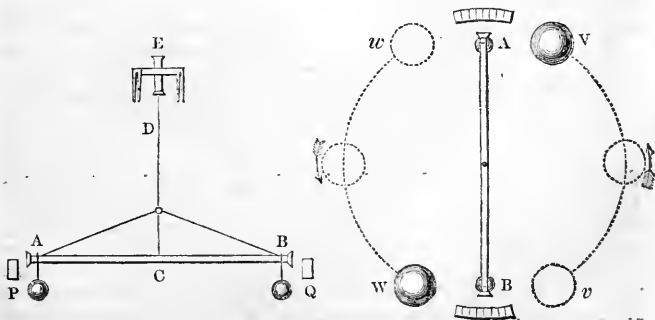
Towards the end of the last century, the question was raised whether the actual attraction of matter upon matter could be discovered, independently of the manner in which its consequences are written in the celestial motions. The first suspicions of such a phenomenon being sensibly displayed, arose, as far as we know, in the visit of Bouguer and La Condamine to Peru (1735-1743) for the measurement of their degree of the meridian. Astronomical observation was of course most essential, and a correct knowledge of the zenith point is a necessary preliminary to accurate results. The plumb-line, used to determine the vertical, is liable (if matter attract matter) to be deflected more or less from true perpendicularity by the attraction of any neighbouring mountain. The observations of Bouguer were carried on near Chimborazo, and he found discrepancies in his results which, though very small in amount, were larger than usual, or than could be explained by any probable instrumental error. He suspected that the mountain attracted the plumb-line, but not knowing the density of the materials which composed the mountain, he was unable to complete his investigation. The discordance observed by him was hardly more than the fifteenth part of what he expected to arise from such a cause, and being only about seven seconds, was not, at that period, large enough to be distinctly assumed as arising from a cause extraneous to the instrument. The result of La Condamine, to use his own expression, was, "*que si l'on ne peut rien tirer d'absolument décisif en faveur de l'attraction Newtonienne, encore moins en conclura-t-on rien qui y soit contraire.*"

In 1774-1776, Dr. Maskelyne, whose astronomical labours are so well known, determined to measure the effect of a mountain upon the plumb-line, and chose Schellien as his scene of operation. His method was simply observations of the same stars made both at the north and south of the mountain, with an instrument depending for the accuracy of its zenith point upon a plumb-line. If the mountain were to deflect such a plumb-line, it would be in opposite directions at the opposite sides of the mountain; and the difference between the resulting zenith distances of a star, observed north and south of the mountain, would be the united effect of the attractions. The mountain was surveyed, and its material ascertained to the best of the observer's power. How it is that such a process could lead to the knowledge of the earth's density, we shall have occasion to explain when we come to the detail of Cavendish's

experiment. The result of Dr. Maskelyne was, that the earth is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ times as dense as water. However, from a subsequent survey of the mountain by Professor Playfair, there were found grounds for suspicion that Maskelyne had wrongly estimated the density of the mountain; Dr. Hutton undertook the calculations necessary for the correction of this error, and found that 5, instead of $4\frac{1}{2}$, was the result of Maskelyne's observations. Newton, who suggested that the attraction of mountains might affect plumb-lines, surmised that the mean density of the earth was between 5 and 6 times that of water.

If we look carefully at Maskelyne's method, we shall see that there is but one circumstance which would be unanswerable in favour of attraction. The difference between the meridian zenith distances of stars observed north and south of the mountain might be easily attributed partly to errors of observation, partly to change in the form of the instrument. The whole discrepancy was only about 11 seconds; and it is also to be remembered that Maskelyne obtained his result from selected observations: he chose a small number out of the whole, such as he considered the best. Baron Zach afterwards reduced the whole of Maskelyne's observations, and found that they gave very nearly the same result as that of the selected ones; but this, however much it may add to the credit of the observer, does not add anything to the conviction that attraction was the cause of the differences observed. The circumstance which justifies us in inferring the attraction of the mountain is, the deflection of the plumb-line being, in both cases, towards the mountain. When north of the mountain, the zenith of the instrument was thrown a little towards the northern horizon, and *vice versa*.

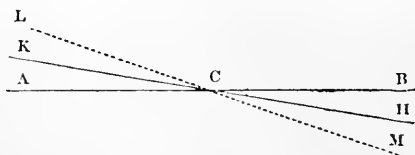
An incredulous person might very well be supposed to say, "let me see matter (neither affected by magnetism nor electricity) move out of its place when other matter is made to approach it, and return to its old station when that other matter is removed, and not till then will I believe in attraction." Cavendish's experiment would have shown such a doubter what he desired to see; and we shall now proceed to its details, neglecting mechanical contrivances, which tend only to convenience, and confining ourselves to points connected with the principle of the experiment.



A slight arm, made of deal, A B, seen sideways on the left hand figure and from above on the right, was suspended at the middle by a wire of silvered copper C D, about 40 inches long, and very near each extremity was hung a leaden ball of about 2 inches in diameter. As near as conveniently could be to the ends of the bar were placed two graduated scales, divided to twentieths of an inch (P and Q), by which any quantity of horizontal vibration in the arm might be measured; but instead of providing each end of the arm with an index, a vernier was substituted, by which the fifth part of a division, or the hundredth part of an inch, was read. The whole was then inclosed in a wooden case, made nearly to fit the figure, leaving only slits beyond P and Q, which were stopped with glass. All currents of air were thus prevented. The only communication with the interior of this case was, an apparatus at E, by means of which the wire could be turned round, so as to make the ends of the arm fall opposite to any division of the scale.

Exterior to the case, and revolving by means of apparatus perfectly unconnected with it, were two large balls, V and W (shown only in one of the figures), each weighing nearly 350 pounds. These balls could be brought directly opposite to the smaller balls, either at V and W, or at *v* and *w*. This apparatus was then inclosed in another chamber, having two apertures on each side, opposite to the slits of the first case: one for the insertion of a small telescope for reading from the scale; another to admit the light of a lamp, which was thus thrown on the slits.

Let us now suppose the larger weights brought into the positions V and W. If the wire were without any *torsion*, that is, if the lever could turn horizontally without any effort on the part of the wire to untwist, and if there were also attraction enough in the balls V and W to overcome friction, &c., the bar A B would begin to turn, A towards V, and B towards W, and would continue moving until the ends struck the sides of the inner case. But the effort on the part of the wire to restore itself, or the torsion, which becomes stronger and stronger the more the bar has turned, will gain upon the attraction, and at last become equal to it. Let K H be this position:

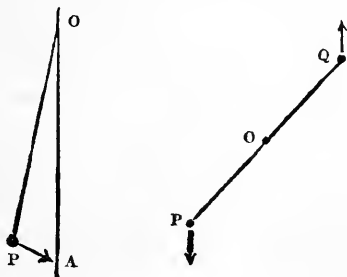


the arm will not stop here, for the velocity acquired by the motion will carry on the rotation, until the excess of torsion over the attraction has destroyed all that velocity. This same excess will then cause the bar to begin turning from L M (the extreme position) towards K H again, after which the excess of attraction over torsion will begin to destroy the velocity acquired in turning from L M to K H. The arm will not reach A B again, for friction and

atmospheric resistance will destroy some part of the velocity. Thus the bar will continue to perform vibrations, of less and less extent, about the position KH , in which it will ultimately become stationary.

The fact of attraction was easily established: for on approximating the larger balls to the smaller, this series of oscillations began to take place. Indeed, the first wire which Cavendish used was not sufficiently stiff, so that the smaller balls, on the larger ones being brought near, were made slowly to approach the sides of the inner case, by which they were stopped. Even when a stiffer wire was substituted, the new position of rest was 3 divisions of the scale distant from the former one, or more than an eighth of an inch. In every experiment, therefore, the approach of matter to other matter at rest produced motion in the latter, visible to the naked eye.

The two phenomena which it was necessary to observe were, the time of one of the small vibrations, and the position in which the arm finally rested. To know in what way these phenomena conduce to the settlement of the question, some acquaintance must be obtained with the laws which regulate the motion of a pendulum; and we therefore proceed with this necessary preliminary.



Let OA be the position of rest of a pendulum, and OP the pendulum itself, descending towards OA ; let it also be so arranged that the vibration shall be of very small extent. Then the force which is acting upon the mass P is not the whole weight of P (for much the greater part is sustained by the string) but only a minute portion of it, which may be thus found—multiply the weight of P by the number of seconds in the angle AOP , and divide by 206265: or thus, for every 206265 grains ($29\frac{1}{2}$ pounds avoirdupois and nearly) in the weight there is a grain of propelling force for every second in the angle. *Ceteris paribus*, then, the propelling force changes in the same proportion as the angle AOP . And the same may be said of the retarding force during the ascent of the pendulum on the other side.

The *isochronism* of the oscillations of a pendulum, which is a result both of theory and experiment, is the following: two pen-

dulums of equal length vibrate in the same time, whatever the extent of the vibrations may be, provided they are small; or rather, that the times of vibration corresponding to different small extents are *so nearly* equal, that the difference requires a great many vibrations to make it perceptible. If a pendulum begin by vibrating through one degree on each side of the position of rest, and be then allowed to oscillate until it is at rest, the time of single vibrations will gradually diminish, but no vibration will be less than the original one, by more than its ten thousandth part. This being the case, we assume that all small vibrations of the same pendulum are performed in the same times, whatever their extents may be; after which, the time of vibration of a pendulum may be ascertained by the following rule. From the square root of the number of inches in the length subtract its thousandth part, and take 16 per cent. of the remainder, which will be the number of seconds in the time of a complete vibration from the highest point on one side to the highest point on the other. Thus, to find the number of seconds which a pendulum 50 inches long will vibrate, proceed as follows:—

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Square root of 50 is} \quad 7.071 \\
 \quad \quad \quad .007 \\
 \hline
 \quad \quad \quad 7.064 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 4 \\
 \hline
 \quad \quad \quad 28.256 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 4 \\
 \hline
 100)113.024 \\
 \hline
 1.13024
 \end{array}$$

Answer, in 1.130 seconds, or 100 vibrations in 113 seconds.

It must be understood, however, that in the above rule, the pendulum is considered as a mere point, suspended by a string which has no weight. The size of the ball, the weight of the string or rod, the resistance of the air, and the extent of the arc of vibration, all create a necessity for some very minute corrections. The preceding rule will be quite sufficient for our present purpose.

In the last figure P O were continued to Q, making P O and O Q equal, and if a weight equal to P were placed at Q, the apparatus would cease to be a vibrating pendulum, and would, when in motion, revolve round and round O, until brought to rest by friction, &c. But if we imagine the weight of Q altered in direction and made to press Q in a direction contrary to that of the weight of W (as indicated by the arrows), then the apparatus is again a vibrating pendulum. And the time of vibration remains the same as in the simple pendulum O P, as also does the proportion of the weight which acts in producing the motion at a given angle from the position of rest (or 1 grain in $29\frac{1}{2}$ pounds for each second, as before stated). This double pendulum, with weights in opposite directions, is in all respects equivalent to the single pen-

dulum, but has the advantage of a conformation resembling that of the *torsion* pendulum, with which it is presently to be compared.

In all that precedes, the force of gravity, or the earth's action as evidenced in the production of *weight*, is the moving power of the pendulum. This force is not quite the same in different latitudes, and in the preceding rules the latitude of London is supposed. But there are other ways of obtaining pendulums, vibrating in all respects after the manner of *gravitation pendulums*, but not with the same degree of force employed. The pendulum of Cavendish already described, performed vibrations solely through the torsion of the suspending wire; the weights of the balls were neutralised, being as ineffective in producing or hindering motion as if they had been suspended at D (page 31). But though the weights of G and H are counter-balanced, the masses of matter composing the balls still remain, and the torsion produces an oscillation, the force of which may be thus computed.

Observe the time of vibration of the pendulum in seconds, multiply this number by itself, and 8073057 by the product: divide the result by the number of inches in the half pendulum (C A), and the result is the number of grains of weight in each ball, to which one grain of propelling power must be applied for every second (as in page 33) to produce the motion actually observed.

Thus, if the time of vibration be 2 seconds, and the length of the half pendulum 5 inches, we have

$$2 \times 2 = 4 \quad 8073057$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 5)32292228 \end{array}$$

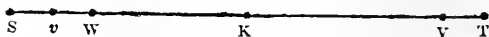
$$\begin{array}{r} 6458445 \end{array}$$

or the proportion is 1 grain out of 6458445.

Now suppose an extraneous force to retain the pendulum in its position at O P, not allowing it to descend. It is plain that this extraneous force must be equal to the force with which the pendulum would be urged downwards; that is, if the moving power be gravitation, it must be 1 grain for every 206265 grains in the weight, repeated for every second in the angle A O P: again, if we saw such a pendulum as that in the last example permanently deflected 20 seconds out of its position of rest, we should infer that each ball must be kept by a detaining force equivalent to 20 grains out of every 6458445 grains in its weight. We are now in a condition to proceed with our account of Cavendish's experiment.

The weights having been brought to V and W, a series of oscillations commenced, as already described, and the arm A B ultimately came to a position of rest, with its ends nearer to V and W than in the figure. But it was not necessary, nor even desirable, to wait until the arm was at rest; for it is in this experiment of as much importance to measure the time of the arm's vibration as the quantity of its deflection. Now the time of vibration can only be measured while the vibrations are of some extent; if this had been done, and if the observer had then waited until the arm

was at rest, it is possible that some disturbing circumstance might have occurred in the interval which would have permanently altered the torsion of the wire, and thus caused the time and the deflection to be measured upon two different pendulums. Considering that in this pendulum the forces to be measured are not more than one grain in fifty millions of the weights used, it will appear by no means certain that the force of torsion in a wire, and all other circumstances, will remain the same for several hours, so nearly as that no one of them shall undergo anything like an alteration amounting to a fifty millionth part of the whole. Experience soon showed that whatever care might be taken, the arm would not retain *precisely* the same position for an hour together. If the vibrations were always the same in extent, it would be easy to determine the position of rest, which would be no other than half way between the extremes of vibration. But seeing that resistances are perpetually retarding the vibration, and diminishing its extent, some other method must be employed. Now it may be assumed, quite correctly enough for this purpose, that the diminutions of extent in two successive vibrations are the same. Let S be the position of one extremity of the arm at the beginning of a vibration, and T the other extremity, as it would be if there were no resistance, so that K , half way between S and T , is the real position of rest. Now let $S V$ be the real extent of the vibration, and $V W$ that of the next, whence $S W$ (the effect of resistance in two vibrations) is double of $V T$ (that in one): or v (half way between S and W) and V are equidistant from K . Thus K may be found by bisecting $v V$.



The method of finding the time of a vibration was as follows: as soon as the middle point of a vibration was ascertained, care was taken to note the time at which the end of the arm passed the preceding and following division, whence the time of the middle of the vibration was readily determined. Thus, if the middle point of the vibration were at 25.82 on the scale, and if the times of arriving at 25 and 26 were 8m. 40s. and 8m. 53s., it follows, by a simple proportion, that (on the supposition of the uniform motion of the arm, which is true for so short an interval) 82-hundredths of the 13 seconds employed in moving from 25 to 26 must have elapsed when the arm is at 25.82. By noting the time of the middle of two vibrations, between which several have elapsed, the time of a number of them is known, from which that of a single vibration can be found. This is subject to a slight error, because the time of coming to the middle point (owing to the resistance of the air, &c.) is not half-way between the times of coming to the two extremes: but, as this error affects the first and last middle point, almost in the same manner, its effect will be inappreciable.

It appears in the figure, that the weights may either be placed as at V and W , or as at v and w , in which two cases the de-

flections of the arm will be in opposite directions. To distinguish the two cases, Cavendish called that position *positive*, in which the deflection made the arm point to a higher number on the scale; and the other one negative. It was thus in his power to make four distinct experiments: that is, to observe the effect of bringing the weights, 1. From the intermediate to the positive position; 2. From the intermediate to the negative; 3. From the positive to the negative; 4. From the negative to the positive. We now give the results of one experiment (the eleventh) entire.

Extreme Points.	Divisions.	Time.	Position of Rest.	Time of middle of vibration.
		h. m. s.		h. m. s.
The weights in the positive position.				
34,90				
34,10	..	..	34,47	
34,80	..	..	34,49	
34,25				
The weights brought into the negative position.				
23,30				
	28	9 59 59	..	10 0 8
	29	10 0 27		
33,30	..	..	28,42	
	29	0 6 52	..	0 7 5
	27	0 7 51		
23,80	..	..	28,35	
32,50	..	..	28,30	
24,40				
Not observed.				
24,80				
31,30	..	..	28,17	
	29	0 48 37	..	49 8
	28	0 49 21		
25,30	..	..	28,20	
	28	0 56 8	..	0 56 13
	29	0 56 56		
30,90				

At the beginning of the experiment, the weights being in the positive position, (say at V and W) the arm had nearly come to rest, and was making vibrations of short extent, about a position of rest 34.47 divisions from the beginning of the scale. The method already explained was used to find that position: thus, two consecutive extremes on the same side are marked 34.90 and 34.80, and the point half-way between them was at 34.85. Half-way between this and 34.10 we have 34.475, which may be called 34.47. On the weights being brought into the negative position,

(at v and w) the arm is thrown back on the scale, and the extreme is at 23·30. The middle of the vibration it was known, from preceding experiments, would fall somewhere between 28 and 29: accordingly, the time of passing these divisions was attentively marked, and found to be at 9h. 59m. 29s. and 10h. 0m. 27s. On the return of the arm, we must suppose the time of passing 28 was lost, as we see 27 in its place; and this is not a misprint, as we see that the interval (from 6m. 52s. to 7m. 51s.) is about double of the preceding. The two adjacent extremes, 23·30 and 23·80, have their middle point at 23·55; half-way between which and 33·30 gives 28·425, accounting for 28·42, which we see entered as the position of rest. Again, the middle of the vibration is at 28·30, and the whole interval from 28 to 29 being passed over in the 28 seconds next following 9h. 59m. 59s., the arm will be at 28·30 in 30-hundredths of 28 seconds, or 8^s·4, and we see 10h. 0m. 8s. put down as the time of arriving at the middle. In this way we proceed through eight complete vibrations, namely, from the middle of that whose extremes are 23·30 and 33·30 to the middle of that whose extremes are 25·30 and 30·90, which eight vibrations occupy from 10h. 0m. 8s. to 10h. 56m. 13s., giving 56m. 5s. for the whole, or 7m. 1s. for each. The point of rest varies during the experiment from 28·42 to 28·20; and, as the balls are on the negative side, this is the effect that would take place if the attraction of the weights became stronger with time (of which hereafter). But, as Cavendish observed that the position of the arm would vary slightly in an hour, without any disturbance from without, he took only the first effect, or that produced immediately after the change of the weights, as the measure of the whole effect, instead of obtaining a new point of rest from the average of those observed. In the present experiment, the position of rest is changed at once from 34·49 to 28·42, or the reversal of the position of the balls causes the arm to move through 6·07 divisions of the scale.

Previously to entering upon the deductions which may be made from this and the other experiments, we must ask whether the preceding effects may not be the consequence of magnetism or electricity. With regard to the latter, the permanent nature of the result, which, however often repeated, was very nearly the same, rendered it impossible to attribute the effects to the varying and accidental disturbances of the electric state of the surrounding bodies. The case of magnetism is rather different; for, though it be sensible only in iron, yet other metals may have a portion sufficient to produce so slight an effect as the one in question. Cavendish provided an apparatus for turning the weights V and W round on their axes, so as to cause them (if they should be magnetical bodies) to present different poles to the smaller balls, in different experiments, or in the course of the same. No change of effect was produced; though, had the phenomenon been magnetical, the attraction ought to have become a repulsion, and *vice versâ*.

Cavendish never suspected that magnetism was the cause of the whole of the phenomena, and the apparatus just mentioned was

constructed with reference to the remarkable phenomenon which is visible in the experiment we have quoted: namely, that the attraction of the balls appears to increase a little with the time during which the balls remain in their position. Thus, the point of rest passes, in less than an hour, from 28°42 to 28°20, without any assignable cause. At first it was suspected that the suspending wire might be only imperfectly elastic, and might require time to exhibit the whole effect of the attraction; but, upon fixing the wire for some time in a somewhat twisted position, and then allowing it to go free, nothing was perceived which indicated that the wire had, as the phrase is, taken a set, or lost any of the elasticity necessary to restore the arm to its former position. Magnetism might have explained so small a discrepancy, as the balls might, by remaining in one position, gradually acquire a small degree of polarity. But no effect whatsoever was observed on reversing the balls; and it at last occurred to Cavendish, that the discrepancy might arise from the balls being warmer than the sides of the case, which would produce a current of air towards the weights, and thus tend to bring the arms nearer to them. This explanation turned out to be correct: by warming the weights slightly before bringing them near the ends of the arm, the gradual alteration of the deflection was very much increased, and by cooling the weights with ice, previously to using them, the effect was reversed, that is, after some time the deflection of the arm begun to diminish.

The method of obtaining the earth's density, from the experiments, is as follows. The arm itself is a double pendulum, to the ends of which equal forces are applied, and it may therefore be compared with the modification of the gravitation pendulum, in page 34. The experiments give the time of vibration of the pendulum, and therefore (page 35) the amount of force which is necessary to maintain it deflected by a given angle from its position of rest; but the experiments also give the deflection, that is to say, they inform us what degree of force actually was exerted by the weights. That is, knowing the size and density of the weights, we possess, in one instance, the attractive effect of a sphere upon a mass of matter placed at a given distance from it.

It is a well known mathematical result, that, when the forces of attraction of particles on each other are inversely as the squares of their distances, any sphere attracts any other precisely as it would do if all the particles of both were at their several centres. And remembering that spheres of different diameters are as the cubes of their diameters in volume, and that their weights are *cæteris paribus* as their densities, there are all the conditions necessary for the solution of the following problem. What is the relation which must exist between the densities and magnitudes of two spheres, their distance from two given equal weights, and the attractions they exercise upon these weights. Between all these quantities an equation exists, so that if all be known except one, the equation gives that one. Now, in the present instance, we have the following set of quantities. Of the two spheres, one is the whole earth, the other is the ball V or

W. We know the magnitude of V , and its density; and from the torsion-pendulum we ascertain, in the manner preceding, its attractive force on a given ball at a given and known distance. We know the diameter of the earth, and therefore its size, *but not its average density*; we know, also, (from the common pendulum) how to measure its attractive effect on a ball at its surface, that is, at a known distance from its centre. Consequently, with the exception only of the earth's average density, we know all the quantities which enter into such an equation as the one described; and this equation itself, therefore, determines the earth's density. There are one or two very small corrections to be made, such as taking into account the attraction of the rods which carry the weights, &c. &c. But, as the details of these corrections are complicated, and their united effect very small, we shall speak no further of them.

The experiments made by Cavendish, as to their individual results, were as follows. The first set was made with a wire of so little stiffness, that a vibration was not completed in less than fifteen minutes. The results of these experiments gave for the earth's mean density—

5.50, 5.61, 4.88, 5.07, 5.26, 5.55,

the mean* of which is 5.31.

The remaining experiments, made with a stiffer wire, which vibrated in a little more than seven minutes, we shall arrange according to their details: m , $+$, and $-$ signify the intermediate, positive, and negative positions of the weights; and $m -$ signifies that, in the column underwritten, the weights were moved from the intermediate position to the negative, &c.

$m+$	$m-$	$-+$	$+-$
5.36	5.53	5.58	5.29
	5.29	5.57	5.65
	5.34	5.62	5.10
	<hr/>	5.44	5.27
Mean	5.39	5.79	5.39
		5.42	5.63
		5.47	5.46
		5.34	5.85
		5.30	
		5.75	
		5.68	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		Mean	5.54
			5.46

Mean of the whole, 5.48.

The nearness of this result to that of Maskelyne is a presumption in favour of the latter: for so much superior in precision must the experiment of Cavendish be considered, that, if the two had differed very materially, there is no question that the one we have described must have been relied on altogether, to the exclusion of the other. The accordance is a satisfactory result; and we have little

* Cavendish says this mean is 5.48, which it would be if for 4.88 we should read 5.88 in the preceding.

doubt that the repetition, which is shortly to take place, will be an additional confirmation.

It seems surprising, however, that the question raised at the commencement of this article should never have suggested itself to Cavendish: never, at least, with force enough to induce him to try a few experiments with pendulum balls of brass, iron, or wood. The ordinary gravitation pendulum may, perhaps, be considered as proving that matter is nearly equally attracted by matter, of whatever substance: but the numerous small discrepancies which still are found in pendulum observations, made at different spots, render it a question not only of curiosity but of interest, to know whether the attraction of different species of matter on each other is precisely the same. This fact may be assumed on strong grounds, but it has never yet been brought to actual measurement by any method so free from extraneous disturbances as that of Cavendish.

Let g be the measure of the accelerating force of gravity (32.19 ft. of velocity per second).

R .. the earth's mean diameter 7915.5 miles in feet.

D .. the earth's mean density.

l .. half the arm of the torsion pendulum (in feet).

r the radius of the sphere V or W (in feet).

δ the density of the same.

n the number of seconds in a vibration of the arm.

k the radius of the circle on which the graduated scale is laid down (in inches).

b the number of divisions in the observed deflection, each division being β of an inch.

h the distance (in inches) of the centre of a weight and its pendulum ball.

W and w the weight of the large and small balls.

α the weight in grains of a cubic foot of water.

If we consider the torsion wire as deprived of its stiffness, and the place supplied by a pressure on the weight acting from the centre of motion always in one direction (in the manner of gravity acting on a common pendulum), we have, g' being the acceleration in question on each of the balls,

$$n = \pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g'}} \quad g' = \frac{\pi^2 l}{n^2}$$

if we decompose this force in the direction perpendicular to the arm, we must multiply the preceding expression by $\sin \theta$, when the pendulum is inclined to its position of rest by an angle θ . But as this angle is always small, we may substitute θ instead of $\sin \theta$, θ being measured by the ratio of the subtending arc to the radius. And g' is to the acceleration produced by gravity (or g) as the pressure produced by it on the whole ball to the pressure produced by gravity on the ball (or its weight); that is—

$$g' \text{ or } \frac{\pi^2 l}{n^2} : g :: \text{pressure in question} : w$$

the pressure is, therefore, $\frac{\pi^2 l}{n^2 g} w$, and $\frac{\pi^2 l}{n^2 g} \times w \theta$ is its resolved part. This is then the force, which applied in an opposite direction, will maintain the arm deflected at an angle θ from its position of rest. But θ has an arc of b times β to a radius k , in the results of the experiment: consequently $\frac{\pi^2 l}{n^2 g} \times \frac{b \beta}{k} \times w$ is the force exerted by the larger ball on its ball of the pendulum. From the smallness of the angle θ , it is unnecessary to consider that the action of the larger weights on the balls is not quite perpendicular to the arm in the deflected position.

Now, since the weight of a body is, *cæteris paribus*, as the product of its bulk and density, it follows that $a \times \text{bulk} \times \text{density}$ is the weight of any body in grains. Hence

$$W = a \times \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 \times \delta, \text{ or } \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 \delta = \frac{W}{a}$$

And since the attractive forces of different spheres on bodies at different distances are as their values of

bulk \times density

(Distance of the attracted point)²,

we find that the attraction of W on one of the balls is to the attraction of the earth on it (its weight w) as

$$\frac{\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 \times \delta}{\left(\frac{h}{12}\right)^2} \text{ to } \frac{\frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 D}{R^2}, \text{ or as } \frac{144 W}{a h^2} \text{ to } \frac{4}{3} \pi R D$$

or as $108 W$ to $a \pi h^2 R D$. Observe that h must be reduced to feet, or $\frac{h}{12}$ used instead of h . Whence the attraction of W is

$\frac{108 W}{a \pi h^2 R D} \times w$. But this attraction being the force which deflects the lever, we have

$$\frac{\pi^2 l}{n^2 g} \times \frac{b \beta}{k} \times w = \frac{108 W}{a \pi h^2 R D} \times w$$

$$\text{or } D = \frac{108 k g W}{a \pi^3 l h^2 \beta R} \times \frac{n^2}{b}$$

Here n and b are determined from the experiment, while the coefficient is composed entirely of known quantities, which may be compared with those of Cavendish, as follows:

$k = 38.3$ inches.

g is implicitly contained in the length of the second's pendulum, (or $g \div (3.14159)^2$), which he assumes at 39.14 inches.

$W = 2439000$ grains.

a is implied in his statement, that the preceding is 10.64 spherical feet of water (or spheres of a foot diameter); that is,

he makes 2439000 contain $\frac{4}{3} \times 3.14159 \times \frac{1}{8} \times a, 10.64$ times.

$\pi = 3.14159$ as usual. $h = 8.85$ inches. $l = 36.65$ inches. $\beta = \frac{1}{20}$ of an inch. $R = 20900000$ feet.

and a correction was required to be introduced by a mistake in the apparatus, not worth explaining, which amounted to diminishing W in the proportion of .9779 to 1.

The paper of Cavendish is in the 'Philosophical Transactions' for 1798; it is translated entire in the tenth volume (17 ième cahier) of the *Journal de l'Ecole Polytechnique*, and is also given, excepting only the details of the actual experiments, in the eighteenth volume of Dr. Hutton's abridgment of the 'Philosophical Transactions.'

VI.—OCCULTATIONS OF PLANETS AND FIXED STARS BY THE MOON,

VISIBLE AT GREENWICH.

(From the Nautical Almanac.)

Day of the Month.	Star's Name.	Magnitude.	IMMERSION.				EMERSION.			
			Side- real Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from		Side- real Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from	
					N. Point.	Ver- tex.			N. Point.	Ver- tex.
			h m	h m	°	°	h m	h m	°	°
1833.										
Jan.	5 δ Arietis	4	7 16†	12 15	18	58	.	.	.	.
	8 C Tauri	4.5	3 18	8 7	85	46	4 33	9 21	294	269
	9 γ Geminorum..	6.1	4 28	19 11	133	168	14 58	19 41	205	238
	10 c Geminorum..	6	2 44	7 24	57	14	3 42	8 23	297	253
Feb.	1 δ Arietis	6	3 7	6 21	129	136	4 21	7 35	288	313
	4 C Tauri	4.5	12 36	15 36	100	139	13 27	16 27	252	237
	6 c Geminorum..	6	12 53	15 46	92	135	13 47	16 40	233	274
	7 λ Cancri.....	6	3 33	6 23	47	4	4 31	7 21	296	254
	9 β Leonis	6	16 15	18 56	75	114	17 10	19 50	231	268
	10 l Leonis	6	8 0	10 38	94	63	9 3	11 41	199	179
Mar.	6 λ Cancri	6	13 15	14 18	88	131	14 11	15 13	229	270
	10 σ Leonis	4	10 58	11 45	32	29	12 13	13 0	251	264
	16 A ² Scorpii	6	12 10†	12 33	334	303	.	.	.	.
	16 (237) Scorpii....	6	16 42	17 4	38	46	17 49	18 12	285	303
Apr.	1 γ Geminorum..	6	14 25	13 45	54	90	15 12	14 32	282	314
	7 β Virginis	3.4	13 14†	12 11	321	339	.	.	.	.
	12 χ Libræ.....	5.6	12 25	11 2	105	78	13 18	11 55	199	180
	18 π Capricorni...	5	19 0†	17 12	203	180	.	.	.	.
	25 MERCURY		10 42	8 29	49	85	11 16	9 2	333	8
	29 c Geminorum..	6	14 35	12 5	87	125	15 25	12 55	243	276
May	2 β Leonis	6	17 12	14 30	80	117	18 3†	15 21	229	262
	13 (34) Sagittarii..	6	17 14†	13 49	185	167	.	.	.	.
	15 β Capricorni...	6	17 50	14 17	117	38	19 0	15 27	284	263
	31 σ Leonis	4	14 55†	10 19	146	181	.	.	.	.
June	6 A ² Scorpii	6	13 33	8 34	338	318	13 38	8 39	330	311
	6 (237) Scorpii....	6	18 7	13 7	34	54	19 3	14 3	298	326
	8 γ Sagittarii...	5	19 28	14 20	11	25	19 38	14 30	355	10
	12 π Aquarii.....	6	17 55	12 31	107	74	19 2	13 38	301	276
	27 χ Leonis	4.5	15 51	9 29	49	87	16 52	10 29	249	288
	27 JUPITER.....	.	16 52	10 29	26	65	17 41*	11 19	276	313
July	9 π Capricorni...	5	18 4	10 54	94	64	19 8	11 59	313	291
	12 t Piscium	6	21 11†	13 49	215	155	.	.	.	.

Day of the Month.	Star's Name.	Magnitude.	IMMERSION.				EMERSION.			
			Side- real Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from		Side- real Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from	
					N. Point.	Ver- tex.			N. Point.	Ver- tex.
1838.			h m	h m	o	o	h m	h m	o	o
13	♌ Piscium	6	19 31	12 6	82	43	20 16	12 50	341	302
18	♉ Tauri	4.5	20 56	13 10	109	81	21 43	13 57	266	233
31	♏ Scorpii	6	17 36	9 0	63	78	18 52	10 15	269	295
Aug. 2	♐ Sagittarii	5	16 24	7 41	59	45	17 34	8 50	292	289
	♊ Aquarii	6	0 54	15 53	170	195	1 38	16 37	258	287
	♊ Aquarii	5.6	23 18	14 13	37	39	.	.	.	.
	♋ Pleiadum	5	2 15	16 50	205	180	.	.	.	.
Sept. 2	♏ Capricorni ...	5	17 22	6 36	86	52	18 20	7 34	318	290
Sept. 3	♊ Aquarii	6	33 39	12 49	216	226	.	.	.	.
	♌ Piscium	5.6	1 56	15 1	156	179	2 51	15 56	276	306
	♌ Arietis	6	1 53	14 46	178	171	2 32	15 25	246	249
	♌ Arietis	5	19 19	8 9	125	91	20 6	8 56	279	242
	♉ Tauri	6	23 3	11 49	127	84	0 0	12 45	275	232
	♋ Cancri	6	2 59	14 58	90	48	3 32	16 1	254	211
	♊ Aquarii	6	1 54	13 17	151	182	2 46	14 9	274	310
Oct. 1	♊ Aquarii	5.6	0 36	11 55	37	52	.	.	.	.
	♉ Tauri	4.5	21 7	7 59	36	7	21 30	8 22	339	307
	♐ Sagittarii	5.6	21 22	7 7	200	215	.	.	.	.
25	♊ Aquarii	6	23 53	9 26	216	229	.	.	.	.
29	♌ Piscium	5.6	3 10	12 39	128	160	4 10	13 38	299	335
Nov. 1	♌ Arietis	6	2 38	11 55	164	169	3 28	12 45	256	274
2	♌ Arietis	5	19 16	4 30	135	102	19 59	5 13	269	232
2	♌ Arietis	6	21 48	7 2	25	343	.	.	.	.
2	♉ Tauri	6	5 20	14 33	115	144	6 29	15 41	280	319
	♋ Pleiadum	5	10 3	19 15	190	229	.	.	.	.
	♉ Tauri	6	21 49	6 59	178	139	22 6	7 16	219	178
	♊ Geminorum ..	6	4 35	13 32	49	8	5 37	14 34	295	262
10	♉ Leonis	4.5	8 28	17 9	35	8	9 43	18 23	254	238
	♌ Arietis	5	9 50	17 15	13	51	.	.	.	.
29	♉ Tauri	6	11 58	19 20	134	168	12 36	19 57	238	268
Dec. 2	♉ Tauri	4.5	20 31	3 47	102	77	21 17	4 32	271	241
3	♊ Geminorum ..	6	2 25	9 36	72	28	3 27	10 38	287	244
	♉ Leonis	6	11 35	18 25	54	56	12 54	19 44	228	245
24	(189) Piscium ...	6	1 1	6 50	44	48	1 10	6 59	30	36
25	♌ Piscium	6	0 7	5 52	216	193	.	.	.	.
26	♌ Arietis	6	23 22	5 3	166	131	0 8	5 49	257	227
	♉ Tauri	6	3 33	9 10	103	104	4 46	10 22	300	323
	♋ Pleiadum	5	8 26	14 2	129	172	9 18	14 53	251	293
	♉ Tauri	3	9 10	14 46	163	205	9 35	15 11	216	257
27	♋ Pleiadum	5	9 38	15 13	128	169	10 25	16 0	250	289
	♋ Pleiadum	5.6	9 46	15 22	151	192	10 19	15 54	227	266
29	♉ Tauri	4.5	10 3	5 30	354	39	.	.	.	.
31	♊ Geminorum ..	6	3 30	8 51	137	93	4 10	9 31	211	168

* Star setting.

† A near approach.

‡ Star below the horizon.

§ Star rising.

VII.—HEIGHTS OF HIGH WATER AT THE LONDON DOCKS FOR THE YEAR 1838.

	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.	
	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.
1	ft. 22 6	ft. in. 22 4	ft. 21 8	ft. in. 22 11	ft. 23 5	ft. in. 22 11	ft. 21 1	ft. in. 20 1	ft. 20 0	ft. in. 19 0	ft. 19 8	ft. in. 18 10
2	22 1	21 9	20 9	21 8	22 6	21 8	19 10	18 11	19 3	18 5	19 7	18 11
3	21 6	21 2	19 8	20 4	21 3	20 4	18 11	18 1	19 0	18 5	19 9	19 11
4	20 10	20 7	19 0	19 1	20 1	19 1	18 8	18 2	19 3	18 10	19 11	19 11
5	20 4	20 2	18 11	18 3	19 1	18 3	19 2	18 8	19 9	19 6	20 4	.. 6
6	19 11	19 5	.. 0	19 18	18 9	18	.. 6	19 10	.. 3	20 4	20 5	20 2
7	19 10	19 3	20 8	.. 19	19 1	.. 10	19 6	20 6	20 11	20 11	20 10	21 2
8	.. 3	20 0	21 4	20 8	19 9	20 7	20 6	21 2	20 11	21 5	21 4	21 6
9	2 0	20 2	21 9	21 4	20 8	21 3	21 4	21 10	21 6	21 9	21 7	21 9
10	20 7	21 1	21 9	21 10	21 5	21 10	22 3	22 6	21 10	22 0	21 10	21 10
11	21 0	21 5	22 2	22 2	22 0	22 3	22 3	22 5	22 2	22 2	22 1	21 8
12	21 4	21 7	22 3	22 3	22 5	22 6	22 6	22 3	22 0	21 11	22 0	21 4
13	21 7	21 8	22 1	22 1	22 8	22 6	22 2	21 10	21 9	21 3	21 5	21 20
14	21 6	21 6	21 1	21 7	22 7	22 4	21 9	21 2	21 3	20 7	21 1	21 8
15	21 5	21 3	21 4	21 4	22 10	21 3	20 5	20 6	20 5	19 7	20 9	20 5
16	21 1	20 11	20 2	20 5	21 2	20 5	19 10	19 0	20 4	19 8	20 9	20 7
17	20 1	20 6	19 8	19 8	20 4	19 7	19 6	19 0	20 7	20 2	20 11	20 10
18	20 3	20 0	19 0	18 10	19 7	18 8	20 0	19 8	21 1	.. 3	21 2	21 5
19	19 9	19 3	19 3	19 3	19 6	19 3	20 11	.. 11	21 8	.. 3	21 6	21 7
20	19 2	19 5	20 2	20 6	19 0	19 3	20 8	22 0	21 7	22 6	21 9	21 4
21	19 5	.. 4	20 5	.. 9	20 6	.. 9	22 11	22 5	22 3	22 8	21 8	21 1
22	19 10	20 3	21 8	22 11	20 6	22 11	23 8	23 8	22 6	22 7	21 6	21 9
23	19 5	20 10	22 3	23 9	22 0	23 3	23 5	23 5	22 7	22 1	21 3	20 5
24	.. 8	21 4	22 9	23 1	22 0	23 3	23 4	22 0	22 6	21 6	21 6	20 7
25	20 2	21 4	23 9	24 3	23 11	24 0	22 8	22 0	21 11	20 11	20 11	20 0
26	21 2	22 4	24 1	24 2	24 4	24 6	22 8	22 0	21 6	20 2	20 2	19 7
27	22 6	23 1	24 8	25 1	25 0	25 3	22 11	21 11	20 4	19 5	20 2	..
28	23 4	23 6	25 4	26 1	26 0	26 3	22 11	21 11	20 4	19 5	20 2	..
29	23 7	23 7	25 7	26 4	26 3	26 6	22 11	21 11	20 4	19 5	20 2	..
30	23 3	23 3	25 3	26 3	26 3	26 6	22 11	21 11	20 4	19 5	20 2	..
31	23 7	23 7	25 7	26 7	26 4	26 7	22 11	21 11	20 4	19 5	20 2	..

HEIGHTS OF HIGH WATER, &c.—Continued.

	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.
1	ft. 19 11	ft. 19 4	ft. 19 2	ft. 19 0	ft. 19 0	ft. 19 10	ft. 20 3	ft. 20 8	ft. 22 9	ft. 22 5	ft. 22 3	ft. 22 8
2	in. 19 8	in. 19 5	in. 19 6	in. 19 2	in. 19 0	in. 20 4	in. 20 3	in. 20 8	in. 23 8	in. 23 5	in. 23 2	in. 23 8
3	ft. 19 7	ft. 19 8	ft. 19 6	ft. 19 2	ft. 19 0	ft. 20 4	ft. 20 3	ft. 20 8	ft. 23 8	ft. 23 5	ft. 23 2	ft. 23 8
4	in. 19 8	in. 19 5	in. 19 6	in. 19 2	in. 19 0	in. 20 4	in. 20 3	in. 20 8	in. 23 8	in. 23 5	in. 23 2	in. 23 8
5	ft. 19 8	ft. 19 8	ft. 19 6	ft. 19 2	ft. 19 0	ft. 20 4	ft. 20 3	ft. 20 8	ft. 23 8	ft. 23 5	ft. 23 2	ft. 23 8
6	in. 19 8	in. 19 5	in. 19 6	in. 19 2	in. 19 0	in. 20 4	in. 20 3	in. 20 8	in. 23 8	in. 23 5	in. 23 2	in. 23 8
7	ft. 20 3	ft. 20 6	ft. 20 11	ft. 20 6	ft. 20 4	ft. 21 8	ft. 21 3	ft. 21 8	ft. 24 4	ft. 24 1	ft. 24 4	ft. 24 8
8	in. 20 11	in. 21 8	in. 21 8	in. 21 3	in. 21 0	in. 22 8	in. 22 3	in. 22 8	in. 25 2	in. 24 9	in. 25 2	in. 25 8
9	ft. 21 1	ft. 21 3	ft. 21 6	ft. 21 0	ft. 21 0	ft. 22 8	ft. 22 3	ft. 22 8	ft. 26 2	ft. 25 9	ft. 26 2	ft. 26 8
10	in. 22 6	in. 22 6	in. 22 6	in. 22 3	in. 22 0	in. 23 8	in. 23 3	in. 23 8	in. 27 7	in. 27 4	in. 27 7	in. 28 3
11	ft. 22 8	ft. 22 7	ft. 22 8	ft. 22 3	ft. 22 0	ft. 23 8	ft. 23 3	ft. 23 8	ft. 28 7	ft. 28 4	ft. 28 7	ft. 29 3
12	in. 22 8	in. 22 5	in. 22 0	in. 21 9	in. 21 8	in. 23 4	in. 23 0	in. 23 4	in. 29 4	in. 29 1	in. 29 4	in. 30 0
13	ft. 22 3	ft. 22 0	ft. 21 0	ft. 20 8	ft. 20 7	ft. 22 4	ft. 22 0	ft. 22 4	ft. 30 7	ft. 30 4	ft. 30 7	ft. 31 3
14	in. 22 3	in. 21 5	in. 20 0	in. 19 8	in. 19 7	in. 22 0	in. 21 6	in. 22 0	in. 31 2	in. 30 9	in. 31 2	in. 31 8
15	ft. 21 8	ft. 21 3	ft. 20 0	ft. 19 3	ft. 19 0	ft. 21 6	ft. 21 1	ft. 21 6	ft. 32 2	ft. 31 9	ft. 32 2	ft. 32 8
16	in. 20 7	in. 20 3	in. 19 0	in. 18 6	in. 18 4	in. 20 9	in. 20 5	in. 20 9	in. 33 2	in. 32 9	in. 33 2	in. 33 8
17	ft. 20 1	ft. 19 11	ft. 20 0	ft. 19 4	ft. 19 0	ft. 21 6	ft. 21 1	ft. 21 6	ft. 34 2	ft. 33 9	ft. 34 2	ft. 34 8
18	in. 20 0	in. 20 0	in. 20 0	in. 20 0	in. 20 0	in. 21 6	in. 21 1	in. 21 6	in. 35 2	in. 34 9	in. 35 2	in. 35 8
19	ft. 20 2	ft. 20 2	ft. 20 3	ft. 20 3	ft. 20 3	ft. 21 6	ft. 21 1	ft. 21 6	ft. 36 2	ft. 35 9	ft. 36 2	ft. 36 8
20	in. 20 5	in. 20 6	in. 21 10	in. 21 3	in. 21 4	in. 22 8	in. 22 3	in. 22 8	in. 37 2	in. 36 9	in. 37 2	in. 37 8
21	ft. 21 11	ft. 21 11	ft. 21 10	ft. 21 11	ft. 21 11	ft. 22 8	ft. 22 3	ft. 22 8	ft. 38 2	ft. 37 9	ft. 38 2	ft. 38 8
22	in. 21 4	in. 21 8	in. 22 3	in. 22 3	in. 22 4	in. 23 8	in. 23 3	in. 23 8	in. 39 2	in. 38 9	in. 39 2	in. 39 8
23	ft. 21 8	ft. 21 8	ft. 22 2	ft. 22 2	ft. 22 4	ft. 23 8	ft. 23 3	ft. 23 8	ft. 40 2	ft. 39 9	ft. 40 2	ft. 40 8
24	in. 21 10	in. 21 8	in. 22 2	in. 22 2	in. 22 4	in. 23 8	in. 23 3	in. 23 8	in. 41 2	in. 40 9	in. 41 2	in. 41 8
25	ft. 21 9	ft. 21 7	ft. 21 11	ft. 21 5	ft. 21 0	ft. 24 8	ft. 24 3	ft. 24 8	ft. 42 2	ft. 41 9	ft. 42 2	ft. 42 8
26	in. 21 10	in. 21 7	in. 21 11	in. 21 5	in. 21 0	in. 24 8	in. 24 3	in. 24 8	in. 43 2	in. 42 9	in. 43 2	in. 43 8
27	ft. 21 6	ft. 21 7	ft. 21 0	ft. 20 10	ft. 20 3	ft. 25 8	ft. 25 3	ft. 25 8	ft. 44 2	ft. 43 9	ft. 44 2	ft. 44 8
28	in. 21 1	in. 21 4	in. 20 3	in. 20 0	in. 19 3	in. 26 8	in. 26 3	in. 26 8	in. 45 2	in. 44 9	in. 45 2	in. 45 8
29	ft. 20 8	ft. 20 11	ft. 19 6	ft. 19 3	ft. 18 6	ft. 27 8	ft. 27 3	ft. 27 8	ft. 46 2	ft. 45 9	ft. 46 2	ft. 46 8
30	in. 20 1	in. 19 10	in. 18 10	in. 18 9	in. 18 1	ft. 28 8	ft. 28 3	ft. 28 8	ft. 47 2	ft. 46 9	ft. 47 2	ft. 47 8
31	ft. 19 7	ft. 19 3	ft. 18 8	ft. 18 0	ft. 17 1	ft. 29 8	ft. 29 3	ft. 29 8	ft. 48 2	ft. 47 9	ft. 48 2	ft. 48 8

VIII.—BILL OF MORTALITY FOR LONDON.

CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS.

A GENERAL BILL of the CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS within the City of London and Bills of Mortality, from December 15, 1835, to December 13, 1836.

	Chr.	Bur.
In the 97 Parishes within the Walls	859	854
In the 17 Parishes without the Walls	4,359	3,045
In the 24 Out Parishes in Middlesex and Surrey (the District Churches belonging thereto being included)	18,364	12,159
In the 10 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster	2,673	2,171
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals .. { Christenings. Males...13,024 Females,13,231	{ Burials. Males....9,202 Females..9,027	{ 26,255 18,229

OF THE NUMBER BURIED WERE

Under Two Years of Age	4,157	Fifty and under Sixty	1,866
Two and under Five Years	1,634	Sixty and under Seventy	1,849
Five and under Ten	783	Seventy and under Eighty	1,573
Ten and under Twenty	673	Eighty and under Ninety	685
Twenty and under Thirty	1,315	Ninety and under One Hun-	
Thirty and under Forty	1,651	dred	94
Forty and under Fifty	1,948	One Hundred and Seven	1

Decrease of the Burials reported this Year, 3186.

NATIONAL VACCINE INSTITUTION.—The last report from this establishment contains the following information:—Many persons still continue to prefer inoculation to vaccination; but it is stated that, according to accurate observations, if 300 children be vaccinated, one will be susceptible of small-pox afterwards, but only in a mild and perfectly safe form; whereas, if 300 be *inoculated*, one will surely die. Before vaccination was established, the mortality from small-pox in the metropolis, and within the bills of mortality, exceeded 5000 annually, although the population was one-fourth less than at present, when the deaths from small-pox are only 300; and even this rate of mortality would be further diminished but for the continued partial practice of inoculation instead of vaccination.

PART II.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON SUBJECTS OF CHRONOLOGY,
GEOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, &c.

X.—RAILWAYS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE 'Companion to the Almanac,' for 1837, contained an account of the various railways in the United Kingdom which, up to the time of its publication, were completed and in operation. We now proceed, according to the promise then given, to offer a description of the lines which were then, and which, with one exception, still are in the course of construction.

The exception here alluded to is the line recently opened, which, under the title of *The Grand Junction Railway*, runs from Birmingham to Newton, in Lancashire, where it joins the Liverpool and Manchester line. This railway has been formed under the authority of different Acts of Parliament. The earliest, which was passed in 1829, authorized the construction of the line from Newton to Warrington, described in the Companion for 1837 (p. 105). In the Session of 1833, an Act was obtained for constructing a line from Warrington to Birmingham, to which line the name of the Grand Junction Railway was given; and, in 1835, Acts were passed for incorporating the two concerns, and for authorizing the making of branch railways.

This line of railroad passes in its course from Birmingham through or near to the towns of Walsall, Bilston, Wolverhampton, Penkridge, and Stafford; the District of the Potteries, Nantwich, Middlewich, Northwich, and Warrington. Its whole course of 82½ miles is accomplished without the intervention of a tunnel. The completion of this, the longest line of railroad that has hitherto been opened in this country, is highly interesting in many points of view,—first, for what it actually accomplishes, and next, for the confirmation it affords of the principal advantages, the hope of attaining which has led to the extensive adoption of the railway system in England.

The Grand Junction Railway forms the main route from the heart of the kingdom to the second port in England, passing through the most important manufacturing and commercial districts, and giving new life to the intercourse, already animated and extensive, of their numerous population. No time has been lost by the post-office authorities in turning to advantageous account the facilities afforded by the opening of this railway. Letters dis-

patched from London at eight o'clock in the evening, are delivered in Manchester and Liverpool before noon of the following day, and of course the transmission of letters from those two towns to the metropolis is equally rapid. Besides this, about 740 mail-bags are taken up and set down every day at the several stations on the line, affording a stimulus to business which cannot fail of being beneficially felt. It might by some persons have been expected that the facilities afforded by railroads for the conveyance of passengers would tend to lessen the amount of epistolary intercourse along the lines, so far at least as would be shown by the accounts of the post-office. It is of course evident that communication by writing will not take place in all those multiplied cases where the parties themselves travel for the execution of their business. Besides this, it was expected that the greatly increased number of passengers would further tend to diminish the number of letters passing through the post-office, by reason of the greater opportunities afforded for their transmission through private hands. Notwithstanding these circumstances, however, which must operate to a great extent, it is found that the post-office revenue profits directly by the excitement produced. It appears from a return called for by Parliament, that the amount of postages on letters passing between Liverpool and Manchester was greater by 6 per cent. on the average of the three years subsequent to the opening of the railway, than it had been on the average of the three years that preceded that event. If the comparison is made between the last years of those triennial periods, it will appear that the increase has been upwards of 14 per cent. in favour of the railway. The full amount of benefit to be derived in this and other respects, from the opening of the Grand Junction line, cannot be properly estimated until the completion through its entire length of the railway between Birmingham and London, when the increased facilities of intercourse between the metropolis and the chief manufacturing districts of England, as well as with Scotland and Ireland, will give an impulse to travelling, and to business in general, to which it is impossible to prescribe a limit.

Among the many advantages resulting from rapidity of communication, may be mentioned the more extensive distribution of perishable commodities, which could formerly be enjoyed in their perfection only within much narrower limits. The dinner tables of Birmingham are, since the opening of the Grand Junction Railway, regularly supplied with fresh fish purchased the same morning in the markets at Liverpool, and that which was formerly procured as a costly luxury by the few only who could afford it, is now placed, in a more desirable condition, within the reach of the many.

The cost of this line of railroad has been, in round numbers, 1,500,000*l.*, or 18,180*l.* per mile. The statement of receipts and expenditure, to 30th June, 1837, four days before the opening of the entire line, was given as follows, in a Report made on the 7th September, by the Directors to the Proprietors:—

RECEIPTS:		£.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Capital, 90% called on 10,400 shares	936,000							
518 Warrington and Newton Shares at 100%	51,800							
		<hr/>				987,800	0	4
Less expended previously to the formation of the company in unsuccessful endeavours to obtain an Act of incorporation		26,225	16	5				
		<hr/>				961,574	3	7
Loans						536,957	0	0
Interest on Exchequer Bills, &c.						9,233	1	0
Due to contractors—balance of reserves						4,385	15	9
		<hr/>				1,512,150	0	4
EXPENDITURE :								
Parliamentary expenses						22,757	10	4
Land and compensations						211,230	6	11
Law charges, stamps, advertising, travelling expenses, &c. connected with Parliamentary business						20,794	0	3
Contracts for works						748,698	5	3
Engineering and surveying expenses						23,823	18	3
General charges, printing, salaries, and office expenses						4,551	5	10
Direction						3,134	5	0
Travelling						1,240	15	2
Stations						8,222	7	11
Locomotive engines and tenders						17,141	0	0
Building carriages and waggons						65,849	0	8
Rails, chains, and keys						254,426	3	9
Disbursements connected with coaching establishment						192	0	10
Purchase of Warrington and Newton line, less surplus income						65,479	6	0
Interest on Loans						22,270	18	3
Cash in Banker's hands						25,835	17	4
Arrears of calls, less amount of Warrington and Newton interest not yet called for						16,502	18	7
		<hr/>				£1,512,150	0	4

It appears from the foregoing statement that the actual cost of forming and completing this railway of $82\frac{1}{2}$ miles, exclusive of the disbursements made by the company as carriers, has been 1,364,358*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, or 16,538*l.* per mile, a rate of cost so very far below that incurred by the great lines with which it is, and is to be, connected, that there can be no reasonable ground for doubting that it must prove a most profitable investment to the shareholders: the shares, upon each of which 90*l.* has been paid, are now purchased at 186*l.*, or more than 100 per cent. premium. The arrangements are not yet completed for the conveyance of merchandise along this line, and the opening is hitherto too recent to exhibit any result as to which certain calculations can be made for the future, and especially as the connexion with the metropolis

from the Birmingham terminus has not yet been made. It may, however, be interesting to know the amount of passenger-traffic, and the receipts, during the nine weeks that occurred between the opening and the 2nd September, which particulars have been communicated by the directors.

	Passengers.		Receipts.		
	1st Class.	2d Class.	£	s.	d.
Liverpool to Birmingham . . .	5,708	2,840	7,893	9	6
Birmingham to Liverpool . . .	6,542 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,576	9,198	19	6
Stations on the line to Liverpool . .	4,870	3,300	3,536	1	9
Liverpool to stations on the line . .	4,441	3,320	3,190	10	0
Stations on the line to Birmingham .	5,067	4,297 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,191	0	6
Birmingham to stations on the line .	5,748 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,263	2,476	6	0
Manchester to Birmingham . . .	2,588	978 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,425	19	0
Birmingham to Manchester . . .	2,567	1,241	3,535	15	6
Stations south of Crewe to Man- chester	800 $\frac{1}{2}$	674	895	15	6
Manchester to stations south of Crewe	640 $\frac{1}{2}$	651 $\frac{1}{2}$	825	14	6
Stations north of Crewe to Man- chester	1,656 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,440	721	13	6
Manchester to stations north of Crewe	1,637 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,919 $\frac{1}{2}$	803	7	6
From one station to another . . .	6,621	15,840 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,247	19	0
	48,888	45,341 $\frac{1}{2}$	41,942	11	9
	94,229 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Parcels			2,396	1	4
Gentlemen's carriages			1,483	6	0
Horses			520	7	0
Expresses			120	0	0
Total			46,462	6	1

The weekly receipts were as follows:—

From 4th to 8th July	£3,224	15	7
Week ending 15th	4,910	19	11
„ „ 22nd	5,452	10	7
„ „ 29th	4,673	12	10
„ „ 5th August	4,887	4	0
„ „ 12th	5,873	19	1
„ „ 19th	6,394	1	8
„ „ 26th	5,649	5	8
„ „ 2nd September	5,395	16	9
	46,462	6	1

The first-class trains, which stop at only six principal stations between Liverpool or Manchester and Birmingham, perform the journey of 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Birmingham, in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours; and to Birmingham in 4 hours 35 minutes. The mixed-class trains, which

stop at every intermediate station for the purpose of taking up and setting down passengers, occupy $5\frac{1}{4}$ hours in the journey from Birmingham, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours to that town. The times occupied in passing to each of the different principal stations by the first-class trains and the mixed trains respectively, are as follow:—

	From Birmingham.			From Liverpool or Manchester.		
	Miles.	1st Class Trains.	Mixed Trains.	Miles.	1st Class Trains.	Mixed Trains.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
To Birmingham . . . . .	..	..	..	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 35	5 30
Wolverhampton	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 40	0 56	83 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 0	4 36
Stafford	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 15	1 43	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 15	3 45
Whitmore	43 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 55	2 29	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 40	3 5
Crewe	54	2 24	2 59	43 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 2	2 23
Hartford	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 59	3 37	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 30	1 40
Warrington	78	3 34	4 14	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 55	0 55
Liverpool or Manchester	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 30	5 15	..	..	..

The fares charged between Birmingham and Liverpool, or Birmingham and Manchester, respectively, and between those towns and the principal stations in the line, are fixed as under:—

	From Birmingham.			From Liverpool or Manchester.		
	Mail.	1st Class Carriage	Open Carriage	Mail.	1st Class Carriage	Open Carriage
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
To Birmingham . . . . .	..	..	..	25 0	21 0	14 0
Wolverhampton	3 6	3 0	2 6	21 0	19 0	13 0
Stafford	6 0	5 6	4 0	17 0	14 0	10 0
Whitmore	11 0	9 0	6 6	13 6	11 6	8 0
Crewe	13 6	11 6	8 0	11 0	9 6	7 0
Hartford	16 6	13 6	9 6	8 0	6 0	4 6
Warrington	19 6	16 0	11 6	4 6	4 0	3 0
Liverpool or Manchester	25 0	21 0	14 0	..	..	..

A near approximation to the fares charged for conveyance between one station and another may be readily deduced from the above table.

The foregoing rate of receipt is equal to 268,447*l.* per annum. If we calculate the expenses at one-half, in agreement with the experience of the Liverpool and Manchester Company upon this branch of their business, it appears that, under all present disadvantages, the undertaking will return to the proprietors 9 per cent. upon their outlay, independent of the profit to be derived from the conveyance of merchandise. Assuming, as is now generally done, that the expenses upon passenger-traffic do not exceed one-third of the gross receipts, the net profit thus derived would amount to nearly 12 per cent. per annum upon the capital sunk.

Up to the moment when this account is written, the traffic has been continued with unabated activity. The number of passengers between the 2nd September and 4th October—thirty-two days—

was 50,589, being at the rate of 1580 daily, or 576,700 per annum. It has been stated that three of the locomotive engines which were supplied by Mr. Stephenson, which have run uninterruptedly since they were first employed, had, between the 8th July and 30th September, accomplished the following distances, viz. :—

The Wildfire	.	.	.	.	11,865 miles
Shark	.	.	.	.	10,018 „
Scorpion	.	.	.	.	11,137 „

and they are still running in perfect working condition.

This work presented in its progress as few engineering difficulties as are ever likely to be encountered in a line of equal extent in England. The Birmingham *terminus* is 371 feet 5 inches above the level of low-water mark at Liverpool, which difference of level is increased during the first 15 miles to 422 feet, being a medium rise of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet per mile. From Wolverhampton to Stafford—15 miles—there is a fall of 157 feet, or $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet per mile. From Stafford to the Whitmore Station—14 miles—there is again a rise of 116 feet, or little more than 8 feet per mile. During the next 35 miles—from Whitmore Station to Warrington—there is a descent of 331 feet, or $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet per mile; and for the remaining $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles, to the junction with the Liverpool and Manchester line at Newton, there is again a rise of 60 feet, or 12 feet 8 inches per mile. The steepest part of the road between Birmingham and the Newton Junction occurs for three miles between Madeley and Crewe (46 to 49 miles from Birmingham), the inclination being equal to 1 in 180.

The most striking works of art that have been constructed upon this railway are, the viaduct which crosses the river Weaver, in Vale Royal, about 64 miles from Birmingham; the Dutton Viaduct, four miles farther on; and the bridge which crosses the river Mersey and the Irwell Canal, about a mile and a half before reaching Warrington. The first mentioned of these works is a massive and beautiful structure of stone, consisting of five arches, each 63 feet span, 60 feet high, with parapets of 12 feet, making together an elevation of 72 feet from the level of the water of the Weaver: the entire length of this viaduct is 456 feet. The Dutton Viaduct is also built of stone, and being composed of 20 arches, each 60 feet span, presents a very handsome appearance. The bridge which crosses the Mersey and the Irwell Canal—likewise built of stone—has 12 arches; the two in the centre are of 75 feet span, that which crosses the canal is 40 feet, and the remaining nine are each $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet span.

We now come to the description of those railroads which form the second division of the subject, viz., such as are now in the course of construction; and we shall follow the same arrangement as last year, placing them according to the dates of the several Acts of incorporation under which the works are conducted.

1829.

The Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, which, when completed, will open a direct communication between the North Sea and the

Irish Channel, begins in a street called the Close, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and is carried in a westerly direction and nearly parallel to the river Tyne as far as Hexham, where it makes a curve to the north, still following the direction of the Tyne, to Acomb hermitage; when it turns to the south-west to Haydon Bridge, thence west to Haltwhistle, shortly after which its course is again north-west to the borders of the county. In Cumberland its course is south-west to Fenton, whence it proceeds nearly due west to Carlisle, and ends at the Carlisle canal. The whole extent of the line, when completed, will be 62 miles. In the first $42\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Newcastle there is a regular rise of 10 feet 3 inches in a mile, or 1 in 515; in the next 6 miles there is a fall of 5 inches in a mile, and in the remaining distance a fall of 390 feet, about 30 feet in a mile, or 1 in 176, the level at Carlisle being 45 feet higher than at Newcastle. The capital of the company is 300,000*l.*, divided into shares of 100*l.* each.

This work is now nearly completed. The road was opened in May, 1835, between Blaydon (4 miles from Newcastle) and Hexham; and in July, 1836, that part which extends from Carlisle to Greenhead, a distance of 20 miles, was likewise opened. Since then the finished portions have been extended from Blaydon to Newcastle on the one side, and from Greenhead to Haydon Bridge on the other, leaving only about 7 miles of the line to be completed. The amount of traffic upon the finished portions of the line is such as fully to justify the favourable expectations of its usefulness entertained by the projectors. The weekly gross receipts from passengers, and for the conveyance of goods, on the 17 miles between Blaydon and Hexham, were stated very soon after the opening of that part of the railroad to amount to 343*l.*; and for the five weeks ending 8th July last, the receipts were as follows: Week ending 17th June, 895*l.*; ending 24th June, 1004*l.*; ending 1st July, 1085*l.*; and, ending 8th July, 1144*l.*

The viaduct on this line at Middle Gelt Bridge, close to the great cut at Cowran Hills near Brampton, is a remarkable structure. It crosses two public roads, as well as the river Gelt, at a height of 80 feet from the bed of the river, over which it is carried in an oblique direction, so as to prevent any bend in the railway. The arches, three in number, are each of 33 feet span, and are built at an angle of 45 degrees.

1833.

London and Birmingham Railway.—After considerable opposition in the House of Commons, offered by the proprietors of land through which it was proposed that this line of railway should be carried, the Bill for incorporating the subscribers to this undertaking was thrown out in the House of Lords. In the following session the projectors were more successful, and their Act of incorporation received the Royal assent.

The capital originally proposed, and which was sanctioned by the legislature, was 2,500,000*l.*, divided into shares of 100*l.* each, for which sum it was confidently expected the work would have

been completed. This expectation has, however, been signally disappointed, and it is now ascertained that the line cannot be completed, and provision made for the accommodation of travellers upon it, for a less sum than 4,500,000*l*. This difference between the original estimates and the actual cost shows how difficult it is, even for men of the highest talent and experience, to form correct estimates of the labour attending works of this stupendous character, in the absence of data furnished by experience gained in conducting similar undertakings. Since the project for the accomplishment of this work was first brought before the public, the pecuniary result of the working of similar undertakings has given to the proprietors of shares such a degree of confidence, that as favourable a result is now expected from the outlay of nearly five millions, as was anticipated from the same work when its accomplishment was considered practicable for one half that sum.

From its commencement this work has excited the greatest interest on the part of the public, and its progress has been watched with much anxiety. Recently this feeling has been greatly increased by the partial opening of the line to Tring, and the near approach to its completion, joined to the successful operation of the Grand Junction Railway as already described. The prospect of travelling from the metropolis to Liverpool, a distance of 210 miles, in ten hours, calls forcibly to mind the tales of fairies and genii by which we were amused in our youth, and contrasts forcibly with the fact, attested on the personal experience of the writer of this notice, that about the commencement of the present century this same journey occupied a space of sixty hours!

The London terminus of this railway is at Euston Grove in the New Road, at which spot the company have erected very handsome and commodious offices. The first part of the road consists of an inclined plane, up which the trains are drawn by means of two powerful stationary steam-engines. At one mile and a half from the station at Euston Grove is the entrance to the Primrose Hill tunnel, 1120 yards in length, the excavation of which occupied a period of three years; 3 miles farther on is the Kensal Green tunnel, 320 yards long; and 7 miles from Euston Grove the river Brent is crossed by a viaduct. The line passes thence to Harrow Weald, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the village of Harrow; and to the town of Watford in Hertfordshire. About $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles beyond is the Watford tunnel, one mile in length, on issuing from which the road passes, successively, Hunton Bridge, Primrose Green, Two Waters, Boxmoor, Berkhamstead, and Tring, near to which town, for the present, it terminates, at the distance of $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the point of departure. The exceeding importance of this undertaking to the trade of the kingdom will oblige us to offer, on its completion, a much more detailed and correct account of the work than could well be given at present: we therefore content ourselves with stating that the line will pass from Tring to Leighton Buzzard; within a mile of Fenny Stratford, through Wolverton and Blisworth, four miles from Northampton. It then passes to the right of Daventry, and, within two miles of that town, on to Rugby.

The course of the railway, during this part of the journey, is nearly north-west. At Rugby it turns nearly due west to Coventry and five miles beyond it, when it again tends to the north-west until it enters Birmingham, $112\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London.

That portion of this line on the London side which lies between Boxmoor and Tring, was opened to the public on the 16th of the present month (October). In January, 1838, sixteen miles additional, from Tring to Denbigh Hall at the crossing of the Holyhead road, and on the Birmingham side, 29 miles from Birmingham to Rugby, will be put to use. There will then remain only $35\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the entire line, (from Denbigh Hall to Rugby,) incomplete. When the railway shall be thus far advanced, travellers will, as a matter of course, avail themselves of it, and coach conveyance along the line will, for the most part, be confined to the interval between Rugby and Denbigh Hall. This interval will be still further contracted in the following May, when, on the London side, 13 miles of railway will be opened, between Denbigh Hall and Blisworth, and during the autumn of 1838 the remaining $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles will be in use.

Until a complete account can be given, it is better to withhold any statement concerning the cost of the works. There is, however, one portion of the outlay, forming a large item in the cost, which is complete, viz., the expenses attending the obtaining of the Act of incorporation. These expenses, which amount to the enormous sum of 72,868*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, will be viewed by many as a reproach to our system of legislation, which thus throws an impediment that, in many cases, would be insurmountable, in the way of works of great and acknowledged usefulness.

1834.

The London and Southampton Railway begins on the right bank of the river Thames, at a place called Nine Elms, in the parish of Battersea, a short distance above Vauxhall Bridge, and terminates at the beach of the Southampton Water. It passes through or near to Wandsworth, Wimbledon, Morton, Kingston, Thames Ditton, Esher, Walton-upon-Thames, Weybridge, Chertsey, Woking, Farnborough, Odiham, Basing, Basingstoke, Worting, Popham, Mitcheldever, the city of Winchester, Twyford, and Bishop's Stoke. The course of the line from London to Basingstoke is west-south-west, and for the remaining distance south-south-west: the entire length of the road is 77 miles. The capital of the company consisted at first of 1,000,000*l.* divided into 20,000 shares of 50*l.* each, in addition to which, power was given to the proprietors to borrow on mortgage 330,000*l.*; but these sums proving insufficient for the completion of the work, parliament has sanctioned the creation of 16,000 new shares, upon each of which 25*l.* are to be paid, while the nominal capital of each share is to be 50*l.*; in other words, those new shares, in consideration of the low market value of the original subscription, are issued at 50 per cent. discount. The nominal capital of the company, upon which dividends will be payable, is therefore 1,800,000*l.*; while the sum

actually applied to the work from this source, will be only 1,400,000*l.* It is now confidently expected that the whole line will be completed for 1,700,000*l.*, the remaining 300,000*l.* of which will be provided by mortgaging the works under the provisions of the Act of incorporation as above mentioned.

This work, which was apparently delayed at one time for want of the requisite funds, is now proceeding rapidly. It is *promised* that in May, 1838, the line, as far as Kingston, will be opened to the public, and a confident expectation is further expressed, that by that time the road to Woking Common near Guildford and 23 miles from London, will be fit for use, the work being in the hands of a very able contractor, who has given security for its completion within that time. Reason is given to expect that the line between Winchester and Southampton will be finished in the summer of 1838, that the distance between London and Basingstoke, 46 miles, will be open in the spring of 1839, and that in the spring of 1840 the entire line between London and Southampton will be opened for traffic. The works are now under the able management of Mr. Locke, the engineer who has recently completed the Grand Junction Railway, and on whose zeal and activity much dependence is placed.

The state of disfavour on the part of the public into which this undertaking had at one time fallen, made it necessary for the directors to investigate more narrowly than they had done at first the probability of ultimate profit. In the performance of this task, they have availed themselves of the services of Mr. Pare of Birmingham, a gentleman said to have had considerable experience in forming estimates of traffic upon lines of railway; of Mr. Lacy, of Manchester, the extensive mail-coach contractor, and of Mr. Chaplin, the great coach proprietor of the Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane, London. The directors have published the estimates of these gentlemen, which afford some curious information connected with the amount of internal communication in this country. The calculations are too long and too minute to admit of their being transferred to these pages. The following extract from the directors' report is all that we can give upon the subject.

“The result of this review of the traffic has been to satisfy the directors of the absolute certainty of an ample revenue, which they feel themselves perfectly justified in stating thus, namely,—

Present Traffic at Railway prices.

	£.	s.	d.	
Stage-coach passengers according to the statement of Mr. Chaplin .	123,824	2	8	
Parcels, as stated by Mr. Chaplin .	20,253	9	0	
Posting as stated by Mr. Pare .	11,331	4	8	
Waggon traffic, taking the quantity stated by Mr. Pare (but excluding all that now goes by sea or canal)				
6 <i>d.</i> per ton per mile	62,697	0	3	
Cattle traffic, as stated in the original estimate	27,155	0	0	
	<hr/>			
		£.	s.	d.
		245,260	16	7

		£.	s.	d.
Brought forward		245,260	16	7
Prospective Traffic.				
Torbay fishery	23,333	6	8	
100 per cent. increase on passengers now travelling by stage-coaches .	123,824	2	8	
Country killed meat	4,666	13	4	
Increase on heavy goods	5,569	4	0	
		157,393	6	8
		402,654	3	3
Deduct for cost of maintenance of way, power, and all expenses re- lating to the conveyance of pas- sengers and parcels $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. —say one-third of 279,232 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i>	93,077	13	0	
Deduct 50 per cent. on the remain- der 123,421 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>	61,710	12	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
		154,788	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Leaving a net annual income of		247,865	18	$1\frac{1}{2}$

N. B. No increase is taken on those persons travelling with post horses."

Some dissatisfaction has been expressed at the situation of the London terminus of this railway, which is fixed on the south side of the Thames, at some distance from the populous parts of the metropolis. It should be considered that had the projectors consulted in this respect the greater convenience of the public, the cost, owing to the great value of the property through which they must have passed, would have been enormous, and this would probably have been fatal to the whole scheme. It will be apparent from an inspection of the map of London, that unless the railway had been actually carried into the heart of the metropolis, a more central spot than that selected could hardly have been chosen. When the railway is fairly in operation, there will be no deficiency of omnibuses for the conveyance of passengers to and from different parts of London and Westminster; and in addition to these, the public will be able to avail themselves of small steam-boats, such as already ply every quarter of an hour between Westminster and London bridges, and which will convey passengers from the company's wharf at Nine Elms to any point that may be desired between that spot and London Bridge. Arrangements have been made to this effect, so that these small steam-boats will be in waiting for the arrival of the trains, and in like manner they will start from the different points of embarkation along the river, in time to reach the station before the departure of the different trains.

In connexion with this railway, a plan has been formed and is now in progress for constructing docks at the town of Southampton, with the prospect of its becoming once more a port of commercial importance. This project was conceived under the impression that the railway system would be so far carried out, as to connect the great trade and manufacturing stations of the midland and northern counties with the southern coast, when the advantages as a port of

shipment presented by Southampton in preference to London would be sufficiently apparent. It was also imagined that Southampton being brought by means of its railway within three hours and a half (it is thus we must henceforth speak of distances) of the metropolis, might become in some degree the port of London, for ships arriving from and sailing to the westward. Vast as is the consumption of foreign and colonial goods in London, by far the greater part of those goods which now ascend the Thames are distributed afterwards to various, and frequently to distant, parts of the kingdom. The anticipated formation of railway lines would allow of this distribution being better made in many cases from Southampton, and it is agreed on all hands that the advantage to the owners of ships from terminating their voyages at Southampton, rather than proceeding through the straits of Dover to the Thames, would be exceedingly great. The expense both in time and in money that would thus be saved, would be so much gain to the country at large; and apart even from this consideration, it would appear requisite to look around for means of relieving the port of London from some part of its constantly growing traffic. The docks, which have been constructed since the beginning of this century, have not had the effect of keeping the course of the river free, so that accidents and loss of life are constantly resulting from its crowded state. Almost every spot adapted for the purpose has already been converted into a dock, and as there is no appearance, and indeed no desire, that the causes which have led to the aggrandizement of the metropolis should cease to operate, the necessity for some such relief as that above mentioned is continually growing more urgent.

1835.

Great Western Railway.—An Act of incorporation has been passed authorizing a company under this name to construct a railway from London to Bath and Bristol, with branches to Trowbridge and Bradford in Wiltshire.

It was at first intended that this line should be connected with the London and Birmingham Railway at Kensal Green, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its *terminus* at Euston Grove; but some obstacles having arisen to the satisfactory arrangement of this plan between the two companies, the intention has been abandoned, and the Great Western Railway will have an independent terminus at Paddington. To effect this it is necessary to construct $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of additional railway, while the total distance to be travelled will be lessened by about 3 miles. From Paddington the line passes through or near to Acton, Ealing, Hanwell, Southall, Slough, Salt Hill, Maidenhead, Reading, Didcot, Wantage, Farringdon, Swindon, Wotton Bassett, Chippenham, and Bath, terminating at the *dépôt* in Temple-mead, adjoining the floating harbour at Bristol. From London the road rises gradually to Maidenhead, Reading, and Didcot, by very easy ascents, nowhere exceeding four feet per mile. From Reading to Swindon, the summit level, about 76 miles from London, the rise is about six feet per mile. At this spot the level is

253 feet higher than the depôt at Paddington, and 275 feet higher than the terminus at Bristol. Between Swindon and Bath the descent does not exceed six feet six inches per mile, with the exception of two inclined planes, one at Wotton Bassett and the other at Box. These inclined planes are in a perfectly straight line, and have an inclination of 1 in 100, or about 53 feet per mile; the length of the first is 1 mile 30 chains; of the second, 2 miles 40 chains. Upon this inclined plane occurs the Box tunnel, nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length. From Bath to Bristol the descent is uniform, at the rate of four feet per mile, or 1 in 1320. With the exception of the two inclined planes, the line may be considered level, and in this respect it is said that the Great Western line is the most favourable of any of the considerable railways that have been projected. According to the plans sanctioned by the Act of incorporation, there would have occurred seven tunnels upon the line, amounting together to 4 miles 54 chains; but some deviations have since been sanctioned whereby two of these tunnels have been avoided, and the railway will consequently be without a single tunnel between London and Corsham, a distance of 96 miles. It is expected that the road between London and Maidenhead, 26 miles, will be opened for traffic by the end of this year, that a further portion of 8 miles to Twyford, within 4 miles from Reading, will be ready in summer of 1838; and through Reading to Didcot, 19 miles additional, in the ensuing winter. The principal difficulties in the prosecution of this great work occur at the end nearest to Bristol. In addition to the Box tunnel already mentioned, there are three tunnels between Keynsham and Bristol. It is expected that the line between Bath and Bristol will be opened in the summer of 1838. Some idea of the extent of these railway operations may be formed from the circumstances of between 6000 and 7000 persons being constantly employed upon this line, together with 450 horses, and four locomotive and two stationary steam-engines for drawing the waggons and working the inclined planes. In favourable weather from 90,000 to 100,000 cubic yards of earth, &c., are excavated and carried per week.

Two very important departures from the plans hitherto pursued in this country in the constructing of railways have been proposed by Mr. Brunel, the engineer, and sanctioned by the proprietors of the Great Western line. These alterations consist first in the mode of laying the rails, and secondly, in the distance preserved between the rails. The rails are to be made in lengths of fifteen to seventeen feet, and instead of resting upon chairs and stone blocks placed at intervals, as in other similar works, will be laid upon continuous bearings of wood, carefully *Kyanized*, and firmly secured to the ground by piles. The weight of the rails is 43 lbs. per yard. The weight upon the best constructed lines where chairs and blocks are used at intervals of three feet, is 65 lbs. per yard. The expense attending the original formation of the road upon this new plan is said to be greater than that of the old method by 500% per mile; but on the other hand it is expected that this excess in the cost

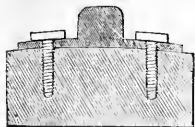
will be amply repaid in the first few years of working by the diminution of the cost of repair and maintenance of the way, while at the same time those sudden jerks and concussions which are so frequently experienced in railroad travelling will be avoided. The second departure from the usual course of construction consists in placing the rails 7ft. distant from each other instead of 4ft. 8in. as on other lines. It is considered that being enabled to place the body of the carriage between the wheels instead of above them as at present, wheels of much larger diameter may be employed; by the same arrangement the driving-wheels of the engines may be much enlarged—the former are proposed to be increased from two feet ten inches to four feet six inches and even five feet, and the latter from six feet to eight, nine, and even ten feet; by these means it is expected that much higher velocities may be attained than with the smaller wheels and narrow rails—the increased steadiness and safety caused from the wider base is also supposed to be advantageous. It must be evident that the realization of these advantages must depend upon actual experiment upon a large scale. One doubt which at present hangs over the matter is suggested by the fact, that with all the care bestowed by the most skilful engineers, who employ the best materials and workmanship for the production of locomotive carriages, these are continually liable to fracture, a misfortune the tendency to which will probably be aggravated by enlarging the dimensions of the machinery. By the means described, the directors of the company express their expectation that the *minimum* velocity of travelling upon the Great Western line will be 25 miles per hour, while the mails and first-class trains will be propelled at a still greater rate of speed. According to a published Time Table, the distance from London to Reading will be accomplished in an hour and a quarter; to Bath the traveller will be conveyed in four hours and ten minutes; and the whole journey to Bristol, 117½ miles, will be performed in four hours and forty minutes, including all stoppages.

For the completion of the necessary works the company is authorized to raise 2½ millions in 100*l.* shares, and further to borrow on mortgage any sum not exceeding 833,333*l.*

The remark already offered in the case of the London and Birmingham line respecting the parliamentary expenses attendant on the passing of the Act of incorporation, applies with even greater force to the Great Western line; the sums disbursed in this latter case amount to the enormous sum of 88,710*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*

The *Preston and Wyre Railway and Harbour Company* was incorporated with the object of facilitating the general traffic of the large manufacturing town of Preston, in Lancashire, by connecting it with a safe and commodious harbour at the mouth of the river Wyre, thirty miles north of Liverpool. To effect this, a railway, 19½ miles long, is now in course of construction, passing through Kirkham, Wieton and Poulton, and presenting a line of country favourable for such operations. The capital of the company is 130,000*l.*, divided into 2600 shares of 50*l.* each, and power is given to raise a further sum of 40,000*l.* on mortgage of the works.

The *London and Croydon Railway* commences at Corbett's-lane, Rotherhithe, where it communicates with the London and Greenwich Railway, and passes through the parishes of Deptford, Camberwell, Lambeth, Battersea, Streatham, and Beddington, terminating at Croydon, near the ninth milestone from London. For the purpose of forming this line, the company has, at the cost of 40,250*l.*, purchased the Croydon Canal, in the bed of which the rails will partly be laid; in consequence of the curves and devious course of the canal, however, it is not applicable in its full extent, and further purchases of land have been required; making the whole sum required for land and houses and compensations, including the payment for the canal, upwards of 92,000*l.* The railway from New Cross to Forest Hill forms an inclined plane, with the inclination of 1 in 100, which difference of level was formerly overcome on the canal by a series of twenty-eight locks; from Forest Hill to Croydon, a distance of six miles, the line is level, and presents no engineering difficulties. The form of the rails adopted on this line is quite different from that usually employed, and which was described by us last year (page 78). The rails are similar in their general form to those of the Great Western Railway, and like those they are laid upon continuous bearings of wood; they are formed with flanges by means of which they are secured at certain intervals, with spikes or screws, to the wooden bearings, as described in the annexed transverse section. By this means the weight of iron employed is considerably economized: but what is of greater consequence, it is expected that the breakage of rails will be importantly reduced and steadiness of action much promoted.



The original capital of the company was 140,000*l.*, divided into 7000 shares of 20*l.* each, and a power of raising 45,000*l.* by way of mortgage was given, but these amounts were found to be insufficient, and an additional capital of 98,000*l.* has been raised by the issue of 7000 14*l.* shares. The projectors have declared their belief that the facility of passing by the railroad to a desirable spot at a moderate distance from London would create so great an amount of passenger traffic, as would alone render this a profitable speculation; but their hopes of success are in a great measure founded upon the expectation that this railway must be made the beginning of other and longer lines, the proprietors of which must consequently contribute importantly to swell the revenue.

The *Brandling Junction Railway*, so called from its having been undertaken at the sole cost of Messrs. John and Robert William Brandling, is to connect Gateshead, in Durham, with South Shields and Monk Wearmouth. An Act of Parliament was required to enable certain proprietors or reputed proprietors of the lands through which this railway passes to sell, and to give good titles for the property to Messrs. Brandling. The object of this work is the conveyance of passengers between the towns named, and also the carriage of coals from the Felling, Sheriff Hill,

Washington, and Pelaw districts; the transport and distribution of freestone from the neighbourhood of Gateshead, and of limestone from the vicinity of Sunderland.

By a subsequent Act, passed in 1836, a body of proprietors was incorporated for completing this work, retaining the original title and vesting the principal management in the Messrs. Brandling. For this purpose subscriptions are authorized to the amount of 110,000*l.* in shares of 50*l.*, and if required, an additional sum of 36,000*l.* may be raised, either by way of mortgage or by the issue of additional shares.

1836.

The *Hull and Selby Railway* will join the existing line between Selby and Leeds, and thus connect the capital of the clothing district with one of its most important shipping ports. When completed, two-thirds of the distance between Manchester and Hull will be accomplished by railway, and the formation of the line between Manchester and Leeds, for which an Act of incorporation was passed in 1836, will place Manchester in the most favourable circumstances for the transmission of its manufactures to the north of Europe; a fact of great importance when we consider that three-fourths in quantity and value of all the cotton twist and yarn, together with more than one-eighth of all the cotton manufactured goods exported from England, are sent to that quarter.

This railway begins at the road adjoining the western quay of the Humber Dock, passes the south side of Brough, near to North Ferriby Church, Bromfleet, Gilberdike, Eastington, Brind, Wressel and Cliffe, and crossing the Ouse by an iron bridge a little above the staiths belonging to the Leeds and Selby Railway Company, joins the Leeds and Selby line on the east side of the Doncaster road. The length of this railway is about 31 miles. The capital authorized by the Act of incorporation is 400,000*l.* divided into 8000 shares of 50*l.* each, and in case this should prove insufficient, the company is allowed to borrow 133,333*l.*, or one-third of its capital, by way of mortgage. The directors have made several contracts for works and materials, and exertions are being used to complete the line as speedily as possible, but no probable time has yet been mentioned for its opening.

The *Bristol and Exeter Railway* commences by a junction with the Great Western Railway at Temple Mead, Bristol, and is carried in a south-western direction to the coast near Weston Super-mare; its course is then south to Bridgewater and Taunton, when it again inclines to the west and passes through Wellington, Sampford Peverell, Collumpton and Bradninch to Exeter, where its termination will be on the bank of the Exe River, near the new basin and ship canal on the western side of the city. The entire length of the line is 75½ miles, a large portion of which is through a perfectly level country: only one tunnel is required in the whole distance,—viz., at White Ball Hill, near Wellington.

It is one main recommendation of this undertaking, that it will facilitate the communication between London and the western

counties. The actual distance between Exeter and the metropolis will, it is true, be greater by the railways than by the present turnpike road, to the extent of 30 miles; but the two cities will be virtually so much nearer, that a journey which, with the utmost rapidity of ordinary travelling, now occupies 20 hours, will then be performed in 9, and possibly in 8 hours.

The directors have entered into several contracts for the completion of different portions of their undertaking, but it is not possible at this time to fix any period for the opening of any part of the road. The distance between Bristol and Bridgewater will first be made available, and it is expected that the receipts from the traffic between those two towns will be so considerable as to contribute materially to the further prosecution of the line. The joint-stock of the corporation is 1,500,000*l.*, divided into 15,000 shares of 100*l.*, and power is given to raise, if necessary, 500,000*l.* more, by mortgaging the tolls.

Under the name of "*The Midland Counties Railway*" an Act of incorporation has passed, authorizing the making of a railway with branches, commencing at the London and Birmingham Railway, in the parish of Rugby, in Warwickshire, about 80 miles from London, and proceeding in a direct course, nearly north to the town of Leicester, a distance of 20 miles; the course then varies to about north-west, when the line is continued parallel to the river Soar, north of the town of Loughborough, and traversing several populous manufacturing villages, crosses the Trent a little below its confluence with the Soar. Two arms extend from this point, one to the north-east to Nottingham, the other to the west-north-west to Derby. By these means, together with the Birmingham and Derby and North Midland Railways hereafter described, the several towns that have been mentioned, all of which are important for their manufactures and the denseness of their population, will be immediately connected with London on the one hand, and with Manchester and Liverpool on the other. The length of the entire line is 75 miles. When completed, it will bring a large additional traffic upon the London and Birmingham and the Grand Junction Railways. No great progress has hitherto been made towards the formation of this line. The works between Derby and Nottingham have been taken under contract, and it is expected will be finished in the summer of 1838. The remainder of the line as far as Leicester will be immediately begun.

The capital stock of the company is 1,000,000*l.*, divided into shares of 100*l.* each, and an additional sum of 333,333*l.* may be taken up, if necessary, on mortgage.

The *Birmingham and Derby Junction Railway* has two termini at its southern extremity, one at Hampden-in-Arden, the other at the town of Birmingham. These two branches unite near Coleshill, and the line then proceeds by a pretty direct northerly course to Tamworth, crosses the Tame and the Trent at their junction in Croxall parish, passes close to Burton-on-Trent on its west side, through Willington and Normanton to Derby, where it joins the Derby and Nottingham, and the North Midland Railways.

The directors have let some, and have advertised other portion

of the work to be executed by contract. The capital stock of the company is 630,000*l.*, divided into 100*l.* shares, and 200,000*l.* further may be borrowed, if needed, on mortgage. The length of the line is 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

The *North Midland*, or *Leeds and Derby Railway*, will, when constructed, complete the communication between the manufacturing district of Yorkshire, the midland counties, and London. This line proceeds from Derby, through Belper and Chesterfield, to Rotherham, (which is about to be connected by railway with Sheffield,) passes Barnsley and Wakefield at a short distance to the right, and joins the *terminus* of the Leeds and Selby Railway at the east side of Marsh-lane, Leeds. There are two branches: one leaves the main line near Bull Bridge, passes to the east of Buckland Hollow, runs parallel with the Cranford canal in Purtridge parish, and then turns southward to the Butterley Iron Works, where it terminates 2 miles and 52 chains from the main line. The other branch, which is 1 mile 69 chains long, quits the main line at North Winkfield, and terminates at Pitsley. The length of this line is 72 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles. There are five tunnels, one rather more than a mile in length, the other four from one-eighth to a third of a mile long. The capital of the company is 1,500,000*l.*, divided into 15,000 shares, with the usual power of borrowing one-third of that amount in the event of the original subscription proving insufficient. Several of the contracts on this line are taken, and the works in active progress. The line passes for a great extent through a valuable coal-field.

The *Sheffield and Rotherham Railway*, although the distance to be accomplished (about 8 miles) is short, will be of very great importance to the manufacturers of Sheffield, as the means of providing them more certainly and cheaply than at present with coals, their annual consumption of which article, for various manufacturing and domestic purposes, amounts to more than half a million of tons. Considerable progress has been made with the work, the labour going forward by night as well as by day, and it is confidently expected that the line will be open for use by Michaelmas, 1838. The works are all under contract, and the locomotive engines, carriages, and rails have all been purchased. In addition to the main line, a branch is to be made from the Holmes, in the township of Kimberworth, to the Greasborough Canal and Coalfield; but this branch, under the sanction of the Act of Parliament incorporating the Sheffield and Rotherham Company, is to be constructed by the North Midland Company. The capital stock of the company is 100,000*l.*, divided into 4000 shares, and power is given to raise 30,000*l.* additional if the original stock should prove insufficient: this additional sum to be borrowed on mortgage.

The *Manchester and Leeds Railway* will pass through districts of the very first importance as regards manufacturing industry, and which contain a population equal to one-ninth of the whole population of England, while its area does not amount to one-thirtieth of the area of England. The line begins at Manchester,

near the Oldham Road, and proceeds in a direction nearly north, through Middleton to Rochdale, quits Lancashire at Todmorden, where it turns to the east and passes to the right of Halifax close to the town of Dewsbury, thence to Wakefield, where it turns first to the north-east, and then to the north-west, through Altofts and Rothwell to Leeds, terminating at that town between the river Aire and Bowman-lane. The line from Manchester to Rochdale is under construction, and upwards of 1000 men are constantly employed upon the works. This portion of the railway, which it is thought will be very productive, is expected to be finished in May, 1839. The capital of this company is 1,300,000*l.*, divided into 13,000 shares of 100*l.*; additional funds to the extent of 433,000*l.* may be procured by borrowing on the security of the rates, or by the issue of new shares. The length of this railway will be 60½ miles.

The *Newcastle and Shields Railway* begins at Pilgrim-street in Newcastle, and proceeds along the left bank of the Tyne, and following its course through Walls-end township to the west end of Wellington-street, in the parish of Tynemouth, with a branch railway from Chirton, in the parish of Tynemouth, to the New Quay at North Shields. The entire length of this railway will be 7¼ miles. The principal object sought to be obtained by this line is the cheap and expeditious conveyance of passengers, the number of whom passing by the ordinary road between the towns has been ascertained to average 1000 daily. It has been customary for many families residing at Newcastle to spend one or more months every year during the bathing season at Tynemouth. When this railway shall be finished, it will be possible to go from Newcastle to Tynemouth, bathe, and return in little more than an hour; and there can be no doubt that, from this circumstance alone, the number of passengers for several months in the year will be greatly augmented.

The railways for which acts of incorporation were obtained in the Session of 1837, were 14 in number. Their titles, length, and amount of capital, are as follow:—

Name of Railway.	Length in Miles.	Capital.
Bolton and Preston	20	£380,000
Chester and Berkenhead	14½	250,000
Chester and Crewe	20½	250,000
Cork and Passage	6¼	200,000
Dublin and Kilkenny	73½	800,000
Dundalk	24	100,000
Glasgow and Ayr, and Branches	57½	625,000
Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock	22½	400,000
Clarence and Hartlepool, and Branches	9	52,500
Lancaster and Preston	20¼	250,000
London and Brighton, and Branches	55½	1,800,000
Manchester and Birmingham, and Branches	72¼	2,100,000
Maryport and Carlisle	28	180,000
Sheffield and Manchester	40	700,000
	<hr/> 463¾	<hr/> £8,087,500

The number of railway bills passed during the session was 42, of which 28 were for deviations and amendments connected with companies incorporated in former years. It but seldom happens that some beneficial alteration does not suggest itself in the course of the work which requires the sanction of Parliament for its adoption, for which reason the description of works of this kind can never be satisfactorily given until they are completed, a consideration which will account for the brevity of many of the foregoing statements. It was intended to have given some account of the projected railways for which acts of incorporation have been obtained, but which have not yet been actually commenced; it is doubtful, however, whether, owing to the altered circumstances of the money market, and of the consequent dispositions and ability of the subscribers, many of these plans will be carried into execution, and it is therefore desirable to postpone this part of the subject, at least for another year.

XI.—MANAGEMENT OF THE EXCISE REVENUE.

THE machinery which is put in motion for charging and collecting the duties of excise involves the immediate interests of a larger number of persons engaged in trade than any other of the Boards of Revenue. The customs' duties are collected at a few places on the coast; one-half of them are collected at the port of London; and two-thirds of the whole amount which this branch of revenue produces are collected at two places—London and Liverpool. But with regard to the excise, there is not a district, however remote or however insignificant its trade, in which an officer of this revenue is not stationed. The extent of the various territorial divisions into which the country is partitioned for the purpose of facilitating the management of the excise revenue has hitherto been known only to the establishment; but this knowledge is important to all who feel an interest in watching the local circumstances of particular departments of trade and industry. The excise revenue is the first to sympathize with the general buoyancy or depression of whatever affects the condition of the mass of the people; and its variations will always furnish the materials for interesting consideration. The excise establishment is undergoing various administrative improvements; and perhaps the following account of its constitution, taken chiefly from the valuable Report of the Commissioners of Excise Inquiry, may, from the causes above mentioned, be both seasonable and interesting.

The great source of public income in the United Kingdom, after the customs' duties, is the excise revenue, obtained from articles all of which are now of home manufacture or production; the customs' duties being levied on those which are imported from other countries. In the year ending 5th January, 1837, the total amount of customs' and excise duties in the United Kingdom was

40,547,028*l.*; and the following return shows the gross amount contributed by the latter branch of revenue in each of the three kingdoms:—

Articles.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Unit. Kingd.
	£	£	£	£
Auctions	261,695	22,005	13,687	297,387
Bricks .	469,814	10,111	..	479,925
Glass .	841,958	50,117	11,405	903,480
Hops .	408,690	..	..	408,690
Licences	784,104	105,058	130,008	1,019,170
Malt .	5,143,336	632,757	309,724	6,085,817
Paper .	679,847	128,067	33,216	841,130
Soap .	883,255	80,595	..	968,850
Spirits .	2,390,885	1,594,575	1,518,313	5,503,976
Vinegar	25,641	154	516	26,311
	11,894,233	2,623,443	2,016,872	16,587,992

Customs' duties are one of the most antient modes of obtaining a public revenue known; but excise duties were not levied in England before the year 1643, when the Long Parliament proposed, on the 16th of May, that an excise should be laid, as follows:—

“ For each barrel of strong beer or ale, of 8*s.* the barrel, 1*s.* For a hogshead of cyder or perry, 1*s.*; to be paid by the first buyer. The same tax was laid on the housekeeper for beer, ale, cyder or perry, brewed or made for his own spending. All alehouse-keepers or innholders that brew and sell strong ale and beer of their own, each barrel, 2*s.* For all sorts of retailed wines, over and above the customs due for the same, to be paid by first retailer, a quart, 2*d.* On all sorts of wines bought here, besides customs, to be paid by the first buyer, for all he should use in his own house, for a quart, 1*d.* The same to be paid by the merchant for all the wine he shall use in his own house, besides the due customs. For a barrel of 6*s.* beer sold, to be spent, as well in private as in victualling houses, to be paid by the common brewer, or those that brew or sell the same beer, 6*d.* On all tobacco not of English plantation, the pound value, not weight, 4*s.* For the English plantation, the same value, both over and above all other customs, 2*s.*” (Cobbett's *Parliamentary History*, vol. iii. p. 114.)

This deviation from the former system of taxation long continued unpopular. Marvel describes the excise as “ a hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property ;” and Blackstone, who wrote his ‘ Commentaries’ in 1765, says, that “ from its first original to the present time its very name has been odious to the people of England.” These opinions have doubtless arisen from the harsh and inconsiderate manner in which the duty was levied; or it may be, that some who had escaped being fully taxed were no longer able to avoid the general incidence of an indirect tax on articles of necessity, and so raised an outcry against it. There will always be clamourers against

even beneficial innovations, but few persons are now disposed to call in question the advantage of contributing towards the necessary expenses of the country in the manner best adapted to their means, and in a way which enables them to stop their contributions altogether for a time, instead of being called upon, perhaps at a most inconvenient period, to pay a sum of money directly out of their pockets. The advantages of an indirect tax will, however, be purchased at too dear a rate if great care be not taken in the construction of statutes which give such large powers as the excise laws. There have been periods within the last forty years in which traders were subjected to vexatious modes of enforcing the law, and it consequently became deservedly unpopular. In 1797 an analysis of all the excise statutes then in existence had been printed for the use of the establishment; but, strange to say, it was not accessible to the parties whose interests were most deeply affected by them; and even since this period no pains have been taken to put traders in possession of the information contained in official instructions and regulations issued to the officers of the establishment.

The excise was soon rendered a valuable source of revenue; and though, like many other taxes, it was at first only intended to be resorted to as a temporary mode of supplying the wants of the country, it was retained when the emergency in which it originated had passed away. In 1649 the parliament declared that "the impost of excise was the most easy and indifferent levy that could be laid upon the people." At this period an excise duty was levied upon raisins, currants, loaf-sugar, cloth of gold and silver and tissue, damask table-linens, besides ale and beer, wine, cyder, and tobacco, and some other articles. By the 12th Charles II. c. 24, the duties of excise were granted as part of the revenues of the crown. Attempts were made to subject a number of articles to the excise; but they were sometimes successfully resisted. Thus a duty of 12*d.* per dozen was imposed, in 1695, on stone quart-bottles, diminishing and increasing according to size; but it was found "vexatious and troublesome, and very chargeable in the collection;" and after being in existence three years, it was repealed. This "vexatious and troublesome" duty was re-imposed in 1812, and only abolished in 1834, when it yielded little more than 3000*l.*; to collect which the manufacturers were subjected to a rigid inspection, and the officers of excise, as well as traders, were harassed for no useful purpose. The duty on vinegar, abolished in 1834, was first instituted in the reign of Charles II. The malt-duty was first imposed in 1695; and during the reigns of William III. and Queen Anne, the list of articles subject to the excise comprised nearly all those which were liable at the close of the last century. The following table shows that in 1797 the number of excisable articles was 27; in 1833 they were reduced to 15; and in 1837, to 9; either by the duty being totally repealed, or by being transferred to the management of some other department which is enabled to collect the revenue with greater economy and convenience.

1797.	1833.	1837.
Auctions	Auctions	Auctions
Bricks	Bricks	Bricks
Glass	Glass	Glass (reduced 1835)
Hops	Hops	Hops
Licenses	Licenses	Licenses
Malt	Malt	Malt
Paper	Paper	Paper (reduced 1836)
Soap	Soap	Soap (reduced 1836)
Spirits, British	Spirits, British	Spirits, British
Vinegar	Vinegar	
Starch	Tiles (repealed 1833)	
Stone bottles	Starch (repealed 1834)	
Sweets and mead	Stone bottles (repealed 1834)	
Tea	Sweets and mead (repealed 1834)	
Tiles	Tea (transferred to Customs 1834)	
Cocoa-nuts and cocoa (transferred to Customs, 1825)		
Pepper (transferred to Customs, 1825)		
Spirits, foreign (transferred to Customs, 1825)		
1797.		
Tobacco and snuff (transferred to Customs, 1825)		
Wine (transferred to Customs, 1825)		
Coaches (transferred to Stamps and Taxes)		
Salt (repealed 1825)		
Wire (repealed 1826)		
Candles (repealed 1832)		
Cyder and perry (repealed 1830)		
Hides and skins (reduced one-half in 1822; remainder repealed 1830)		
Printed goods (repealed 1831)		

In the first of the above years the gross receipt of excise revenue for England was 11,069,668*l*. The highest amount yielded by the excise in any one year for England was 27,399,902*l*., in 1821. In 1833 the gross receipts were 14,287,488*l*.; and in 1835 they amounted to 10,849,579. The costs of collection will be noticed subsequently.

The traders subject to excise survey may be divided into five classes:—Firstly, persons visited for the purpose of charging the “growing” duties, as maltsters, soapmakers, brickmakers, paper-makers, &c. Secondly, persons whose license is high or low, according to the extent of their consumption, as brewers and tobacco-manufacturers. Thirdly, persons visited because subject to a license

for dealing in articles upon which excise duty has or ought to have been paid, as innkeepers and retailers of beer. Fourthly, persons visited in like manner because subject to a license for dealing in articles on which customs' duty has or ought to have been paid, as dealers in tea, coffee, pepper, tobacco, snuff, foreign wine, and spirits, &c. And lastly, of persons from whom no duty for license or otherwise is collected, as tallow-melters (as a check on soap-making), acid-makers, and one or two others. The total number of trades surveyed in the United Kingdom in 1835 was 587,917; and the following is a return of each class, distinguishing England, Ireland, and Scotland.

	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total Number.
Brewers of Beer for Sale, viz. :—				
Common Brewers	1,918	216	232	2,366
Retail Brewers	23	22		45
Brewing Victuallers	25,456	323	4	25,783
Other Brewers	14,521	..	..	14,521
Total number of Brewers .	41,918	561	236	42,715
Maltsters	12,695	1,171	338	14,254
Soap Makers	263	39	..	302
Brickmakers	5,711	127	..	5,838
Paper Makers	442	49	57	548
„ Stainers	94	1	45	140
Pasteboard Makers	56	1	..	57
Glass Makers	116	13	6	135
Distillers	13	248	95	356
Vinegar Makers	39	5	5	49
„ Rectifiers	2	..	..	2
Pyroligneous Acid Makers	28	1	2	31
Rectifiers	105	8	19	132
Tobacco and Snuff Manufacturers	303	151	291	745
Tallow Melters	2,737	188	..	2,925
Glass Pinchers	56	..	..	56
Malt Roasters	20	1	3	24
Crude Pyroligneous Acid Makers	24	5	..	29
Soap Claimants	2,374	327	..	2,701
Whitelead Makers . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Snuff Mills	3	4	..	7
Card Makers	6	..	..	6
University Printers	3	2	2	7
Iron-liquor Makers	1	..	..	1
Spirit Grocers . . . . .	..	..	45	45
Dealers in Brandy	2,082	53	98	2,238
„ Wine	1,812	34	218	2,064
„ Tea	79,181	13,590	12,203	104,974
„ Tobacco	148,850	13,027	11,989	173,866
„ Vinegar	77,539	2,351	3,593	83,483
Spirit Dealers who have also Retail Licenses	1,094	511	318	1,923
Retailers of Spirits	47,384	16,391	18,957	82,732
„ Wine	18,701	2,527	2,772	24,000
„ Sweets	556	29	48	633
Beer Dealers	905	30	33	963
Retailers of Beer not to be drunk on the Premises	23	22	..	45
Retailers of Beer, under 1 Wm. 4, c. 64	34,568	..	..	34,568
„ Cider only. Ditto	1,140	..	..	1,140
Corn Mills . . . . .	..	..	1,832	1,832
„ Kilns . . . . .	..	..	2,296	2,296

To facilitate the great labours which devolve upon the excise establishment in the charging and collection of this branch of the revenue, the country is partitioned into convenient portions, in each of which is organized a certain number of the officers of excise of various ranks, who perform the necessary duties of charging the duties, of supervising the operations of excise traders and manufacturers, and of collecting the duties within the circuit allotted to them. England and Wales are divided into fifty-five great parts, which are known under the name of "collections." Some of these extend into several counties, and all are more or less limited according to the density of the population. The name of a county, a large portion or the whole of which is comprised within their limits, is given to some collections; and others are known by the name of some great town which they contain. Wales is divided into four collections. The London collection, which includes the district within the limits of the chief office, is placed on a different footing from the country collections, in consequence of this contiguity, and also of the magnitude of its operations. In 1830, the amount of duty paid at the chief office was 6,013,157*l.*, being more than one-third of the gross receipts of excise revenue for England. The transfer of the tea and other duties to the customs, and the total or partial repeal of several, have diminished the annual contributions of the dealers in the metropolitan collection to about 1,500,000*l.* Hitherto, there have been no means of learning the limits of the several collections without making official inquiry at the chief office; but this valuable aid to statistical inquirers is given in the able (Twentieth) Report of the Commissioners of Excise Inquiry on the Excise Establishment. If the population comprised within each collection had been added, the table would have been still more serviceable. A number of parliamentary papers are annually published, which will be rendered more intelligible by knowing with more precision the district to which they apply. The quantity of barley malted, the consumption of malt, the number of brewers, licensed victuallers, and beer-shops, the number of acres under cultivation with hops, and a variety of interesting details which have relation, more or less obvious, to the industry and habits of the people, are given in these documents, which, with the assistance of the following table, will be a more accurate index to the state of each particular district heretofore vaguely designated as a collection. The table which we subjoin shows the principal places in each excise collection in England; the number of officers employed in each collection; the amount of their salaries and emoluments; the extent of the collectors' rounds; and the amount collected.

	Number of Officers employed.	Salaries, Emoluments, &c.	No. of miles each Collector travels in going a round.	Amount Collected.
<i>Barnstable</i> .—Dulverton, Dunster, Stogumber, Southmolton, Chumley, Bideford, Hartland, Stratton, Camelford, Launceston, Lifton, Holdsworthy, Sheepwash, Hatherley, Torrington, Ilfracombe, and Barnstaple	52	£ 5,968	265	£ 48,742
<i>Bath</i> .—Bradford, Trowbridge, Westbury, Calne, Chippenham, Malmsbury, Shers-ton, Corsham, Marsfield, Keynsham, Chewton, Shepton, Frome, Warminster, Norton, and Bath	66	7,766	151	126,516
<i>Bedford</i> .—Olney, Newport, Towcester, Stony Stratford, Ampthill, Shefford, Sawbridgeworth, Hatfield, Dunmow, Thaxted, Stortford, Stevenage, Hitchin, Baldock, and Bedford	57	6,083	217	201,467
<i>Bristol</i> .—Wells, Glastonbury, Axbridge, Wrington, and Bristol	81	9,060	64	376,787
<i>Cambridge</i> .—Walden, Linton, Haverhill, Newmarket, Mildenhall, Soham, Ely, Caxton, Potton, Biggleswade, St. Neot's, Kimbolton, Huntingdon, Ramsey, St. Ives, Buntingford, Royston, and Cambridge	52	6,009	212	206,346
<i>Canterbury</i> .—Romney, Cranbrook, Goudhurst, Tenterden, Ashford, Wye, Hythe, Folkestone, Dover, Elham, Faversham, Ramsgate, Margate, Sandwich, Deal, and Canterbury	41	4,914	218	147,342
<i>Chester</i> .—Wrexham, Ellesmere, Overton, Llangollen, Oswestry, Wem, Hodnett, Drayton, Botley, Nantwich, Whitchurch, Malpas, Neston, and Chester	58	6,860	158	111,727
<i>Cornwall</i> .—Mitchill, St. Columb, Padstow, Wadebridge, Bodmin, Lostwithiel, Fowey, St. Austle, Grampound, Tregony, Truro, Falmouth, Redruth, St. Ives, Penzance, Marketjew, Helston, and Penryn	43	4,032	152	54,818
<i>Coventry</i> .—Kenilworth, Warwick, Solihull, Lutterworth, Hinckley, Leicester, Mountsorrell, Loughborough, Kegworth, Ashby, Bosworth, Polesworth, Atherstone, Nuneaton, and Coventry	76	8,710	148	151,155
<i>Cumberland</i> .—Egremont, Ravenglass, Bootle, Broughton, Dalton, Ulverstone, Cartmel, Hawkeshead, Ambleside, Keswick, Penrith, Shap, Kirby Stephen, Brough,				E

	Number of Officers employed.	Salaries, Emoluments, &c.	No. of miles each Collector travels in going a round.	Amount Collected.
<i>Cumberland</i> —continued:		£		£
Appleby, Kirkoswald, Brampton, Longtown, Carlisle, Wigton, Ireby, Keswick, Cockermouth, Maryport, Workington, and Whitehaven	60	6,732	293	80,937
<i>Derby</i> .—Nottingham, Bingham, Southwell, Mansfield, Alferton, Winster, Wirksworth, Ashbourn, and Derby . .	60	7,035	122	142,854
<i>Dorset</i> .—Bridport Lyme, Beaminster, Evershot, Weymouth, Cerne Abbey, Sturminster, Stulbridge, Milborne Port, Wincanton, Castle Cary, Bruton, Mere, Hindon, Shaftsbury, Cranborne, Blandford, Bere, and Dorchester	45	5,360	264	52,287
<i>Durham</i> .—South Shields, Hexham, Haltwhistle, Alston, Wolsingham, Barnard Castle, Bishop Auckland, Sunderland, and Durham	63	7,184	153	245,255
<i>Essex</i> .—Maldon, Rayleigh, Billericay, Grays, Ingatestone, Chelmsford, Witham, Manningtree, Harwich, Coggeshall, Halstead, Braintree, and Colchester .	50	6,024	187	234,614
<i>Exeter</i> .—Bradinch, Bampton, Tiverton, Silvertown, Honiton, Axminster, Colyton, Ottery, Crediton, Bow, Oakhampton, Chagford, Moreton, Chudleigh, Topsham, and Exeter	59	6,835	170	79,614
<i>Gloucester</i> .—Winchcomb, Campden, Shipston, Moreton, Stow, Cirencester, Cricklade, Tetbury, Dursley, Berkeley, Thornbury, Sodbury, Wickware, Wootton, Hampton, Stroud, Painswick, Tewkesbury, Cheltenham, Newent, and Gloucester	60	7,024	235	95,438
<i>Grantham</i> .—Peterborough, Whittlesea, March, Upwell, Wisbeach, Holbeach, Spalding, Stamford, Deeping, Bourn, Falkingham, Donnington, Boston, Tattershall, Sleaford, Newark, and Grantham	58	6,740	226	175,044
<i>Halifax</i> .—Huddersfield, Bury, Rochdale, Keighley, Skipton, Settle, Gisburn, Colne, Burnley, and Halifax	76	8,638	146	144,786
<i>Hants</i> .—Hambleton, Petersfield, Farnham, Guildford, Godalming, Haslemere, Midhurst, Petworth, Chichester, Havant, Fareham, Titchfield, Gosport, and Portsmouth	44	5,332	137	102,676

	Number of Officers employed.	Salaries, Emoluments, &c.	No. of miles each Collector travels in going a round.	Amount Collected.
<i>Hereford.</i> —Weobly, Leominster, Ludlow, Cleobury, Tenbury, Bromyard, Ledbury, Ross, Dean, Newnham, Sidney, Chepstow, Coleford, Monmouth, and Hereford	65	£ 7,478	175	£ 80,135
<i>Hertford.</i> —Hoddesdon, Ware, Hatfield, Barnet, Edgeware, Barking, Romford, Brentwood, Ongar, Harlow, Epping, Waltham, Enfield, and Hertford	53	6,204	149	629,258
<i>Hull.</i> —South Cave, Pocklington, Market Weighton, Beverley, Driffeld, Malton, Scarborough, Bridlington, Hornsea, Patrington, Hedon, and Hull	49	5,488	208	86,938
<i>Isle of Wight.</i> —Fordingbridge, Ringwood, Poole, Corfe Castle, Wareham, Wimbome, Christchurch, Lymington, Yarmouth, Southampton, Newport, Ryde, Cowes, Waltham, Alresford, and Winchester	44	5,411	219	78,119
<i>Lancaster.</i> —Hornby, Kirkby, Sedbergh, Kendal, Melnthorp, Burton, Garstang, Poulton, Kirkham, Preston, Ormskirk, Chorley, Blackburn, Haslingden, Clithero, and Lancaster	61	7,021	195	112,672
<i>Leeds.</i> —Barnsley, Wakefield, Bradford, Bingley, Otley, and Leeds	93	10,519	74	322,818
<i>Lichfield.</i> —Walsal, Tamworth, Coleshill, Sutton, Birmingham, and Lichfield . . .	87	9,763	52	220,980
<i>Lincoln.</i> —Tuxford, Retford, Worksop, Blythe, Epworth, Gainsborough, Kirton, Winterton, Barton, Brigg, Caistor, Grimsby, Louth, Alford, Burgh, Spilsby, Horncastle, Wragby, Raisen, and Lincoln	65	7,733	238	176,285
<i>Liverpool.</i> —Prescot, Wigan, Leigh, and Liverpool	144	15,219	51	628,048
<i>Lynn.</i> —Brandon, Thetford, Harling, Diss, Buckenham, Wymondham, Hingham, Watton, Swaffham, Dereham, Reepham, Holt, Fakenham, Burnham, Snettisham, Downham, and Lynn	37	4,421	193	101,015
<i>Manchester.</i> —Bolton, Middleton, Oldham, Ashton, Salford, and Manchester	80	9,173	48	201,653
<i>Newcastle.</i> —Gateshead, Stamfordham, Morpeth, Warkworth, Alnwick, Rothbury, Wooler, Berwick, Belford, North-Shields, and Newcastle	95	10,383	191	383,346

	Number of Officers employed.	Salaries, Emoluments, &c.	No. of miles each Collector travels in going a round.	Amount Collected.
<i>Northampton.</i> —Wellingborough, Higham, Thrapston, Oundle, Cliff, Weldon, Rockingham, Kettering, Rowell, Harborough, Melton, Oakham, Uppingham, Hallaton, Daventry, Southam, Rugby, Haddon, and Northampton	64	£ 7,367	201	£ 108,721
<i>Northwich.</i> —Warrington, Runcorn, Frodsham, Tarporley, Knutsford, Altringham, Stockport, Macclesfield, Longnor, Leek, Congleton, Sandbach, Middlewich, and Northwich	68	7,953	144	171,934
<i>Norwich.</i> —Walsham, Aylesham, Loddon, Bungay, Harleston, Beccles, Lowestoff, Yarmouth, and Norwich	118	5,531	115	189,553
<i>Oxford.</i> —Bicester, Buckingham, Winslow, Brackley, Banbury, Deddington, Lamborne, Swindon, Wootton Bassett, Highworth, Farringdon, Bampton, Lechlade, Fairford, Northleach, Burford, Witney, Charlbury, Chipping Norton, Woodstock, and Oxford	64	6,306	224	98,104
<i>Plymouth.</i> —Ashburton, Newton, Totness, Brixton, Dartmouth, Kingsbridge, Modbury, Plimpton, Saltash, Looe, Liskeard, Callington, Tavistock, and Plymouth	50	5,806	149	124,126
<i>Reading.</i> —Newbury, Ilsley, Wantage, Abingdon, Dorchester, Watlington, Wallingford, Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Colnbrook, Windsor, Wokingham, Aldermaston, and Reading	54	6,325	174	182,489
<i>Rochester.</i> —Deptford, Greenwich, Woolwich, St. Mary Cray, Dartford, Tunbridge, Seven Oaks, Westerham, Wrotham, Malling, Gravesend, Maidstone, Lenham, Milton, and Rochester	62	7,276	182	238,552
<i>Salisbury.</i> —Andover, Whitchurch, Kingsclere, Basingstoke, Odiham, Alton, Stockbridge, Lavington, Devizes, Marlborough, Hungerford, Bedwin, Pewsey, Amesbury, Wilton, Romsey, and Salisbury	57	6,613	223	122,555
<i>Salop.</i> —Wenlock, Ironbridge, Stretton, Newport, Eccleshall, Wolverhampton, Shiffhall, Wellington, and Shrewsbury	60	7,464	160	108,373
<i>Sheffield.</i> —Tickhill, Bawtry, Doncaster, Rotherham, Dronfield, Chesterfield, Bakewell, Buxton, Tideswell, Hope, and Sheffield	68	7,604	113	129,543

	Number of Officers employed.	Salaries, Emoluments, &c.	No. of miles each Collector travels in going a round.	Amount Collected.
<i>Stafford.</i> —Stone, Lane End, Hanley, Stoke, Burslem, Newcastle, Rudgeley, Bromley, Burton, Uttoxeter, Cheadle, Penkridge, and Stafford	64	£ 7,334	123	£ 97,686
<i>Stourbridge.</i> —Wednesbury, Bilston, Dudley, Kidderminster, Bewdley, Bridge-north, Kinver, Halesowen, and Stour-bridge	98	11,046	63	307,050
<i>Suffolk.</i> —Stowmarket, Bury St. Edmunds, Lavenham, Clare, Sudbury, Nayland, Needham, Ixworth, Botesdale, Eye, Debenham, Framlingham, Halesworth, Southwold, Saxmundham, Woodbridge, Hadleigh, Bildeston, and Ipswich	67	7,842	216	204,023
<i>Surrey.</i> —Staines, Chertsey, Woking, Kingston, Brentford, Southward, Bromley, Croydon, and Ewell	63	7,180	109	564,923
<i>Sussex.</i> —Shoreham, Steyning, Worthing, Arundel, Storrington, Pulborough, Horsa-ham, Dorking, Reigate, Cuckfield, Lewes, Hailsham, Battle, Hastings, Rye, Wadhurst, Tunbridge Wells, East Grinstead, and Brighton	56	6,601	244	180,063
<i>Uxbridge.</i> —Watford, St. Alban's, Red-bourn, Luton, Dunstable, Toddington, Woburn, Fenny Stratford, Leighton, Aylesbury, Thame, Risborough, Wendenover, Tring, Ivinghoe, Berkhamstead, Hempstead, Rickmansworth, Chesham, Amersham, Wycomb, Beaconsfield, and Uxbridge	55	6,470	175	200,259
<i>Wales East.</i> —Lantrissant, Cowbridge, Bridgend, Neath, Swansea, Llanelly, Merthyr, Brecon, Builth, Crickhowell, Abergavenny, Usk, Pontypool, Newport, Caerphilly, and Cardiff	64	7,317	248	72,030
<i>Wales, Middle.</i> —Bishop's Castle, Clun, Knighton, Presteign, Hay, Kington, Radnor, Rhayader, Tregarron, Aberyst-with, Llanidloes, Newtown, Montgomery, Welshpool, Llanfyllin, Bala, Dolgelly, Machynleth, and Llanfair	53	6,246	304	44,830
<i>Wales North.</i> —Holyhead, Llanerchymedd, Llangefni, Beaumaris, Bangor, Carnarvon, Pwllheli, Conway, Abergeley, St. Asaph, Denbigh, Caerwys, Newmarket, Holywell, Flint, Mold, Ruthin, Corwen, and Llanrwst	51	5,843	275	50,207

	Number of Officers employed.	Salaries, Emoluments, &c.	No. of miles each Collector travels in going a round.	Amount Collected.
<i>Wales, West.</i> —Narbeth, Tenby, Pembroke, Milford, Haverfordwest, St. David's, Fishguard, Newport, Cardigan, New-castle, Lampeter, Llansawell, Llandovery, Llangadock, Llandilo, Caermarthen, Langharne, and Kidwelly . . .	53	£ 6,028	239	£ 35,844
<i>Wellington.</i> —Nether Stowey, Bridgewater, Taunton, Bishop's Lydeard, Langport, Somerton, Ilchester, Sherborne, Yeovil, South Petherton, Crewkerne, Chard, Ilminster, Wiveliscombe, Milverton, Uffculm, Collumpton, and Wellington .	48	5,608	192	52,358
<i>Whitby.</i> —Masham, Middleham, Hawes, Askrigg, Leyburn, Bedale, Northallerton, Thirsk, Horringham, Helmsley, Kirby, Pickering, Egton, Gisborough, Stokesley, Yarm, Stockton, Darlington, Richmond, Reeth, Easingwold, and Whitby	48	5,658	315	53,058
<i>Worcester.</i> —Alcester, Henley, Stratford, Kington, Bidford, Evesham, Pershore, Upton, Droitwich, Broomsgrove, Alvechurch, and Worcester	51	5,979	148	111,615
<i>York.</i> —Harewood, Wetherby, Aberford, Pontefract, Sherburn, Tadcaster, Knaresborough, Ripley, Patelybridge, Ripon, Boroughbridge, Selby, Snaith, Thorne, Crowle, Goole, Boothferry, Howden, and York	54	6,284	219	93,582

The London collection, for reasons already stated, is differently constituted from others. It comprises the cities of London and Westminster, the borough of Southwark and its suburbs, the parishes within the Bills of Mortality, together with the parishes of St. Mary-le-bone and St. Pancras. These limits are inconvenient to many traders, as they do not include the whole of the suburbs of London, some of which are in the Hertford collection, and others are in the Rochester collection. The excise traders who reside at the extremity of Southwark are required to pay the duties at Greenwich, while those who reside near Croydon have to attend the Chief office for this purpose. The country collections vary materially in size. In the Manchester collection the number of miles in the collector's round is 48, in the Cumberland collection 293, and in one of the four Welsh collections as many as 304. In the Manchester collection there are but 151 traders subject to growing duties, and not one maltster is included in this number;

while in the Salisbury collection there are 680 traders, 492 of them being maltsters, and the collector's round is 160 miles. A reference to the above table will show the number of officers, the salaries, amount of duty collected, and the extent of each circuit in the above-mentioned as well as in each of the other collections. The rapidity with which a new branch of industry starts into life and vigour in this country will easily account for the anomalies in the different collections. In some instances an agricultural district has become the seat of a flourishing manufacture, while the staple industry of another district has transferred itself to some other place; or the excise duty with which it was chargeable having been abolished, the principles on which its limits were first defined are no longer apparent. A new territorial arrangement of the collections might, it is said, be completed in twelve months by three competent individuals. But as the collector goes his round eight times a year, there does not seem to be much, if any, necessity for this remodelling, which, if it were to take place, would deprive us of the advantage of a standard of comparison in the body of statistical facts which have been collected under the present arrangement. The Commissioners of Excise Inquiry have recommended that the number of collectors' rounds should be diminished, and the number of collectors, and that they should go their rounds only one-half as often as at present.

Each collection is divided into districts, usually into six or seven, though there are four collections which only contain four districts, and on the other hand the Leeds collection contains eight. The total number of districts in England and Wales is 315. Each district again is subdivided into rides and foot-walks, or divisions. A ride comprises a tract of country in which the traders are thinly scattered, and the officer is required to keep a horse. The number of miles travelled daily by a ride officer is not less than eighteen on an average. In towns, the circuit which contains so many excise trades and manufactures as require the constant attention of one officer, is necessarily circumscribed, and, therefore, as it can most conveniently be visited on foot, it is termed a foot-walk or division. Wherever the population is dense, there will always be a sufficient number of traders and manufacturers residing within a short space, and whose operations require to be constantly surveyed, as to render the foot-walk a more convenient division than the ride. A foot-walk never exceeds a circuit of sixteen miles, as the officer would then require a horse.

The chief officer of each collection is the collector, who is allowed a clerk; and in two or three collections more than one clerk is required. The supervisor is in charge of a district, and is the next officer in point of rank, and afterwards come the ordinary surveying officers. There is always one supernumerary in each collection, and in many there are officers called assistants and expectants.

The business of the collector is to attend each market-town in his collection eight times during every year, to receive the duties

payable in the town and neighbourhood. He is attended by the supervisors and officers, and examines the diaries kept by the former, which contain an account of the daily occupation of their time, and a statement of such errors and omissions as the supervisor may have discovered on the part of officers. The collector hears the explanations of the officers, and writes his own view of the case in the same diary, to which the supervisor and officers put their initials if they agree in the view taken by the collector; and if they do not agree, they are required to state the grounds of their dissent in writing. The use made of these diaries will be subsequently noticed. The proceedings of the collector operate as a check upon the supervisor, and the latter is a check upon the subordinate officers. The collector is also employed in hearing informations, and he is also required to pay the out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital. An allowance is made under the head of Sitting Expenses, in order to provide for the extra payments which he is called upon to make when on his rounds. In 1835 these expenses amounted to 20,000*l*.

The supervisor has charge of a district, comprising a certain number of ride and division or foot-walk officers, whose proceedings he constantly checks by surveying, at uncertain times, the same premises. He examines their accounts, keeps a diary, in which he inserts the particulars of his own surveys and the errors which he may have discovered in the calculations of the surveying officer. Supervisors are often occupied fifteen hours a day; and when on duty in a riding district, the number of miles travelled daily averages twenty-three. The labours of the supervisor are both arduous and multifarious.

The class known as officers constitutes the chief strength of the surveying department. They are employed to survey the excise traders and manufacturers either in a ride or a foot-walk. The manufacturers and traders give notice to the officer whenever they are about to commence an operation which demands their attendance, and he must be on the premises at whatever hour may be fixed. The officer is frequently on a survey at three o'clock in the morning, or as late as ten or eleven at night. He not only takes accurate surveys of manufacturing processes, but is called upon to keep an account of the stock of every dealer in exciseable articles within his circuit. It is of the utmost importance to all who are subject to the excise laws, that the officers entrusted with their execution should discharge their duty so as to cause as little annoyance and inconvenience as possible; and it is right to state that they generally succeed in accomplishing this object, acting with impartiality towards all parties. Every officer is subject to a most rigorous system of inspection by the supervisor under whom he is placed. Before going out on each day's survey, he is required to leave a memorandum behind him, specifying the different places he is about to visit in the course of the day, and the order in which he will visit them. It is the business of the supervisor to make his survey without any previous notice, and the officer is never certain that he will not re-survey the

premises which he has just gone over. This vigilance ensures fidelity to the public service, which is further promoted by the officer being obliged to keep a minute record of every survey and every particular connected with it, stating the hour and minute when it was commenced. The supervisor who checks his proceedings is obliged to enter into his diary every error he discovers. The books of both supervisors and officers are deposited at the chief office in London, and neither class can advance in the service without a reference to them and a strict examination into their accuracy.

The assistant is an officer, whose duty it is to watch the operations of a single trader, as a soap-maker, or any manufactory in which the constant presence of an officer is necessary. This class also is employed in relieving the officers of a ride or foot-walk at those seasons of the year when the operations of the excise traders are most active.

The supernumerary attends the collector on the rounds which he makes eight times a year. He carries the official papers and documents, and is required to provide himself with a horse. He also officiates for officers who are sick. The supernumeraries and assistants are appointed to a ride or foot-walk as vacancies occur.

The expectants are individuals admitted into the service of the excise on the nomination either of the Treasury or the Board of Commissioners of Excise, the patronage being divided between them. Nearly three hundred expectants are appointed every year to supply the changes by deaths, promotions, and retirements. During the war it was frequently difficult to fill up vacancies, and officers were encouraged to introduce their sons into the service; but this difficulty is of course no longer felt. The age of the expectant must not be above thirty, nor below nineteen; and if married, he is ineligible if he has more than two children. A competent knowledge of vulgar and decimal arithmetic is necessary. On his first introduction into the service he is placed under the care of an experienced officer to receive instruction in his duties; and, as a pupil, he must continue under his care for a period, which must not be less than six weeks under any circumstances, and as much longer as necessary. He then receives a certificate of his qualifications from the supervisor who examines him, and he is employed in doing duty for sick or absent officers, receiving a salary, which is very small when he is not on actual service.

The salaries of collectors vary from 350*l.* to 550*l.*, according to the extent of their duties and responsibility. Only two collectors are in the enjoyment of the last-named sum, and the salary of the majority is 400*l.* a year. The salary of supervisors is 200*l.*; of officers 100*l.*; of assistants 85*l.*; of supernumeraries 52*l.*; of collector's clerks from 115*l.* to 150*l.*, the salary of fifty-one out of sixty-one clerks being 140*l.*; and the salary of expectants is 50*l.* a year. The officers are divided into two classes, though they each receive the same salary; but one class is obliged to find a

horse. When the expectants are employed as such they receive an additional allowance at the rate of 30*l.* a year; and supernumeraries, in like manner, receive an addition to their salaries of 38*l.* a year. Most supervisors are obliged to keep a horse. The amount paid in salaries for the country establishment (England) was 365,487*l.* in 1835. The collectors give security to the amount of 5000*l.*; supervisors provide a bond of 1000*l.*; and all other classes in the service give security to the amount of 200*l.*

The total number of officers of each class on the country establishment (England) was 3186 in 1835, viz.: 55 collectors, 2 supernumerary collectors, 61 clerks, 316 supervisors, 1023 division or foot-walk officers, 1499 ride officers, 75 assistants, 54 supernumeraries, and 101 permit writers, besides expectants, who are unattached.

The extent of the duties required from the officers in each collection may be estimated by the following tables (see pp. 83, 84), the first of which contains a list of the principal excise traders in each collection; and the second, the amount of duty contributed by each trade subject to excise survey.

The surveying business of the London collection is placed on a footing peculiar to itself, the duties of collector being performed by twelve general surveyors, each of whom has the superintendence of a certain portion of the metropolis, called a "survey," which is again subdivided into districts, of which there are altogether forty-two. One of the surveying-general examiners (whose functions will be afterwards explained) is at the head of the officers in the London collection. The number of officers of every class is 545, whose salaries and emoluments amount to 57,529*l.* per annum. There are 9 general surveyors, 42 surveyors, 8 town examiners, 84 principal officers, 150 officers, 82 assistants, 14 expectants, the number varying from time to time; 13 principal permit-writers, 140 permit-writers, and 3 private permit-writers. The number of permit-writers in the country collections is 102; and their salaries, at 85*l.* each, amount to 8670*l.* These officers are engaged in writing permits for the removal of excisable articles; and in London and many large towns their services are required at all hours of the day. Offices are usually rented for their use in large towns; but in smaller towns permits are written by the ordinary surveying officers, though their absence on their usual duty necessarily occasions inconvenience to the trader. In 1835, permits were required in each of the following trades:—Distillers, rectifiers, spirit-dealers, spirit-retailers, maltsters who make malt for distillery purposes, tobacco-manufacturers, vinegar-sellers; certificates were required for paper-making and soap-makers; and both permits and certificates for tobacco-dealers. Since 1835, the surveys on several of the above traders, some of whom merely dealt in various imported articles chargeable with customs' duties, have been taken off: the duties on other articles have been repealed. Relief has thus been extended to a great number of indi-

Number of Excise Traders in each Collection (England)* 1835.

Collections.	Brewers.	Maltsters.	Soap makers.	Brick makers.	Paper makers.	Tobacco manufs.	Dealers in			Tobacco.	Spirit dealers who have also a retail license.	Dealers of	
							Brandy.	Wine.	Tea.			Spirits.	Wine.
Barnstaple	896	313	2	16	4	..	5	2	834	1399	14	468	92
Bath	694	351	8	28	14	..	14	12	1218	2233	22	558	196
Bedford	395	265	1	82	2	..	22	12	944	1899	1	590	161
Bristol	619	125	17	48	13	8	34	32	1100	2208	21	690	248
Cambridge	384	244	2	104	8	..	31	17	1226	2889	9	755	213
Canterbury	103	88	1	112	10	..	21	23	1006	1893	14	620	240
Chester	923	438	3	108	10	8	7	2	993	2214	29	692	199
Cornwall	735	156	..	4	3	..	32	13	1437	2062	15	601	183
Coventry	1710	411	1	268	1	1	24	20	1545	3514	27	1015	253
Cumberland	310	151	1	18	6	17	22	18	1591	1923	58	1253	311
Derby	1512	287	3	148	6	9	13	8	1549	3188	26	878	154
Dorset	411	188	6	62	1	1	31	20	1057	1745	..	369	151
Durham	241	83	..	77	12	2	29	14	1404	2251	34	1402	314
Essex	289	179	1	129	1	..	31	25	1027	1838	6	623	342
Exeter	639	174	7	37	16	2	4	16	772	1629	30	598	230
Gloucester	1232	354	10	96	4	..	27	17	1132	2922	11	652	313
Grantham	661	232	3	143	2	..	52	28	1432	3167	26	914	272
Halifax	262	173	..	57	14	..	24	15	2926	5266	24	1210	409
Hants	298	162	7	81	17	2	57	33	1161	2187	9	677	173
Hereford	941	283	1	45	25	5	7	6	1006	1947	14	518	159
Hertford	155	139	4	88	1	2	21	17	1415	2533	4	823	544
Hull	228	96	11	74	1	..	52	32	1074	2165	27	831	333
Isle of Wight . . .	307	188	22	117	2	..	49	41	934	1772	3	546	180
Lancaster	1079	137	4	56	8	6	56	28	2068	3413	4	947	382
Leeds	1489	570	4	127	15	..	33	29	2254	4266	36	1016	434
Lichfield	1509	358	2	143	10	13	25	27	1298	2878	25	808	254
Linceln	871	354	3	178	6	23	37	17	1328	2579	22	794	287
Liverpool	347	25	32	126	1	5	103	90	2191	4529	52	1573	998
Lynn	214	142	1	92	5	2	49	28	080	2262	10	678	218
Manchester	1717	..	1	180	10	36	49	40	2860	5662	25	1263	804
Newcastle	225	95	6	90	11	1	42	22	1743	2618	33	1282	366
Northampton . . .	1167	298	2	157	4	11	27	18	1337	2803	16	900	228
Northwich	986	49	4	131	4	19	13	7	1684	3320	20	955	351
Norwich	140	210	2	88	2	1	34	20	1166	2423	24	812	256
Oxford	731	312	2	73	12	3	41	7	1224	2359	16	762	237
Plymouth	540	143	6	7	8	3	21	12	1243	2077	21	742	237
Reading	181	216	4	81	24	..	31	21	1105	2382	13	765	243
Rochester	148	104	3	115	39	3	30	28	1589	3002	13	1058	517
Salisbury	499	314	..	116	8	1	44	21	1164	1980	8	559	305
Salop	1021	494	..	181	4	1	..	1	807	1760	16	452	122
Sheffield	1167	215	2	119	12	2	15	8	1343	3172	27	1015	254
Stafford	1164	317	..	300	5	2	12	10	1047	2415	8	632	147
Stourbridge	1903	400	3	006	3	8	2	2	1059	2871	16	651	131
Suffolk	474	345	4	119	2	2	38	25	1421	2306	11	668	380
Surrey	138	156	6	106	1	1	18	18	1366	2532	7	843	517
Sussex	276	143	3	184	4	3	61	47	1452	2568	8	684	399
Uxbridge	231	152	..	131	42	..	21	14	1207	2683	4	833	226
Wales, East	1961	244	..	59	3	..	..	..	1337	2038	24	834	155
" Middle	1008	288	..	24	..	..	..	..	911	1344	9	429	115
" North	947	243	..	16	4	..	3	..	1007	1684	8	562	126
" West	1251	393	18	8	2	6	..	2	829	1033	11	331	74
Wellington	549	201	..	46	2	2	15	10	1088	1883	14	390	136
Whitby	435	98	5	94	4	1	59	24	1393	2481	18	1134	305
Worcester	829	288	..	126	7	..	11	10	818	1681	10	453	175
York	568	202	..	81	1	3	44	25	1321	2841	36	1054	340
London	244	955	109	6	296	539	778	6298	10,152	105	4262	3362	

* The total number of Traders is stated at page

Revenue paid under each of the principal heads of Duty in each Collection (England) 1835.

Collections.	Auctions.	Bricks.	Glass.	Hops.	Licenses.	Malt.	Paper.	Soap.	Spirits.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Barnstaple . .	744	299	..	42	7073	38,403	2129	49	..
Bath	4644	925	..	..	13,218	95,227	8295	3838	..
Bedford . . .	1555	2699	..	86	7999	185,566	1130	1428	..
Bristol . . .	3542	2003	47,035	19	13,868	65,662	5660	52,304	175,980
Cambridge . .	2990	6443	..	10	11,721	174,585	9169	187	..
Canterbury . .	2495	5734	..	60,386	9474	52,631	14,424	2225	..
Chester . . .	1634	6095	..	..	11,276	83,850	6352	2517	..
Cornwall . . .	1234	130	..	13	10,601	38,693	4043	101	..
Coventry . . .	3157	12,367	..	..	18,403	115,000	2107	109	..
Cumberland . .	3549	861	3	..	13,698	53,464	2957	1456	4946
Derby	2919	6017	..	254	14,813	102,635	8961	1258	..
Dorset	1217	1944	..	83	7460	39,743	1024	814	..
Durham . . .	1374	3510	182,317	..	13,365	26,953	17,704	..	23
Essex	3407	8509	..	1269	9011	128,441	265	1071	82,489
Exeter	2432	1752	..	44	9541	34,965	30,092	205	..
Gloucester . .	2571	5637	..	8	14,452	60,274	2802	9692	..
Grantham . . .	2970	7421	..	70	15,136	145,066	1147	3231	..
Halifax . . .	3351	4299	..	..	23,105	74,618	39,216	..	..
Hants	2559	4168	..	5825	11,214	52,043	22,480	4355	29
Hereford . . .	1721	1954	..	23,181	8,555	28,475	16,237	..	..
Hertford . . .	1138	7582	..	..	12,569	166,107	3278	617	424,853
Hull	1455	4021	..	..	11,776	43,259	1319	24,556	179
Isle of Wight .	2080	5260	..	..	9144	59,373	2095	165	..
Lancaster . . .	2875	5165	..	..	19,027	47,629	3,1280	6548	..
Leeds	3728	6321	21,184	..	19,942	234,785	27,513	8118	..
Lichfield . . .	5379	10,057	42758	..	17,191	135,681	6718	1747	..
Lincoln . . .	2443	7422	..	1626	12,432	144,213	3543	2244	..
Liverpool . . .	8499	12,533	117,622	..	32,874	11,376	8955	256,473	169,461
Lynn	1546	4680	..	4	9110	75,682	9589	400	..
Manchester . .	5374	32,574	17,584	..	32,995	..	55,608	..	53,576
Newcastle . . .	1733	4147	205,410	..	15,159	50,215	34,132	48,182	24,129
Northampton .	1956	5315	..	21	13,039	85,473	2323	91	..
Northwick . . .	2538	11,211	48,763	..	16,253	19,576	11,318	62,237	..
Norwich . . .	3016	4890	..	..	10,594	156,578	4445	7294	..
Oxford	2030	2124	..	47	10,959	70,029	12,765	128	..
Plymouth . . .	2218	136	..	6	11,087	59,679	7923	18,405	24,251
Reading	2117	4487	..	18	11,200	114,076	50,398	188	..
Rochester . . .	2797	13,628	..	90,550	18,199	46,854	64,187	2021	..
Sarum	1623	4005	..	3308	9907	98,875	4833	..	..
Salop	2362	6262	6953	..	9177	82,464	1152	..	..
Sheffield . . .	3417	4009	3194	..	15,027	84,668	11,833	3395	..
Stafford . . .	1253	8941	3648	..	12,306	68,613	2924	..	..
Stourbridge . .	1421	13,887	152,368	1543	14,784	90,961	397	30,612	..
Suffolk	3303	5805	..	420	10,129	174,166	2100	8098	..
Surrey	813	10,134	..	15	16,270	143,340	6336	43,854	343,173
Sussex	2802	7784	..	77,288	13,369	67,591	5960	5166	12
Uxbridge . . .	1713	14,570	..	55	11,328	70,139	102,452	..	..
Wales, East . .	1267	2166	..	..	15,533	52,095	965	1	..
„ Middle . . .	619	879	..	233	6898	36,195	..	..	..
„ North . . .	393	2040	..	..	8772	36,377	2622	..	..
„ West	1113	236	..	..	6681	25,987	1705	..	..
Wellington . .	2930	4071	..	68	8174	34,335	1893	883	120
Whitby	1547	4366	..	..	11,346	26,711	9063	..	..
Worcester . . .	1753	4063	..	5141	8931	41,122	2564	29,637	20
York	1654	4408	4439	..	13,211	67,381	1701	708	17,282
London	90,323	15,739	9020	..	115,814	5,423	53,404	208,266	..

viduals, who can consequently carry on their trades with greater freedom and convenience. The number of persons relieved from excise survey by taking off the survey on tea, wine, beer, vinegar, starch, sweets, and stone-bottles was 262,191. The duty on vinegar only amounted to about 22,000*l.*; but 72,970 persons were surveyed because they dealt in that article. The number of persons who took out licenses for dealing in commodities charged with excise or customs' duty was 289,694 in 1835; and the sum received for licenses amounted to about 401,004*l.*; but as the cost of surveying them was estimated at 20*s.* for each trader, the expenses were 72½ per cent., and the net product only 27¾ per cent. Occasional inspections are still continued of the stocks of dealers in tea; of such of the dealers and retailers of wine as are also dealers in spirits; and the operations of brewers of beer are also subject to occasional surveys for the purpose of guarding the malt-duty.

It is obvious that a body of men amounting to several thousands in number, who are charged with the duty of attending to the execution of a mass of complex and minute regulations laid down for the observance of many thousands of manufacturers and traders, might, by their want of judgment, occasion a state of things highly prejudicial to the revenue and to the general interests of the country. Previous to the year 1801, the number of Acts of Parliament relating to the excise amounted to 220; but since that period upwards of 400 acts have been passed affecting this revenue. Take the Malt Act of the 8th Geo. IV. c. 17. Its eighty-three clauses embodied regulations of the most complex description; and their infringement was enforced by 106 penalties, amounting altogether to the sum of 13,500*l.* (*M'Culloch's Dictionary of Commerce*.) Or, previous to the passing of this condensing act, take the *forty* statutes that had been previously in force for the collection of the malt-duty. It is quite clear that something more is required than to put into the hands of a surveying officer such a mass of obscurity and perplexity for his guidance. The Malt Act of the 8th Geo. IV. seemed constructed for the sole purpose of entrapping the trader. Would it have been safe to have placed that enactment in the officer's hands, and left him to puzzle through its clauses with the perplexed trader, whose whole property depended upon the interpretation given to some of its obscurest provisions? It would soon be apparent that some power was necessary to control upon emergencies the spirit and proceedings of the body of working officers, to remove impediments in the ordinary course of business, to digest an intelligible code from the mass of almost unintelligible legislative enactments, and to be ever on the watch to preserve good discipline in the service; and never to lose sight of the importance of reducing the business of collecting the revenue to the smallest possible amount of inconvenience to the trader. It would be too much to assert that this duty has always been well performed by the Excise Establishment; but, like all our other institutions, it is in a course of gradual improvement; and the Board of Excise, which is the body invested

with central powers by the Treasury, will be rendered more efficient and useful in consequence of the renovation.

The Board of Excise is a sub-department charged with the collection and management of one branch of the general taxation of the country. It is not, though in practice it, as well as other Boards of Revenue have almost assumed to be, an independent department, instead of a sub-department, of the department of the Lord High Treasurer, and subject to the check and control of the Lords of the Treasury; the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer being the really responsible parties. The board consists of seven commissioners, who have equal authority and power. The chairman has a salary of 2000*l.*, the deputy chairman of 1500*l.*, and the other commissioners have 1200*l.* per annum each. They appoint to offices, and pay the parties appointed such sums as are necessary; but the number of each description of officers is not allowed to exceed the number fixed by general warrant or order from the Treasury. The duties transmitted by the collectors and others are paid every day by the board to the receiver-general of excise. The board is responsible for the general discipline of the service, amounting to about 7000 individuals. The correspondence with officers, traders, and the public, involves daily an average of 230 letters, or 69,000 letters per annum. The postage paid on all letters received amounts to 20,000*l.* a year. It is not the practice of the board to give answers in writing to the letters of traders and manufacturers. The number of individuals employed at the chief office is 518, whose salaries amount to 102,872*l.* per annum; or, including all other advantages or emoluments, to 106,052*l.* The number of officers in each description of office is as follows:—The board, 7; secretaries, 20; correspondents, 14; correspondents for Scotland and Ireland, 16; solicitors, 13; solicitors for Scotland, 5; solicitors for Ireland, 6; registrars, 2; commissioners of appeals, 5; receivers-general, 12; comptrollers of cash, 3; accountants, 48; accountants for Scotland, 11; accountants for Ireland, 13; comptrollers-general, 34; auditors, 8; security-office, 8; store-office, 10; inspectors of permit-paper, 2; permit-examiners, 19; diary-office, 5; surveying general examiners, 112; London Port Establishment, other offices, including doorkeepers, messengers, housekeepers, 102. The principle of promoting to offices of importance men who are intimately acquainted with the practice of the excise in all its branches does not appear to have been adopted with sufficient strictness.

Since 1823, the Irish and Scotch boards have been consolidated with the English establishment. The powers of the Irish and Scotch commissioners, twelve in number, were distinct and independent of those of the English board. The business of the three countries was therefore managed by twenty-one commissioners, whose salaries amounted to 26,700*l.*; but it is now better conducted by a single board of seven commissioners; and the Commissioners of Inquiry are of opinion that the business would be still better performed if there were only one chief commissioner, as his responsibility would be greater. The duties of the Excise

Establishment, both in Ireland and Scotland, are similar in principle to the English collections. Each country is divided into similar districts, and officers are removed from one country to the other. The number of officers of every description employed in Ireland was 618 in 1835 ; salaries 73,272*l*. The Police Revenue Force is peculiar to Ireland, and consisted of above 1000 men, whose object was to put a stop to illicit distillation. The Commissioners of Excise Inquiry recommended that such a force should not be connected with the Excise Establishment. The number of collectors, supervisors, and officers in Scotland was 875 in 1835 ; salaries 95,195*l*.

The Board of Excise recognizes as one of its most important responsibilities the duty of keeping the service in a state of efficiency. To attain this object, a systematic examination is made of the performances and proceeding of each individual officer before he can be advanced in rank ; and the duties of the various classes of officers are allotted in such a manner as to render the officers a constant check upon each other. The collector is a check upon the supervisor ; the supervisor upon the officer ; and the vigilance of the surveying-general examiners, which is not permanent, but directed, without any previous intimation, on a given point, is intended to render the system still more perfect. An officer who has been three years employed, and two in a ride, may be promoted to a foot-walk ; and after a service of nine years, three of which must be passed in a foot-walk, he is eligible for the office of supervisor. A supervisor who has been employed five years in that station, and who has been altogether fifteen years in the service, may be appointed to a collectorship. An officer is not promoted unless, having served for the time required in one grade, he petitions for advancement to another. But having petitioned, he subjects himself to a rigid examination of his conduct and official character. This is technically termed "taking out a character," and the diary-office is the department where this investigation takes place. In this office are deposited the diaries made out by surveying-general examiners and supervisors, showing the daily performances of every officer, and the acts of neglect or omission which have been discovered in the officers of every district, with the collector's observations. The clerks of the diary-office have all been appointed from supervisorships, as a practical acquaintance with the duties of officers is considered essential. The diaries are received and registered eight times every year. These diaries are read by the board, who censure or commend as the case may require. The diaries, on being returned to the proper office, are again registered, and the remarks made by the board on each are entered in a book provided for the purpose. These records of censure or admonition are preserved in the office, and a copy is sent to the proper collection. When an officer petitions for promotion, the diaries are searched, and his official character is taken out and furnished to the secretary. In the diary-office are also entered the age, number of family, time employed, time sick or absent, of every officer in the service. The Commissioners of Inquiry con-

sidered the duties of the diary-office "an essential step towards establishing a good system of securities for good behaviour." When a supervisor's character is taken out for promotion, his books for one year are examined, and the books of all the officers under him, for a quarter of a year, are examined also; all the accounts are recast, and if, in the books of the latter, errors are discovered, the supervisor is quite as responsible as if they had taken place in his own books; and a certain degree of neglect on his part would retard his promotion. This inquiry is conducted by the country examiners; and when this has been done, the investigation is taken up by a surveying-general examiner, for the purpose of ascertaining the disposal of the supervisor's time: whether it has been judiciously employed or not; whether he has been too long employed on a duty which ought to have occupied a shorter period, &c. Two months are required for completing the investigation; and when the report is laid before the board, the name of the officer is not given. When a ride or foot-walk officer applies for promotion, his books, for a period of three months only, are subjected to examination. Thus, when a vacancy in the service occurs by death or otherwise, the book in which applications are inserted for particular situations is examined, and next the official character of these individuals is taken into consideration, and promotion takes place without the officer's name being known. Personal application in favour of officers is not permitted, but is sure to prejudice their interests; and the excuse that it was made without the officer's knowledge is not admitted without a strict scrutiny. The surveying-general examiners are not employed at the chief office only, but proceed to the country, checking the performances of collectors, supervisors, and officers, officiating for absent collectors, and acting, with reference to excise traders, in the same manner as the supervisor, who checks the officers under him by coming upon them at unexpected times. It is a part of the system of discipline to remove officers when they have been stationed four years in one place. This plan was introduced by Mr. Pitt; and about 1100 officers change their residence each year, at an average cost of above 4000*l*. There are good reasons for believing that this part of the system is not advantageous to the service, while it often operates with great hardship upon the officers and their families. If an officer has once been in collusion with traders, he will be liable to corrupt the traders of the district to which he is removed, and with as little delay as possible; and on the other hand, the fraudulent trader of the district which he has just left will endeavour to corrupt the new officer. An intelligent officer of excise shows the hardship to an officer's children:—"It is very hurtful to the younger branches who may be at their education, changing the system, and by that means never getting any complete;" and Mr. Daniel Logie, a surveying-general examiner, says,—“A man having three or four children may be able to get them apprenticed in the town in which he is known; but if he is taken forty or fifty miles away, he has not then the same chance of providing for his

children." If they are apprenticed, and their parents leave the neighbourhood, there is danger arising from the want of parental control. The Commissioners of Inquiry recommend the abolition of the practice of removals. Supervisors are not subject to removal unless on complaints being made against them.

The charges of collection on the excise revenue of Great Britain and Ireland for 1836, as stated in the Annual Finance Accounts for that year, exceeded one million sterling; and the whole of this sum was paid by the commissioners out of the money received by them on account of excise duties; and it was paid under the following heads:—

Salaries and allowances	£649,483
Day-pay; travelling expenses; sitting expenses	24,372
Tradesmen's bills; buildings and repairs; printing, &c.	15,612
Rent, stationery, postage, carriage	25,952
Superannuation allowances	81,312
Compensation allowances	14,585
Other payments	28,826
<hr/>	
Total civil department	856,511
Cruisers	5,304
Charges of collection (Ireland)	199,337
<hr/>	
	£ 1,061,152

Besides the actual charges of collection, the sum of 70,864*l.* was paid in its progress to the exchequer out of the excise revenue of Great Britain for various purposes; as 5799*l.* for salaries of corn inspectors; 10,000*l.* in pensions; upwards of 15,000*l.* to the Herring Fishery Board; 39,326*l.* in support of the civil government of Scotland; besides smaller sums for other purposes. The sum of 20,863*l.* was paid out of the excise revenue of Ireland for national objects. In the total net revenue of excise, as given in the public accounts, the charge of collection is the only sum deducted. The total charges of collection on the public income of the United Kingdom amounted to 3,493,641*l.* 17*s.* 1½*d.* for the year ending January, 1837, an amount exceeding the gross income of many states. The Commissioners of Excise Inquiry considered "the expenditure on charges of collection had been profuse," not only in the excise, but other revenue boards. The Treasury has lately obtained greater control over the charges of collection, and acts have been passed "to take away from the revenue departments the right they had of paying what they pleased for charges of collection." The Board of Excise established a military force in Ireland, clothed in uniform, armed with bayonets and muskets, and officered like the companies of a regiment. Thus the policy of employing a military force was decided upon without reference to Parliament, a step which the Commissioners of Inquiry characterize "as wholly illegal." The rate per cent. at which the gross revenue of excise for England was collected in 1835 was 6*l.* 16*s.*, and the charges had gradually advanced, notwithstanding the continual diminution of the revenue by the

reduction or abolition of duties, which ought to have been followed up by a reduction of the Excise Establishment, instead of many of its departments being more expensive than at any previous period when a much larger share of the public income was collected by it. The difficulty of commencing the work of self-reformation with vigour has naturally been felt. The Commissioners of Inquiry say:—

“It has appeared to us that a disposition has constantly prevailed to maintain, rather than an eagerness to reduce, the existing establishment; and that this disposition has sometimes led to the continuance of offices, or modes of transacting business, rather because they formed a part in the long-established system of routine or gradation than because they were necessary for the discharge of actual business by the most expeditious and economical means.”

The truth of these remarks is illustrated by many details, but we can only take general results, and the following are the most striking:—

Years.	Number of Officers.	Salaries. £.	Gross Excise Revenue. £.	Rate per cent. on the Collection of Gross Revenue.		
				£.	s.	d.
1797	3155	214,564	11,069,668	3	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1815	3516	394,332	27,348,097	3	4	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
1824	3471	394,686	26,372,141	3	10	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
1835	3186	363,440	10,861,182	6	16	0

The Commissioners of Inquiry remark:—

“In comparing 1835 with 1815, we see that, notwithstanding the gross receipt is now less by 16,486,915*l.*, the number of officers is less only by 330, and that the salaries are of less amount by only 30,892*l.* In comparing 1835 with 1824 we see that, notwithstanding, since 1824, duties have been transferred to the customs which produced 11,238,300*l.* a year, and duties repealed which produced 6,782,000*l.* a year, making together 18,020,300*l.*; in 1835 the number of officers employed is less only by 285, and that the aggregate amount of salaries is less only by 31,246*l.*”

In 1797 the Excise Establishment was considered to be in so efficient a state, and so well managed, that Mr. Pitt pointed it out as a model for other public departments. It appears that the gross receipt of excise revenue in 1797 was greater than the gross receipt in 1835 by the sum of 208,486*l.*, and that the charge for salaries in 1797 was less than the charge in 1835 by the sum of 194,949*l.* The consolidation of the Irish and Scotch Boards could not lead to any large additional expenditure, as the salaries of officers of excise employed in those countries are not charged in the account of the establishment for England. On the large increase which has taken place in the charges of collection, the Commissioners remark as follows:—

“During six years, to the year 1809, this revenue was collected at an average charge of 2*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* per cent. per annum on the gross revenue; and previous to the year 1825 the rate per cent. had never exceeded 4*l.*, except in one year; but since 1825 the rate has been gradually increasing until it has become as high in 1835 as 6*l.* 16*s.* per cent. This fact, of so

great an increase in the charge of collection, as an increase from 2*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 16*s.* per cent., of itself creates a strong necessity for inquiry."

The charge of collection for England and Scotland was 6*l.* 13*s.* 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* for the year ended January 5th, 1837.

The number of officers in the English establishment reduced since the peace is 847; salaries 89,281*l.* The total repeal of the salt duty was followed by the reduction of 196 officers; salaries 18,962*l.* By the repeal of the leather duty 30 officers were reduced, salaries 3362*l.*; by the repeal of the beer duty 228 officers, salaries 24,045*l.*; of the duty on printed cottons by the reduction of 148 officers, salaries 15,064*l.*; and the reduction of the duty on candles was followed by a reduction of 207 officers, whose salaries amounted to 22,690*l.*

In closing their report, the Commissioners of Inquiry make the following just remarks, which are peculiarly deserving of attention at this period of improvement in the administrative economy of the public departments of the country. They say:—

"The business of administration, or, in other words, of giving execution and effect to the ordinances of the legislature, forms a portion of the science of government; and therefore, like all sciences, has its foundation in certain generally acknowledged and fixed principles. But it has not always been the custom to consider it in such a way by the statesmen of this country: it has been too much given over to the charge of subordinate officers; and the consequence is, that uniformity, simplicity, and complete efficiency are not to be found in the administration of the business of many of our public departments. In other nations, on the contrary, the business of administration has been considered and studied as a science, and arranged on clear and settled principles."

They observe that "it is the practice, particularly in France, to introduce every new regulation or law of administration by a prefatory exposition of the principles on which it is proposed and founded;" and this plan has been strictly followed by the Commissioners of Inquiry in proposing the following changes in the Excise Establishment:—

"I. On the principle that business of the same kind ought to be transacted in one and the same office we have made the following recommendations:—1. That the scattered business which properly belongs to a Secretary's Office should be brought together into it; such as the business of the Correspondent's Office and of the Diary Office. 2. That the several kinds of business which is transacted in the Office of the Clerk of the Securities should be transferred, each kind to the office to which it properly belongs. 3. That the examination of solicitors' bills should be transferred from the Secretary's Office to the Accountant's Office. 4. That the business of making out accounts of incidental payments should be transferred from the Correspondent's Office to the Accountant's Office. 5. That all other scattered business connected with the accounts should be transferred to the Accountant's Office. 6. That all the business which properly belongs to the Solicitor's Office should be taken from other offices and brought together into it; such as the examining of the issue of informations before magistrates, and the preparing of bonds of security.

"II. On the principle that no business ought to be delayed, or altogether omitted to be done, and as almost all the business of the excise department originates in written instruments, we have recommended that an effective system of registration of instruments should be established in the Secretary's Office.

"III. On the principle that the main security for the due performance of the business of the public is for the most part dependent upon the knowledge, judgment, activity, as well as the integrity of the persons who are employed as functionaries, we have recommended—1. That one member of the Board, together with the secretary, and all other principal officers, should be selected from officers on the establishment. 2. That no officer shall be placed on the establishment without having passed two examinations. 3. That there shall be an office in the Secretary's Office for superintending everything belonging to the examination and inspection of the conduct of officers.

"IV. It being clear that every system of administration should be founded on principles of strict economy, both as to the degree of time bestowed on business, and of expense incurred in remunerating those who perform it, we have made the following recommendations:—1. That salaries should be reduced so as to approximate to those of 1797. 2. That the number of collectors' rounds should be reduced, and the number of collectors. 3. That the number of surveying-general examiners and of country examiners should be reduced; and also the surveying establishment generally, so that it may be made to bear the same proportion to the revenue collected which it did at former periods. 4. That the offices of Commissioners of Appeals and of Registrars; the offices of Solicitors for Scotland and Ireland; the office of Clerk of the Securities; the office of Comptroller of Cash, and the office of Comptroller of Accounts, should be abolished. 5. That there should be no grade of official situation, in any office, between the grade occupied by the officer at the head of it and the senior clerks. 6. That the paying of money by the excise department to other public departments for postage, stamps, and the tax on officers' horses, should be discontinued.

"V. On the principle that the heads of a great public department ought not to discharge duties, or embark in undertakings which are inconsistent and out of character with their proper functions, we have recommended—1. That the Commissioners shall cease to act as judges on excise trials, or as accountants of the excise revenue. 2. That they should not employ their time in hearing letters read and in reading diary books. 3. That they should not carry on the business of printers and distillers.

"VI. On the principle which we have endeavoured to explain and establish, that a superior degree of knowledge, judgment, and activity will be insured by making one person responsible for the performance of the duties of the governing authority of a sub-department, than can be insured by having a Board of Commissioners, each possessing equal powers, we have recommended that the first commissioner shall be invested with the chief powers for directing the administration of the laws and regulations of the excise.

"VII. As there is no principle of the constitution more necessary to be strictly adhered to than the principle which requires that the sanction of parliament must be given to the expenditure of the public money, we have recommended that the commissioners shall be deprived of the power of making use of any portion of the revenue they receive, and that the charges of collection shall be voted in parliament on estimates.

"If the changes which we have here proposed be examined according

to the plan which we have followed in proposing them, that is, with reference to the reasons which may be drawn from the principles which we have enumerated, we feel confident that it will be seen that we have not proposed any change which is not founded on a sound principle, and which is not adapted to the end of effecting an important reform in the excise department.

“HENRY PARNELL,
“HENRY BERENS.”

The Commissioners, in drawing up their Report, were deprived of the assistance of their colleague, Mr. Wickham, who had been compelled to go abroad in consequence of the state of his health.

A SHORT DIRECTORY FOR SEARCHING THE PUBLIC RECORDS IN THE METROPOLIS.

DURING the last two Sessions the House of Commons has been occupied in considering the state of the Public Records of the kingdom. Founded upon the Report of a Select Committee on this subject, which sat during the whole Session of 1836, a bill was introduced in 1837 by Mr. Charles Buller, and passed the second reading: but its further progress was arrested by the sudden termination of the Session. The object of this bill was to consolidate all Public Records of a certain date into one general repository, similar in character to the General Registry at Edinburgh; to create an efficient superintending custody; to abolish all fees; to give the public free access, subject to proper regulations, and to effect measures generally tending to the better preservation and security of the Public Records. This bill met with the concurrence of the Government, and will therefore, probably, soon become an Act of the legislature. But, as some years will necessarily elapse before a proper receptacle can be ready (the great tower of the Houses of Parliament has been proposed for the purpose), and as the localities in which the various records are deposited, and the regulations multifarious in character to which they are subjected are not very generally known, the following information is condensed for those who have need to consult them.

“The principal object of keeping the Public Records, in which term we include all the authentic certificates of legislative, legal and executive proceedings, is their professed subserviency to the administration of justice. The utility they possess as furnishing the best materials for history, though of great importance, is rather a subordinate and accidental attribute. The immediate value and purpose of Records at the time of their compilation is exclusively legal; but this value declines with their age, and afterwards assumes a character solely historical. Thus, with the earliest Public Records,—a charter of King John may by possibility settle a dispute respecting a market or fair; but the majority of his mandates, like his writ to Hugh de Neville, commanding him to proclaim that whosoever should ‘do any harm to, or speak

evil of religious men or clerks, if caught, should be hung on the nearest oak,' though documents of the utmost legal importance, when monarchs were strong enough to make their pleasure their subjects' will, certainly at the present day possess more of historical curiosity than legal validity."—(See *Law Magazine* for Feb. 1837, Art. v.)

The repositories which possess materials the most ancient and interesting to the historian are, the Chapter House of Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London, and the Queen's Remembrancers' Offices of the Exchequer. For most records anterior to Hen. VIII., the contents of these offices should be first searched. The limits of this paper preclude a detail of the treasures of these repositories; but the reader is referred to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1800, a large folio volume, containing a great mass of very interesting historical materials, and now to be purchased as a parliamentary paper, for the price of ten shillings, at the Parliamentary-office. This Report, although giving the best account of the contents of our Record Offices yet existing, is not by any means so complete, as it is to be hoped a report will be at some future period.

At the Chapter House (Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey), attendance is daily from 10 till 4. The present keeper has generally increased the facilities of searching since his appointment, and he remits the fees when searches are made for historical purposes; but there exist many inconveniences arising from confined space, and the imperfection of the calendars, which, however, are gradually improving under Sir F. Palgrave's superintendence. The principal records deposited here are the Rolls of Parliament from 18 to 21 Edw. I. Rolls of the Curia Regis. temp. Rich. I., John and Hen. III.—two volumes of which have been lately printed by the Record Commission. Their preface, descriptive of the nature, &c., may be consulted with advantage.

Rolls of the King's Bench from 1 Edw. I. to end of Hen. V.

Rolls of the Common Pleas from Edw. I. to Hen. VII.

Assize Rolls, 6 Rich. I. to Edw. IV. Quo Warranto Rolls, Edw. I. II. and III. Placita Coronæ, 10 Hen. III. to Edw. III. Placita Forestæ, 10 John to Edw. III.

Star Chamber proceedings from 3 Hen. VII., when the Court was created, to 16 Car. I., when it ended.

Court of Requests, sometimes called the Court of Whitehall. Proceedings in, from 9 Hen. VII., when it was created, to 17 Car. I., when it was dissolved.

Court of Wards and Liveries. Proceedings of, from commencement in 32 Hen. VIII., to its abolition in 12 Car. II.

Besides the above records, which form series, there is a most miscellaneous assemblage of records of all ages and descriptions. The celebrated Domesday Book of William the Conqueror is kept here. Treaties, &c., with foreign countries also exist in great abundance. The reader must consult the Report before-mentioned, although that even very imperfectly and briefly notices the contents of the Chapter House.

RECORD OFFICES OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY.

The TOWER OF LONDON is the repository for the early records of this Court; but, like the Chapter House, it contains many miscellaneous records, which would form perfect classes if placed with others deposited elsewhere. The TOWER is open from 10 till 3, except during a few holidays, amounting to about eight in the year. The records are in very accessible order, but the calendars are imperfect; yet, with the very courteous assistance given here by the public officers, the difficulties of searching are much lightened; and the fees are wholly remitted when historical searches are made.

The Tower contains the Parliament Rolls from 5 Edw. II. to Edw. IV. 1483.

Petitions in Parliament, from Edw. I. to 17 Edw. IV.

The Statute Rolls, from 6 Edw. I. to 8 Edw. IV.

Writs of Summons and Returns to Parliament, 16 Edw. I. to 17 Edw. IV., when the series is to be found at the Rolls Chapel.

Patent Rolls, from 3 John to Edw. IV. 1483. See Rolls Chapel.

The Close Rolls, from 6 John to Edw. IV. Also Rolls Chapel.

Mr. Hardy's erudite prefaces to editions of these Rolls during the reign of John, describe their nature, &c.

The Charter Rolls, 1 John to Edw. IV.

The Gascon Rolls, 26 Hen. III. to 39 Hen. VI.

The Norman Rolls, 2 John to Hen. V.

The French Rolls, 16 Hen. III. to Edw. IV.

The Scotch Rolls, 19 Edw. I. to 22 Edw. IV.

The Welsh Rolls, 4 Edw. I. to 23 Edw. I.

Cartæ Antiquæ: Papal Bulls and Letters, Will. I. to Hen. VI.

Roman Rolls, 34 Edw. I. to Edw. IV. 1483.

Liberate Rolls, 2 John to Edw. IV.

Fine Rolls, 6 John to Edw. IV.

Redisseisin and Hundred Rolls.

Inquisitions Post Mortem, 1 Hen. III. to 3 Rich. III. See Rolls Chapel.

Inquisitions ad quod Damnum, 1 Edw. II. to 38 Hen. VI.

In the White Tower, in Cæsar's Chapel, the proceedings of the Court of Chancery from the time of Elizabeth to (1714?) are deposited. They are periodically transmitted from the Six Clerks' Office in Chancery-lane.

The Rolls Chapel, Chancery-lane, is open from 10 till 3. Complaints are made of the fees at this office, and of the regulations which prohibit any applicants making extracts. The series of each of the following descriptions of records, commences from the period when it ceases at the Tower, and is brought down to its conclusion, which, for the most part, reaches to the present time, —the Parliament, Charter, Patent, Fine, and Close Rolls. At this office are kept the Coronation Rolls, Jac. I. to present time; the Foreign Rolls, Edw. V. to 19 Car. I.; the Confirmation Rolls, Rich. III. to 12 Jac. I.; Rolls of Pardons, Rich. I. to Jac. I.; Judgment or Decree Rolls, 25 Hen. VIII. to 6 Geo. III., &c.;

Privy Seal Bundles; Inquisitions Post Mortem (see Tower), besides various miscellanea, including portions of the Ecclesiastical Survey made during the period of the Commonwealth.

The Crown Office, the Cursitor's Office, the Hanaper Office, Report Office, and Six Clerks' Office; other smaller offices contain modern records and those in daily process of compilation. The Petty Bag Office possesses, besides others, the Inquisitions and Decrees of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, appointed by statute 43 Eliz.; very valuable and important in most disputes about anciently endowed charities; and they would have proved very useful to the late Charity Commissioners had they been consulted. The obligation to pay consultation fees, however, precluded any extensive use of them.

RECORDS OF OTHER COURTS, &c.

The Records of the Common Pleas are kept at present in Carlton Ride Stables, Carlton Terrace. Attendance 10 till 4 during Term-time. Out of Term the keeper must be sought at his private residence, information about which is affixed to the outside of the office. Records of the Custos Brevium are kept at 3, Whitehall-yard: they are not in good order. No daily attendance is given. (See Chapter House for the early Rolls of the Common Pleas.)

The Queen's or King's Bench Records are deposited in Chancery Lane, where there is no daily attendance. Searchers must apply at the office in the Temple, or during Term-time, at Westminster. (See Chapter House for the early Rolls of the Court of King's or Queen's Bench.)

Exchequer Records. The chief portions of the Records of the Exchequer have been consolidated into the custody of the Queen's Remembrancer of the Exchequer, by the Act of 3 & 4 Will. IV. The following, besides the Records of his own office, are under his superintendence:—those of the late Treasurer Remembrancer; of the Pipe Office, and the Augmentation Office. To search the Records of the Queen's Remembrancer, application must be made to a clerk in Court, and the bag-bearer at the Temple, between 10 and 4. The Records themselves are kept partly in Carlton Ride, Carlton Terrace, in one of the towers of Westminster Hall, and in the Augmentation Office. The large series of rolls called the Memoranda Rolls, from Hen. III. to the present time, and the judicial proceedings of the Court are easily consultable; the other records of this office may be termed miscellaneous, and are undergoing arrangement. Their character is given in general terms in the Report of 1800—in the Proceedings of the Record Commissioners for 1833—a volume to be found in the British Museum,—and in the evidence taken by the Select Committee in 1836.

The Public Records of the late Treasurer Remembrancer's Office consist of, first, the Memoranda; second, the Originalia; and various of a miscellaneous character. They are kept in the vaults of Somerset House. The Pipe Office Records are also kept in the same place: application to search must be made at the

Temple. The locality and mode of searching these Records is described by their officer: he says, (Ev. on Record Commission, 7076), "It is so completely dark that it is almost impossible for any person to find his way out of the vaults, if at any considerable distance from the doors. 7065. Chairman:—This is an arrangement by which you promote the convenience of the parties: if I come to you, not knowing exactly the record I want, being rather uncertain, if I come to the Temple and state this uncertainty to you, you do me the favour of taking me a walk to Somerset House, and then you shut me up in this room (not adjacent to the vaults, but on high ground) and you yourself run down to the vaults and bring up the record to me that I suggest, being in this room?—Yes."

The Augmentation Office, in Palace-yard, Westminster, is open from 10 till 4. The Records here are of a very varied nature, but for the most part relate to the ecclesiastical possessions seized by Hen. VIII., and to property in the hands of the Crown during the reigns of Elizabeth, Jas. I. and Charles I. The judicial proceedings of the Courts of Augmentation and Surveyor-General, which lasted for a short period after their creation by Hen. VIII., and the Parliamentary or Oliverian Survey (temp. Commonwealth), are preserved here. These Records were exposed to great danger at the burning of the Houses of Parliament. Since that event the contents of the office have been re-arranged and methodised, under the direction of Mr. Henry Cole.

The Records of the Pell Office are temporarily placed in Whitehall-yard. They extend as far back as the reign of Rich. I., and are undergoing progressive arrangement.

The Inrolments of the Pleas of the Exchequer are deposited at No. 3, Whitehall-yard, excepting those for the reigns of Geo. IV. and Will. III., (kept at Lincoln's-Inn Square,) and are also undergoing arrangement. To make searches apply at the Master's-office, No. 9, Lincoln's-Inn Old-square, between 10 and 3.

The Records of the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall and Surveyor-General's-Office are scarcely considered as Public Records. At the first-named office in Lancaster-place, Strand, there is daily attendance from 10 till 4. At the second, in Somerset House, from 1 till 4. The office of the Surveyor-General is in Whitehall-place. At these offices permission to make searches must be sought.

The Records belonging to the Auditors of the Land Revenue (among which are some valuable territorial surveys), are kept partly in Spring-gardens, and partly in Carlton Ride.

The Valor Ecclesiasticus of Hen. VIII., is kept at the First Fruits Office in the Inner Temple.

The Records of the Archbishopric of Canterbury, among which is deposited the Parliamentary Survey of Parishes made during the Commonwealth—the subject of so many motions by Mr. T. Duncombe in the House of Commons—are preserved in accessible order at Lambeth Palace, and may be consulted daily from 11 till 3, on payment of moderate fees, liberally administered.

XIII.—OPERATION OF THE POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

THE Third Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners is dated July 17th, at which period nearly the whole of England and Wales had been formed into Unions. A table is given, showing the number of parishes and townships in each county in England, which are united under the provisions of the Poor Law Act; the number not so united; and the number incorporated under Gilbert's, Sturges Bourne's, or Local Acts. It appears that in the month of July, 12,132 parishes in England, containing a population of 10,565,907, had been *Unionized*, and 1301 parishes, with a population of 2,525,098 had not been united: of these, 197 are incorporated under Gilbert's Act; 475 under Sturges Bourne's Act or Local Acts; and 629 parishes remained to be united, some of which cannot conveniently be annexed to the new Unions until the Gilbert Incorporations are dissolved. During the first year of the Commission, the number of parishes formed into Unions was 2069; in the second year, the number was 5846; and in the third year, ending in July last, 5598. All the parishes in Wales, with the exception of 28, which have Local Acts, are organised under the Amendment Act, the machinery of which is now everywhere in operation, with the exceptions before mentioned. The total number of Unions in England and Wales is 573.

Since the date of the last Report, the application of just principles in the relief of destitute persons has encountered many obstacles. Even before the close of 1836, the state of the weather interrupted the usual course of field labour; and had it not been for the new law, the labourers would have been thrown upon the rates in unprecedented numbers; but it is highly satisfactory to learn that the pressure was alleviated in consequence of the existence of a better spirit between the labourers and their employers. At the commencement of the year the snow put a complete stop to the labours of husbandry, and isolated whole villages in many parts of the country. This was succeeded by an epidemic which was more prevalent than any thing of the kind for years previously; and a long and dreary spring followed. In the manufacturing districts employment became scarce at the close of 1836, and for several months the country was in a state of great commercial stagnation; but here the new law tended to lessen the demoralization attendant upon such a period. Workmen preserved their independence who, in other times, would have become, and probably remained, paupers. During the General Election which ensued, attempts were made to arouse a spirit of factious opposition to the Poor Law Amendment Act, but without much success; and the futility of the outcry on this occasion seems satisfactorily to have proved that the good sense of the country, now that it is more completely in possession of experience and useful facts relating to the new measure, will not listen to prejudice and mere clamour, and that it is suspicious of the calumnies by which it is still now and then sought to enlist its

sympathies. The labourers themselves acknowledge "that they live hard, but on the whole are *better off* than formerly; that their masters are kinder to them; that an industrious man has a better chance; and the idle ones are (I use their own words) put to the rout, and forced to beat wide for a living*." The operation of the law in the rural and manufacturing districts, and a notice of its introduction into those parts of the country where it was said to be least needed, will furnish the principal points for observation.

At Stoke-upon-Trent, the centre of a populous district, the proceedings of the Board of Guardians were embarrassed by a strike on the part of the operatives for higher wages. There was no difficulty as to those operatives who voluntarily threw themselves out of employment; but many others, who were willing to work, did not dare to do so from fear of violence; while others, equally desirous of employment, were deprived of it in consequence of the stoppage put to operations which must necessarily go on simultaneously. It may safely be taken as an axiom, supported by the experience obtained during this strike, that "on no occasion is a strict adherence to principle more necessary than on any failure of employment in a manufacturing district." In the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, the payment of about 10,000*l.* in weekly wages was suspended owing to the strike; 30,000 persons were deprived of their ordinary means of subsistence during ten weeks, and of these about 7000 during twenty weeks. There can be no doubt that if relief had been administered as formerly, the rate-payers and the rate-receivers would have been alike injured, and the rate of wages surreptitiously affected. The Board of Guardians, under these difficult circumstances, put themselves in communication with the Poor Law Commissioners, who gave such directions as their experience suggested for the guidance of the Board. "For all able-bodied applicants," say the Commissioners, in a letter to the Board, "relief in the workhouse is most in accordance with the spirit and provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act; and the Commissioners consider, therefore, that no able-bodied applicant should receive out-relief, as long as there remains room in the workhouse. Next to relief in the workhouse, out-relief in kind is best; and therefore, where the workhouse is full, at least three-fourths of the relief to the able-bodied should be given in kind." In consequence of the Board carrying out these regulations, the pressure was less than under any previous stagnation of local industry. In the year 1826, the number of heads of families receiving relief from the workhouse was 500, and there was a great addition to the sum allowed in out-door relief; but in 1837, although the depression in trade was much greater, only 103 heads of families received relief. In the former period, the paupers took the provisions home daily, and great waste ensued; work was not exacted in return; but under the new law, no able-bodied person has received relief who has not been employed at task-work. The efficacy of the new system is proved by the fact that, in December,

1833, when trade was good and there was no strike amongst the workmen, the number of inmates of the poor-house was 328; while under a precisely opposite state of things, it contained only 139 inmates; and yet relief could have been obtained by all who really stood in need. The impression produced on the Board of Guardians and others, manufacturers and traders, as to the great value of the Amendment Act, when it is faithfully carried into effect, is set forth in an address to the Commissioners. They state that "Although this Act has only been in operation for little more than six months; the affairs of the parish have been brought into a state of order long desired, but hitherto unknown; the business has been conducted with becoming regularity,—the officers, for the first time responsible, attentive to their duties,—the rates better collected—the poor-house reformed, and made a place of instruction, of industry, and of reformation,—the out-door poor examined in detail,—impositions detected—and the cases of real distress relieved, partly in money and partly in bread. Thus an improved system of management has been brought about with little difficulty, advantageous contracts made, the moneys duly paid into the bank, the tradesmen's accounts promptly discharged, a considerable amount of old debts paid off; and all this with two rates up to this date; whereas, at the corresponding period of last year, the fourth was in a train of collection. Such results have given a new and pleasing aspect to the affairs of the parish, and we only discharge a duty in saying that we are indebted to the Poor Law Amendment Act for the principal part of these advantages." At the peculiar juncture which has been described, the instructions given by the Commissioners were of the greatest value; the Poor Law Amendment Act, which had been carried into effect under circumstances of great difficulty, had "enabled the Guardians to meet a crisis and pursue a course, both humane to the destitute and preservative of the rights of property, and thus rendered a seasonable and invaluable service to the parish."

In other manufacturing counties—Stafford, Nottingham, and Leicester, the demand for labour ceased to an extent before unknown, and before the Unions in these districts could be fully organised and prepared to meet the evil. In some of the Leicestershire Unions, the rule prohibiting relief to able-bodied persons between the ages of sixteen and sixty was temporarily suspended, and a relieving officer was appointed to attend to the out-poor, who were chiefly employed in the manufactories at Leicester. The instructional letter which the Commissioners addressed to the Hinckley Board of Guardians is a clear and practical exposition of the principles which should be kept in view in all similar cases. One of the Assistant Commissioners was also directed to give his special attention to the Leicester district.

At Nottingham, at an early period of the year, it soon became evident that the number of persons applying for relief could not be received in the existing workhouses; and the Board of Guardians was instructed to suspend the order prohibiting out-door relief to able-bodied male persons as soon as the pressure rendered

such a step absolutely necessary. The workhouse accommodation being on a small scale, this soon occurred; but although the simplest and most efficient test of destitution could not for the time be applied, another test was put into operation. The inhabitants of Nottingham had liberally subscribed 5,000*l.* for the relief of the distressed workmen; and this sum was employed in constructing a road through some property belonging to the Corporation. An out-door labour test was had recourse to, in addition to the in-door workhouse test: by this means the Commissioners are of opinion that "almost any conceivable amount of pressure might be met and adequately provided for." They add, "It must be admitted that in-door relief is more certain, simple, and easy in its application; but the out-door labour test is the same in principle. In both cases a man's time is taken in exchange for his maintenance, and he must be withdrawn from other modes of gaining subsistence in order to test the reality of his present want and destitution." Add to this that the relief being in kind and not in money, and that the work required is more than would be required by a private individual for the same amount of remuneration, and the out-door labour test can evidently be rendered nearly as efficient during a temporary pressure as the workhouse test. The Commissioners observe, however, that—"Although both tests may thus be advantageously employed in any emergency arising out of a distressed state of trade, or other casualty, it is yet obvious that the in-door test of the workhouse should, with respect to able-bodied persons, alone be resorted to under ordinary circumstances; and that the out-door labour test should be called into operation only in extreme or emergent cases, similar to that now existing at Nottingham. It will be in the discretion of the Board of Guardians so to apply the workhouse test, and whenever the rule shall be relaxed, so to regulate the out-door labour test as not to destroy, but to stimulate, habits of provident forethought and self-dependence among the operatives; and it will be our duty to watch over and promote this most desirable object."

The case of the Unions of Foleshill and Nuneaton, each having nearly a similar amount of population placed in the same circumstances, may be adduced as showing the consequences of injudicious tampering with correct principles as compared with a strict adherence to them. The Foleshill Union has a population of 11,965, and that of Nuneaton of 12,868. In the Nuneaton Union the Guardians adopted the practice of giving an allowance of bread and soup to the out-door poor. This was insufficient for the support of a family, and must therefore be regarded as relief in aid of wages. Destitution existed, but cases of imposition had an equal chance of relief; and above eighty cases were sometimes heard on a single board-day, and 204 able-bodied males received relief during the quarter ending Lady-day. The Foleshill Union was not in a more advanced state of organization than Nuneaton: the proportion of poor was the same, and the demand for their labour was affected in precisely the same manner as in the case of Nuneaton; but the Guardians, instead of administering relief to

all who applied for it, without subjecting the applicant to any test, pursued a wiser course, and met the applications of the weavers who pleaded want of work, by offering them employment at a hand corn-mill with which the workhouse was provided. Relief was only given in return for three or four days' consecutive labour. The consequence was that the expenditure in relief to the out-poor was 61*l.* per week less in the Foleshill than in the Nuneaton Union; and there were only 90 inmates in the Foleshill workhouse, while in that of Nuneaton there were 132. Instead of there being 204 able-bodied persons relieved during that quarter only thirty-two made applications in the Foleshill Union, and these being met by an offer of the house or employment at the mill, it was only accepted by eight persons. "I contend," says Mr. Earle, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of these Unions, "That the practice to which the Foleshill Guardians were enabled to adhere was not only efficacious in deterring and detecting imposition, but in reality was much more humane than that adopted by the Nuneaton Board; for at the latter place the applicant's story was in two hundred instances believed, and in scarcely a single case was the relief granted sufficient in amount to secure the party from destitution, on the supposition that the story told was true. At Foleshill, on the contrary, only eight cases (I am confining myself to able-bodied weavers out of employ) were relieved; but in each of these the amount of relief was fully adequate to the alleged wants of the recipient."

In Spitalfields, the Report states that "the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act have been found as applicable and as useful in a season of great distress, as to any other district to which its provisions have been applied."

The trial to which the new system has been exposed, before even it was perfectly organised, shows that it is quite as well adapted to a manufacturing as to an agricultural population. The strongest evidence of the truth of this assertion is contained in the cases already detailed.

In the rural Unions the amended system has been placed in trying circumstances in consequence of the severity of the seasons and the dearth of provisions. One of the tendencies of the improved administration of the Poor Law is to raise the rate of wages, and the employers of agricultural labour have in some instances conceived that the old plan of low wages and heavy rates was more conducive to their interests: but the majority of the Boards of Guardians saw more clearly the true state of the case, and steadily adhered to the workhouse test as the only safe guide. The advantage of this policy is shown in numberless instances in the Report of the Commissioners. The following extracts are especially deserving of attention:—

"At the Board-day (Andover Union) on the 24th of September last, fifteen able-bodied labourers appeared as applicants for an allowance as paupers; they were the first who had been thrown out of employment in consequence of the cessation of labour in the harvest-field. These men came all from Long Parish. As it was the first occasion, at that period

of the year, on which the Guardians had been called upon to deal with cases of this description, and as the rule for prohibiting out-door relief to able-bodied paupers had not yet been applied to that Union, the Guardians requested the advice of Mr. Hawley, our Assistant-Commissioner. Foreseeing the danger of setting a precedent in that county for out-door relief in such cases, he recommended the Guardians to offer relief in the workhouse to the whole of the paupers and their families. This advice was immediately acted upon. Not one of the labourers accepted the offer, thirteen procured employment in their own parish from the farmers, and the remaining two obtained work on the roads (also in the parish) at the full wages of the district.

"This application of the workhouse as a test of destitution convinced the Guardians of the soundness of the principle, and during the period which elapsed between its adoption and a visit which Mr. Hawley paid to them on the 3rd of December, he found that orders for the house had been issued to upwards of *four hundred* labourers and their families, only *seven* of whom had accepted them.

"The rule prohibiting out-door relief to able-bodied males had been applied to nearly all the Unions in Sussex, no relaxation having taken place except in a few cases, under peculiar circumstances, and with our sanction. But on the fifth day after the snow had set in, in December last, which was Board-day at Cuckfield, no less than one hundred and forty-nine applications for relief were made to the Guardians of that Union, by able-bodied labourers, thrown, as they alleged, out of employment, and suffering distress in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. To a few of these the Guardians gave a trifling relief in flour, as cases of urgent necessity, but to one hundred and eighteen the workhouse was unhesitatingly offered. Of these offers only *six* were accepted. On the following Board-day sixty applications were made, to every one of which the workhouse was offered. Of this party five only entered it, and came in on the evening of the Board-day. But three, on being set to work at the corn-mill to grind corn for the consumption of the house, gave notice of their intention to leave it, which they did on the second day. The total number of able-bodied men in the Cuckfield workhouse during the snow was twenty, and of these fifteen left it on Friday the 12th of January."

Applications reached the Commissioners from some of the Boards soliciting a relaxation of the rule prohibiting out-door relief. A circular was sent in reply, justifying their refusal of this request, in the clearest manner, by a reference to first principles.

The feeling is general amongst the farmers that wages are raised through the instrumentality of the new law, and hence originates the desire to resort to the allowance system. That wages are higher is nothing more than a legitimate consequence of the re-distribution of the fund for the employment of labour. But even if the sum formerly paid in rates had been diverted into some other different channel, it would follow that the services of the labourer, being rendered with more good-will, are of much greater value, and therefore deserving of a larger reward. Those who are charged with the administration of the New Poor Law have sometimes complained that its provisions are thoughtlessly introduced at the most inconvenient season, thereby causing much unnecessary distress. But on these occasions, it may safely

be asserted, the proceedings of the Commissioners are directed by humane and benevolent motives, although, judging superficially, the contrary feeling might be supposed to actuate them. Just at the time when the wages of the labourers are reduced, it might seem cruel to prohibit all out-door relief to the able-bodied ; and for this the Commissioners have been heavily blamed, with what justice we shall see from the following facts :—

“Towards the end of November the Guardians of the Highworth and Swindon Unions, who had scarcely commenced acting upon the order for withholding out-door relief from able-bodied males, received in one day applications for relief, in aid of wages, from nineteen able-bodied labourers, who with their wives and families numbered about ninety-five persons. The Guardians had the firmness and judgment not to relax in their determination. All were offered the house. Rather, however, than incur the heavy expense of their maintenance there, the farmers of the parish to which they belonged (for nearly all belonged to one place, where an effort was making to reduce the already low rate of wages) in a few hours agreed to increase their wages ; and only four or five families ultimately came into the house.” Thus the attempt to pauperise the labourers by throwing a portion of the cost of their maintenance on rate-payers, who perhaps did not require labour, was frustrated. It is gratifying to learn that employment has been abundant for all who possess honesty and skill. In Sussex, even before the snow had melted, in January, the Guardians of the Bradfield (Sussex) Union declared that they “knew of no men out of employment, whose character was not so notoriously bad, that the farmers would not venture to set them to work ; and they also were very few in number.” In the Suffolk district, Dr. Kay, the Assistant Commissioner, relates that the extraordinary fall of snow had “a very slight effect upon the numbers relieved in the Union workhouses, the total increase in the course of an entire month, in the depth of the winter season, being barely 200 persons of all classes, in a population of 336,166, or about one person in 1700.” In twelve Unions in Kent, comprising a population of 168,096, the increase of the able-bodied paupers was only twenty-eight in the whole district, notwithstanding the epidemic was fearfully prevalent. Under the old system the numbers claiming relief would have been great beyond precedent ; but the amended system of administration preserved the labourers from this state of degrading dependence, and the saving effected in rates enabled the farmers to act in a spirit of accommodation during this trying period. Mr. Hall, an Assistant-Commissioner, ascertained that, before being formed into Union, the three parishes of Lambourne, Hungerford, and Ramsbury supported, during every winter, more than 300 able-bodied men, of whom one-half might be men with families ; and he says that, in the Union (Hungerford) comprising these three parishes and fifteen others, the number of able-bodied men relieved during the winter of 1836-7 was eight, there being in all only twenty-one men whom the Guardians would permit to be set to work at the hand corn-

mill. In the Royston Union, in the winter of 1834, the number of able-bodied men maintained during the winter out of the poor-rates was 361, whereas, in the month of December, 1836, there were only twelve applications "for work or money." Col. Wade, the Assistant-Commissioner, states that all these had orders for the house, which were accepted by seven individuals, two of whom stayed two days, three three days, and two seven days each. "Out-door allowance for lost time" used to be demanded with insolence, and the farmers connived at the practice, as they were enabled to turn off the labourers at a moment's notice without inconvenience to themselves; but the motives both of the farmer and the labourer have been brought into a more satisfactory course of action. The farmer is anxious to retain the industrious labourer in his employment, and will exert himself to find work; and the labourer, thrown more upon his own resources, puts forth energies which it might be supposed, from his previous state of apathy, he did not possess. Mr. Gulson, an Assistant-Commissioner, adduces a fact in proof of the latter assertion:—

"On Thursday, the 29th of December, the frost having continued and become more intense, Mr. ——— was not a little surprised to find his drainers again at work, and proceeding nearly as well as before the frost. He went to them and said, 'How is this? It appears you can go on very well, notwithstanding the weather.' 'Yes,' rejoined the men, 'we have found it out this morning.' 'Why, then,' said Mr. ——— 'were you absent on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday?' 'Because,' added they, 'we thought we could not go on; but as we cannot obtain relief as we used to do, necessity has made us try, and we have this morning discovered that we can proceed with the draining without much difficulty.' ..

The Commissioners have issued some new forms relative to parochial emigration to Canada. The average cost of despatching emigrants is 5*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* The cost of migration from the agricultural to the manufacturing districts has been 1*l.* 16*s.* 8½*d.* per head. Above 2000 individuals have migrated from one county. Returns are given in the Appendix referring to this fact, and showing—

"That the overstocked labour market in the county of Suffolk has been relieved of families comprising upwards of two thousand individuals. 2. Of this number 1675 were paupers in the receipt of parochial relief, all of whom, with the exception of the sixteen families, who from sickness or other causes are still needing and receiving assistance, have been rescued from a degrading state of pauperism to independent self-supported labourers.—3. The total amount paid in relief to these families for the twelve months preceding their migration was 1953*l.* 19*s.* 3½*d.* The relief afforded since migration has been 65*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* showing a diminution of 1688*l.* 14*s.* 8½*d.* This has been effected at a cost for outfit and journey of 368*l.* 14*s.* 1½*d.* The latter (the journey) would, as nearly as I can calculate, amount to about 1500*l.*, certainly not to more than 1681*l.* 14*s.* 1½*d.*; the remaining sum of 2000*l.* has therefore been positively expended in adding to the personal comforts of the migrants, in clothing, furniture, or other necessities, and affords, I think, another proof that while *ultimate* benefit to the rate-payers has not been disregarded, *immediate* advantage to the migrants themselves has been the

main object for which their migration has been encouraged.—4. The policy as well as the humanity of the interference of the Commission in providing for the employment of the migrants previous to their migration, is most clearly and forcibly evinced in the simple fact that out of 1660 individuals who migrated from Suffolk *with contracts*, but 53 have returned to their parishes, while out of only 345 who migrated *without contracts*, 59 have returned. As an illustration of the pauperised condition of many of the migrant families previous to their migration, it may be stated, that from one Union only (the Hoxne) there migrated:—1 family that had been chargeable 30 years; 1 23 years; 3 21 years; 2 20 years; 1 18 years; 2 16 years; 1 14 years; and 2 12 years; not one of whom has received assistance since migrating.”

Since the last Report the Commissioners have introduced the new law into the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire, where, as it was alleged, there existed no necessity for altering the system already in operation. This inference does not appear to have been well founded. Although in these two counties attempts had long since been made to improve the administration of the law, yet, from the want of some central control, other evils were the consequence of the change. In the populous manufacturing districts, the institution of the office of unpaid annual overseer had given way to paid overseers, and an establishment of paid officers. Local Boards had been formed under private acts; and these departures from the practice of the south of England had to a certain extent been of great benefit. Nothing seemed wanting but the action of an authority, whose vigilance should correct local errors, and secure the uniform operation of correct principles. This power did not exist, and the attempts at improvement were in consequence less successful than they otherwise would have been. Mr. Power, an Assistant-Commissioner, gives the following summary of facts, illustrating the old administration of the poor law in Lancashire and Yorkshire:—

“In 10 of the Lancashire Unions, containing altogether 162 townships, there are 157 assistant overseers, besides collectors of rates, and vestry or town clerks, which offices are frequently filled by distinct and separate persons. The total amount of salaries of all these officers is 7407*l.* per annum, exclusive of journeys where such charges are allowed.—2. In 12 Unions of the same county, containing 216 townships, there appear to be 57 workhouses and poorhouses, capable of containing altogether 5976 inmates; the actual number of inmates at the time of inquiry being 2421. Of these 57 workhouses there are in the whole 91 superintendents, maintained and paid at an annual cost of 2536*l.* There is an average, therefore, of about 26 inmates to each superintendent; the cost of superintendence averaging considerably more than 1*l.* per head. 3. In five Unions of the West Riding of York, containing 74 townships, there are, besides collectors of rates and vestry or town clerks, 65 assistant overseers: the total amount of all the salaries, including those of collectors and vestry clerks, being 2244*l.*, exclusive of journeys.—4. In the same Unions there appear to be altogether 33 workhouses or poorhouses, capable of containing 2051 inmates; the actual number of inmates at the time of inquiry being 637. Of these 38 workhouses or poorhouses there are 53 superintendents, maintained and paid at a cost of 1256*l.* per annum; there is an average, therefore, of about 12 inmates to each superintendent; the cost of superin-

tendence averaging very nearly 2*l.* per head.—5. Several of the poorhouses enumerated are without superintendence.—6. The greater part of the townships not having workhouses, use those of neighbouring townships.—7. Some inconsiderable portion of the townships are without resort to any workhouse.”

The Principality of Wales is another portion of the country in which it was said poor law reform was not needed. Numerous facts brought under the notice of the Commissioners induce them to state in their Report that “it is in Wales we could most easily and most abundantly collect” “proofs of a lax administration of the law, and instances of unjustifiable application of money raised for the relief of the poor.” “Able-bodied pauperism prevails in many forms, and to a great extent.” In thirteen Unions in South Wales, the number of able-bodied paupers receiving relief was 4974; and in these Unions relief in the shape of payment of rent was given to the amount of 5962*l.* per annum. “Rent has been paid for farmers renting from 10*l.* to 12*l.* per year.” In Trayan Glare (a hamlet of Llywill, county Brecon) 11*l.* a year was paid for a fulling mill occupied by a pauper, besides occasional charges for repairs and taxes. In North Wales, “the payment of rents out of the rates is nearly universal. In many parishes it is extended to nearly all the married labourers. In Llanidloes, out of 2000*l.* a year spent on the poor, nearly 800*l.*, and in Bodidern, out of 360*l.*, 113*l.* are thus exhausted.” Paupers are thus a more desirable class of tenants than independent labourers; rents are enhanced; and a variety of other evils are the consequence of this loose and profligate expenditure of the rates. In one county in South Wales, 1 in every 59 persons (according to the census of 1831) is a bastard maintained by the parish to which it belongs; and while in England the proportion of illegitimate children thus supported is 1 in 215 of the population, in Wales it is 1 in 139.”

In Yorkshire and Lancashire, and in Wales, as in every other part of the country, the new law will maintain good, and correct evil practices. In Wales, the Commissioners confidently expect that “the organization of Boards of Guardians will tend to raise the character of Welsh farmers and yeomen, by accustoming them to the transaction of business, and by habituating them to act openly and in public, under circumstances in which conduct is scrutinised and character formed.”

It is not the actual sum expended in relief, but the numbers who are pauperised, which is of the greatest consequence; but under a proper system of administration the amount expended is indicative of the number of recipients. A table is given in the Report, showing that in 4082 parishes, containing a population of 2,722,349, the expenditure of which was formerly 2,159,810*l.* per annum, or 16*s.* 1*d.* per head, a reduction had been effected in the year ending March 25th, 1837, amounting to 1,002,464*l.*, thus making the annual expenditure 1,187,364*l.*, or 8*s.* 7½*d.* per head. The saving effected is 46 per cent., a very large portion of which is dispensed in higher wages. None of it is the result of a system of grinding the poor. There is not a Board of

Guardians in the country which does not contemplate the reduction of parochial rates with the same feelings as those expressed by the Guardians of the Hartismere Union, who refer to the reduction in the rates "with feelings of honest satisfaction; for, while the idle and improvident have been taught the necessity of adopting different habits, the assistance to the aged and to the infirm has generally increased, and the wants of the sick are more liberally attended to. And they, the Guardians of the Union, would deem it a lasting reproach to them, as men and Christians, had they ever, knowingly and willingly, endeavoured to accomplish this reduction by any single act of oppression towards the really destitute and deserving poor." Medical relief is placed upon a footing which is well calculated to ensure complete attention to each case. "The medical officers of the Union (it is observed in the Report) are now under the superintendence of the leading persons of the district, who, as elected or *ex officio* Guardians, compose the local Boards. To these the medical officer is responsible in his character as a practitioner. He is dismissible also on any well-authenticated complaint to this Board. He is required to report to the Guardians his visits to his patients in the workhouse. He is, as a further security, required to register the particulars of each case, the character of the disease and of its treatment. These records serve as a guide to the Guardians in the administration of relief, and we are assured that they will become available as a valuable body of medical statistics."

A table is given in the Appendix which shows the *status* of each medical officer employed in the various Unions in the month of July. The number of medical officers was 1830; 9 of whom were physicians only; 294 surgeons only; 316 Licentiates of the Apothecaries' Company only; 201 legalised practitioners under 55 George III., cap. 194 (1815); 14 physicians, surgeons and apothecaries; 19 physicians and surgeons; 2 physicians and apothecaries; 914 surgeons and apothecaries; 6 surgeons in the army; 23 surgeons in the navy; 27 practising without a license or diploma, and not specified as acting prior to 1815; and 5 practitioners have not answered the Commissioners' queries. Of the above number the proportion of medical officers under 5 years' standing is 262 or $\frac{1}{4}$ th; of 5 and under 10 years' standing, 415, or nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ th; and of 10 years' standing and upwards there are 1120, or $\frac{2}{3}$ ths.

The Commissioners, towards the conclusion of their Report, after having taken a review of their manifold and extended labours, thus express themselves:—"We are upheld by the confident persuasion, which every day's experience tends in our opinion to confirm, that not to the rate-payer only, but to the labouring classes themselves, the provisions of the new law continue to be productive of the greatest benefits."

"A good motion is never lost." So said Franklin, and experience teaches us, that in thus speaking, he exhibited his usual wise perception. It frequently—we may say, it most generally—has happened, that with regard to great improvements, some gifted spirits have been found in advance of their age, whose suggestions have in after-years been proved erroneous only in respect of the time in which they were put forth.

The application of steam-power to the purpose of propelling vessels through the water was suggested by Jonathan Hulls one hundred years ago; but this adaptation, which has now become so common that it ceases to command the public admiration or attention, was so far from meeting with assent on the part even of men of science, that every one among us who has now arrived at the meridian of life is old enough to remember the scoffing and ridicule which met the endeavours of those enterprising men who first attempted to reduce the suggestion to practice. He who only a quarter of a century ago ventured to advocate this application of the steam-engine, was looked upon as an enthusiast or a dreamer. Naval men, especially, whose opinion was thought to be the most entitled to attention upon such a subject, were loud and decided in their incredulity, and it needed more than a common share of confidence to persevere when all the world was in opposition. How wisely that confidence was given we need not now stop to declare. How rapidly that opposition has been turned to admiration and imitation will be seen from the accompanying tables. Let any unacquainted with the history of this branch of steam achievement, take his station on the margin of the Thames near to London Bridge, and watch the incessant arrival and departure throughout the day of steam-vessels loaded with passengers from various parts, and he would find it difficult to conceive that the first steam-vessel built within the United Kingdom dates from no earlier a period than 1814. In little more than 20 years, this invention has produced a greater effect upon the personal and social habits of this country than has been brought about in a century by any other invention that we can call to mind. How many families that, but for the easy and cheap means of locomotion thus afforded, must have remained shut up in crowded cities, are now enabled to avail themselves of the opportunity to make a cheap journey in search of health and recreation! How many are there who, so long as it was necessary to undertake a long and toilsome and expensive land-journey for the purpose, never thought of passing over to the Continent, now go to enlarge their mind and sympathies, by learning that all excellence is not centred and confined within the limits of their native land! Can it be necessary to point out the physical and moral benefits that have sprung from this altered state of things, which, by its tendency to multiply the relations of one people with another, has had a powerful influence in removing the probabilities of war?

We now take it quite as a matter of course, that if we embark on board a steam-packet we shall arrive at any given place by a certain hour; and if by any mischance we should be delayed for one or two hours beyond the accustomed time, we think ourselves justified in exhibiting impatience and dissatisfaction. "The un-

certainly of waves and wind" has ceased to be a proverb, and it is necessary to recall to mind the difficulties and disadvantages from which steam navigation has relieved the voyager, in order fairly to estimate the contrast. The following paragraph, taken from a provincial journal, places in so strong a point of view some of the advantages we owe to steam navigation, that we are tempted to give it insertion :—

"It is scarcely half a century ago since the tilt-boats for the conveyance of passengers to and from London to Gravesend were, in shape and speed, just what the Trinity-house ballast-lighters are at present, and taking four tides and more for the completion of the voyage. They were succeeded by the Dundee boats, which were, as fast sailers, both the wonder and admiration of all who witnessed the improvement. They, however, were of the most inconvenient nature, as the passengers were frequently not only called upon to embark in the middle of the night, in order to have the first of the flood, and after tacking and beating about, together with sometimes too much wind, sometimes too little wind, or none at all, besides being huddled in a low inconvenient cabin, were frequently, after being six or eight hours on the water, compelled to land at Woolwich, Blackwall, or Greenwich, and then have to find their way in the best manner they could to the metropolis. At length the progress of science introduced steam for the ferry, which, however, at first generally took from five to seven hours to arrive in London, a length of time it was considered a desideratum to lessen. On Sunday last, the Diamond steam-packet started from the Gravesend Pier at 4 P.M., landed her passengers in London and returned, and at 9 minutes before 8 o'clock was again at her moorings off the town-pier; thus performing the two voyages, a distance of 64 miles, in 3 hours and 51 minutes, including stoppages."

The influence which this facility and certainty have had in causing folks to quit their homes, may be judged from the fact ascertained by the collector of the pier dues at Gravesend, that the number of persons conveyed by steam-vessels between that town and London in 1835, amounted to 670,452. Most assuredly, not one in a hundred of these persons would have been led to make use of one of the Dundee boats above described. It may further be stated, that it was given in evidence before a committee of the House of Commons in 1836, that 1,057,000 passengers pass Blackwall in steam-vessels in the course of the year, and this number is constantly increasing.

For some years after their first employment, the use of steam-vessels was limited to the carrying of passengers. It was not until 1820 that they were used for the conveyance of merchandise, and two years more had elapsed before they were engaged in trading with foreign countries. It will be seen from the subjoined tables, how extremely rapid has been the extension of this means of conveyance. The whole amount of steam tonnage employed for trading purposes, as shown in the aggregate results of the repeated voyages during the year, amounted in 1820 to 505 tons; in 1821 it amounted to 36,194 tons; in 1822, to 101,744 tons; and thus proceeding, reached in 1836 the enormous amount of 5,429,226 tons.

(See p. 114) The activity which characterises this branch of navigation may be judged by the fact, that the total amount of steam tonnage belonging to the United Kingdom, in 1836, was under 60,000 tons, some part of which is still exclusively employed in carrying passengers. (See p. 113.)

The following tables do not include steam-vessels employed by the government, many of which are engaged as packets for the conveyance of letters. Between England and Ireland this service is wholly performed by means of steam-vessels. The mails to Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean, are also thus conveyed. For many years the letters between Dover and Calais have not been entrusted to the uncertain agency of the wind. The mails to our West India colonies are still conveyed in sailing-vessels; but steam-boats are employed on this service between the islands, and the sailing-packets have not for some time proceeded farther to leeward than the island of St. Thomas, where they are met by steam-vessels which convey the letters to and from Jamaica, by which means the intercourse with the mother country is greatly accelerated. Letters to India are sent in steam-packets by way of the Mediterranean to Alexandria, and after a short land journey are put on board another steam-packet and taken down the Red Sea to Bombay. By this route the distance between London and Bombay is accomplished in 60 days; but this time may be still further economised by transmitting the letters across France to Marseilles, whence they are taken, also in steam-vessels, to Alexandria. The same means are, of course, made available for the transmission of letters from India. This great undertaking is as yet only in its infancy, and is conducted through the agency of a spirited individual; but a plan is now being organised by government and the East India Company which will give every possible facility and certainty to this most important branch of commercial intercourse. This plan will, of course, be adopted for the conveyance of passengers as well as letters, and the voyage to and from Bengal will thenceforward present no greater difficulties, nor consume any longer time, than the ordinary passage between Jamaica and England.

Preparations on a gigantic scale are now in a state of great forwardness for trying an experiment in steam navigation, which has been the subject of much controversy among scientific men. Ships of an enormous size, furnished with steam power equal to the force of 400 horses and upwards, will, before our next volume shall be prepared, have probably decided the question whether this description of vessels can, in the present state of our knowledge, profitably engage in transatlantic voyages. It is possible that these attempts may fail, a result which is indeed predicted by high authorities on this subject. We are more sanguine in our hopes; but should these be disappointed, we cannot, if we are to judge from our past progress, doubt that longer experience, and a further application of inventive genius, will, at no very distant day, render practicable and profitable by this means the longest voyages in which the adventurous spirit of man will lead him to embark.

o. 1.—An Account of the NUMBER and TONNAGE of STEAM-VESSELS BUILT and REGISTERED in each Year from 1814 to 1836, distinguishing British Possessions in Europe from the British Plantations.

YEARS.	ENGLAND.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.		UNITED KINGDOM.		ISLES OF GUERNSEY, JERSEY, & MAN.		BRITISH PLANTATIONS.		TOTAL.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1814	..	..	5	285	..	..	5	285	..	..	1	387	6	672
1815	2	161	7	625	..	..	9	786	..	..	1	608	10	1,394
1816	4	298	4	270	..	..	8	568	..	..	1	670	9	1,238
1817	4	227	3	194	..	..	7	421	..	..	3	1,633	9	2,054
1818	3	1,124	3	216	..	..	6	1,340	..	..	3	1,198	9	2,538
1819	2	175	2	167	..	..	4	342	..	..	..	..	4	342
1820	3	102	4	403	1	150	8	655	..	..	1	116	9	771
1821	12	1,463	10	1,545	..	..	22	3,008	..	..	1	258	23	3,266
1822	23	2,080	4	369	..	..	27	2,449	..	..	1	185	28	2,634
1823	17	2,344	2	125	..	..	19	2,469	..	..	1	52	20	2,521
1824	12	1,687	5	547	..	..	17	2,234	..	..	..	..	17	2,234
1825	19	2,600	5	403	..	..	24	3,003	..	..	5	1,189	29	4,192
1826	50	5,920	22	2,718	..	..	72	8,638	..	..	4	404	76	9,042
1827	18	2,264	9	994	1	118	28	3,376	..	..	2	408	30	3,784
1828	25	1,687	5	352	..	..	30	2,039	..	..	1	246	31	2,285
1829	13	1,080	3	671	..	..	16	1,751	..	..	..	..	16	1,751
1830	10	931	8	814	..	..	18	1,745	..	..	1	481	19	2,226
1831	24	2,054	7	695	..	..	31	2,749	..	..	5	1,687	36	4,436
1832	19	943	14	1,908	..	..	33	2,851	..	..	5	1,239	38	4,090
1833	27	1,964	6	964	..	..	33	2,928	..	..	3	1,017	36	3,945
1834	26	3,453	10	1,675	..	..	36	5,128	..	..	3	628	39	5,756
1835	63	6,844	23	4,080	..	..	86	10,924	..	..	2	357	88	11,281
1836	43	5,924	20	2,834	..	..	63	8,758	..	..	6	942	69	9,700

TABLE II.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF STEAM-VESSELS BELONGING TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN EACH YEAR FROM 1814 TO 1836, DISTINGUISHING BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN EUROPE FROM THE BRITISH PLANTATIONS.

YEARS.	ENGLAND.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.		UNITED KINGDOM.		ISLES OF GUERNSEY, JERSEY, & MAN.		BRITISH PLANTATIONS.		TOTAL.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1814	..	..	1	69	..	..	1	69	..	..	1	387	2	456
1815	3	209	5	429	..	..	8	638	..	..	2	995	10	1,633
1816	5	315	7	632	..	..	12	947	..	..	3	1,665	15	2,612
1817	7	462	6	514	1	63	14	1,039	..	..	5	2,911	19	3,950
1818	10	1,586	8	683	1	63	19	2,332	..	..	8	4,109	27	6,441
1819	11	1,459	11	825	2	264	24	2,548	..	..	8	4,109	32	6,657
1820	17	1,639	14	1,127	3	252	34	3,018	..	..	9	4,225	43	7,243
1821	29	3,377	26	2,344	4	330	59	6,051	..	..	10	4,483	69	10,534
1822	52	5,322	28	2,701	5	434	85	8,457	..	..	11	4,668	96	13,125
1823	69	7,527	26	2,347	6	487	101	10,361	..	..	10	3,792	111	14,153
1824	80	8,642	29	2,682	5	409	114	11,733	2	214	10	3,792	126	15,739
1825	112	12,280	36	3,292	3	192	151	15,764	2	214	15	4,309	168	20,287
1826	162	16,791	51	4,496	15	2,899	228	24,186	2	214	18	4,558	248	28,958
1827	173	17,734	59	5,390	21	4,194	253	27,318	2	214	20	4,958	275	32,490
1828	191	18,367	56	4,903	25	4,740	272	28,010	2	214	19	3,808	293	32,032
1829	203	19,085	57	5,399	27	5,017	287	29,501	2	214	15	2,568	304	32,283
1830	203	18,831	61	5,687	31	5,491	295	30,009	3	330	17	3,105	315	33,444
1831	223	20,304	62	5,777	35	6,181	320	32,262	4	433	23	4,750	347	37,445
1832	235	20,813	73	7,205	40	7,220	348	35,238	4	474	28	5,957	380	41,669
1833	268	23,290	71	7,075	43	7,757	382	38,122	5	555	28	6,340	415	45,017
1834	301	27,059	77	8,187	46	8,183	424	43,429	6	711	32	6,595	462	50,735
1835	344	30,351	85	9,833	68	12,583	497	52,767	6	718	35	7,035	538	60,520
1836	388	34,314	95	11,588	71	13,460	554	59,362	7	914	39	7,693	600	67,969

No. 3.—An ACCOUNT of the NUMBER and TONNAGE of STEAM-VESSELS, distinguishing the Countries to which they belonged, which Entered the Ports of the UNITED KINGDOM and Cleared from the same, in each Year from 1814 to 1836; distinguishing those Vessels Employed in the Coasting Trade from those Engaged in Foreign Voyages. The account of Tonnage includes the aggregate of repeated voyages during the year.

Years*	Countries to which the Vessels belonged.	UNITED KINGDOM.							
		Coasting Trade.				Foreign Voyages.			
		Inwards.		Outwards.		Inwards.		Outwards.	
		Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1820	United Kgdm.	9	505	..	..	..	..	..	..
1821	Ditto	188	20,028	158	6,166	..	..	..	..
1822	United Kgdm.	215	31,596	295	42,743	159	14,497	111	12,393
	France	..	..	..	..	10	520	..	..
1823	United Kgdm.	434	55,146	647	73,424	129	8,942	108	9,027
	France	..	..	..	..	7	364	7	364
1824	United Kgdm.	888	124,073	1,197	147,523	139	10,895	208	15,796
	France	..	..	..	..	6	315	8	416
1825	United Kgdm.	1,666	237,734	1,946	279,384	186	16,155	256	19,635
	France	..	..	..	..	11	632	13	756
1826	United Kgdm.	2,810	452,995	3,833	518,696	334	32,631	268	27,206
	France	..	..	..	..	38	2,200	31	1,742
1827	United Kgdm.	4,404	737,020	5,617	820,361	443	50,285	439	47,322
	France	..	..	..	..	74	4,558	43	2,566
1828	United Kgdm.	5,591	914,414	6,893	1,009,834	482	52,679	472	51,897
	France	..	..	..	..	58	3,406	31	1,802
1829	United Kgdm.	5,792	978,981	6,875	1,066,041	497	51,754	428	47,480
	France	..	..	..	..	2	124	21	1,206
	Holland	..	..	..	..	1	281	1	280
1830	United Kgdm.	6,796	1,073,506	6,765	1,078,100	560	62,613	475	54,372
	France	..	..	..	..	19	1,318	21	1,232
	Holland	..	..	..	..	23	6,463	32	8,992
1831	United Kgdm.	7,072	1,161,012	7,037	1,153,050	537	65,946	563	67,930
	France	..	..	..	..	60	4,320	19	1,368
	Holland	..	..	..	..	25	7,025	38	10,678
1832	United Kgdm.	7,769	1,256,805	7,732	1,255,436	537	71,493	564	73,898
	France	..	..	..	..	66	4,752	35	2,520
	Holland	..	..	..	..	8	2,248	36	10,116
1833	United Kgdm.	9,070	1,513,684	9,083	1,518,159	681	98,224	704	102,639
	France	..	..	..	..	47	2,584	29	2,108
	Holland	..	..	..	..	4	1,124	16	4,496
1834	United Kgdm.	10,077	1,761,752	9,972	1,749,698	988	146,720	896	137,607
	France	..	..	..	..	1	73	19	1,378
	Holland	..	..	..	..	11	3,091	38	10,640
1835	United Kgdm.	11,238	2,186,600	11,118	2,170,971	1,015	170,151	1,146	189,305
	France	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	2,906
	Holland	..	..	..	..	18	5,058	39	10,920
1836	United Kgdm.	12,988	2,523,216	12,634	2,468,327	1,122	195,722	1,225	202,499
	France	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	9,265
	Holland	..	..	..	..	50	10,948	67	14,249

* Steam-Vessels were not employed in this kingdom for the conveyance of merchandise before the year 1820. The above account is exclusive of Vessels in ballast or with passengers only; which are not required to enter at the Custom-House.

XV.—NEW SYSTEM OF TWOPENNY POST.

THE “Ninth Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Management of the Post-Office Department,” with the evidence appended, is an interesting document, and is rendered more so by the recommendation contained in it, from the commissioners, of permitting as an experiment, “the free circulation of letters by the twopenny post under stamped covers.” The following is an abstract of the Report, and a portion of the evidence and papers in the Appendix:—

The establishment of a post for the delivery of letters in and around London originated from the enterprise of a private individual, about the close of the Protectorate. In a report of the Postmasters-general to the Lord High Treasurer, in 1702, they say,—“In obedience to your lordship’s order of reference of Mr. William Dowckra’s petition, we have considered of the allegations therein contained, and do humbly acquaint your lordship that we are informed your petitioner was the person who did first set up a penny post; and that it being thought to interfere with the power granted by parliament to the Postmaster-general, a suit was commenced against him by the order of the late King James, then Duke of York, whereupon there was a trial at the King’s Bench bar, and a verdict given against him, and damages found; and that soon after the Revolution, the petitioner did apply himself to the House of Commons for some consideration of his case; and after examination thereof, the House came to a resolution that the petition and case of Mr. William Dowckra, merchant, in relation to the penny post-office, be humbly represented and commended to his Majesty from this House, to relieve him therein, as to his great wisdom and justice shall be meet.” Mr. Dowckra, on this recommendation, received a pension of 500*l.* per annum, for seven years from 1691, and afterwards for three years longer. In 1697, he was made Comptroller of the Penny Post; but it would appear that his enterprise in starting the post was better than his management of it, for he was dismissed in 1700, in consequence of complaints against him. The complaints set forth, that “*Hee* hath removed the general penny post from Cornhill, a place most proper, being near the ‘Change, and in the heart of the citty, to a more remote place altogether improper, whereby the messengers’ walks are altered from one to two houres, so that letters are thereby delayed for some hours, to the great hindrance of business and fatigue to the poor messengers, and 100*l.* charges to His Majesty to fit his house for his own convenience. *Hee forbids the taking in any bandboxes* (except very small), and all parcels above a pound, which, when they were taken, did bring in considerable advantage to the office, they being now at great charge sent by porters in the citty, and coaches and watermen into the country, which formerly went by penny-post messengers much cheaper and more satisfactorily. *Hee* stops, under spetious pretences, most parcells that are taken in, which is great damage to tradesmen by loosing their customers or spoiling their goods; and many times hazard the life of the

patient, when physick sent by a doctor or an apothecary." Other complaints charged him with opening and detaining letters, &c.

A Mr. Povey set up a private post in 1708, under the name of the Halfpenny Carriage, and appointed receiving houses and persons to collect and deliver letters for hire within the city of London, Southwark, and Westminster. But this attempt was suppressed by the post-office authorities.

The commissioners say that the regulations under which letters were conveyed by the penny post cannot be clearly ascertained from the records of the department. No limit appears to have been assigned to the weight of the parcels and packets, although it was required that they should not exceed 10*l.* in value, from which it may be inferred that the office was held responsible to that amount for their safe delivery. The conveyance of parcels continued down to 1765, when it was enacted by the 5 Geo. III. c. 25, that no packet exceeding the weight of four ounces should be carried by the penny post, unless it had first passed or was intended to pass by the general post.

From the first establishment of the penny post down to the year 1794 the postage was paid in advance. The delivery of letters was originally confined to the city of London, Southwark, and Westminster; but it was extended to the towns and villages round London on the application of the inhabitants, who voluntarily agreed to pay an additional penny on the receipt of their letters. This additional penny was for some time a perquisite of the messengers; but, from 1687, it was carried to the account of the revenue.

The charge of this additional penny was not authorised by law till 1727. In an account of the "gross and neat produce of the second penny by the letters taken in by the several receivers of the penny-post office in London, which were directed and delivered to sundry persons in the country," the gross produce in 1687 is stated at 326*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*; in 1690, as 314*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*; in 1692, as 338*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*; in 1700 it was 358*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*; and in 1702, 361*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*

The penny post became a twopenny post in 1801, under the 41 Geo. III. c. 7, and in 1805, the postage on letters delivered beyond the limits of the city of London, Southwark, and Westminster, was advanced to threepence. In 1831, the boundaries of the twopenny post were extended to include all places within three miles of the general post-office; and, in 1833, the boundaries of the threepenny post were extended to places not exceeding twelve miles.

Since the commencement of the present century,—that is, from the time that the penny post was converted into a twopenny post,—the gross annual receipts of the establishment have been gradually augmented from 54,893*l.* to 120,801*l.*, which was the amount for the year ended 5th January, 1837. The charges of collection on this latter sum amounted to 47,466*l.* There are 209 twopenny post receiving houses within the three-mile boundary, and 194 within the threepenny-post boundary. The keepers of the receiving houses are shopkeepers; they used to be paid according to the number of letters received; but they now have fixed salaries, according to the duty performed, and the situation. Some of

these annual payments are very small, as low as 5*l.*, and varying from that up to 40*l.* In one instance, a salary of 100*l.* is paid; this is for a receiving house in Cornhill, which sends to the general office from 1500 to 1700 letters a day. The total annual expense of the 209 twopenny-post receiving houses is 3,338*l.* An account exhibits the number of letters collected from these receiving houses in *four weeks*,—they amount to 841,674. The following exhibits the number of letters on two particular days, selected as being considered “heavy” days; the reader will remark the proportion of the total number of letters for the day which are posted in the afternoon, intended for delivery by the seven o’clock dispatch:—

Number of letters put into the twopenny post-offices in January 9th and 23rd, 1837:—

January the 9th.		
	Five o’clock Collection.	Total for the Day.
Town	13,847	41,190
Country.....	5,754	8,541
Window.....	767	2,888
	<hr/> 20,368	<hr/> 52,619

January the 23rd.		
	Five o’clock Collection.	Total for the Day.
Town	14,815	45,377
Country.....	6,810	10,499
Window.....	698	2,595
	<hr/> 22,323	<hr/> 58,471

A considerable portion of the evidence given before the Commissioners related to plans for the acceleration of the delivery of letters by the twopenny post. Up to November 14, 1837, the average time which was occupied before an answer could be received to a letter put into the receiving house between eight A.M. and seven P.M. was 14½ hours; and the average period between the receipt and delivery of a letter was about 5½ hours. There were six deliveries daily, at 8, 10, and 12 o’clock, A.M.; and 3, 5, and 7 o’clock, P.M., the collections being made from the different receiving houses two hours before each delivery, with the exception of that for the first, which is made at eight the previous evening. From two o’clock till five, a period when the number of letters posted is probably greater than at any other time (as appears from the account given above), there was no delivery, and the last collection of letters was made at five o’clock, whilst letters from the general-post receiving houses are not collected till six. The Commissioners proposed that the deliveries shall, in future, be every second hour, from eight A.M. until eight P.M., and that the collections shall be made at the same hours, *viz.*, at 8, 10, and 12, A.M. and 2, 4, 6, and 8, P.M. This recommendation has been carried into effect. The alteration began on the 14th of November last; and the inhabitants of the metropolis are now enjoying the benefit of the Commissioners’ suggestion. The riding work of the twopenny-post office is now provided for, under contract, at an expense of 7½*d.* per double mile for the horse posts, and 7½*d.* for mail-

carts. The wages of the riders and drivers, and the expense of the carts, are defrayed by the contractor, who undertakes to convey the bags at the rate of eight miles an hour. The total sum paid for this service in 1836 was 4,107*l*. The commissioners suggest that, in many cases, the short stages and omnibuses now running in and around London could be more efficiently and cheaply employed for the purpose of conveying the letter-bags; and several omnibus proprietors, examined by the commissioners, expressed great willingness to undertake the service for a small remuneration and to bind themselves to perform it with regularity.

There is a system of registration for letters containing specie transmitted through the twopenny post. Persons wishing to send money are desired to give their letters in charge to the receiver, who enters the address upon the bill, where a blank space is left for the purpose. The officer who takes the collection is responsible for every letter so entered, and passes it to the money clerk, who enters it in the book, and the letter carrier who delivers it signs that book. There is no additional charge for registration; but letters containing bank notes and drafts are not registered. The reason assigned for this is, that there is no means of ascertaining the truth of the statement of the party delivering it in, and that it would open a door for registration of letters over which there could be no check. The superintending president of the twopenny post is asked,—“Is there a great loss of letters in the twopenny post department?”—“I am sorry to say,” he answers, “there are many losses, and I fear there will always be while bank notes pass through the office in the way they do.” “Are large sums frequently transmitted through the twopenny post?”—“No, not large sums; sometimes there may be 50*l*. or 100*l*. in a letter; but mostly much smaller sums.” Another officer is asked, “If a person wishes to force you to register a letter now, he has only to put a halfpenny in it, and then it must be registered?”—“Exactly so.” “Is that done at all?”—“It is occasionally done; letters with farthings are sometimes registered.” The number of registered money letters passed through the twopenny post on the 30th of January, 1837, was 468.

A RETURN of the Number of Applications made for Missing Letters at the Twopenny Post-office in each of the last Three Years, and showing the Number of Cases where it was alleged that these Letters contained Property, the Amount which it was stated they contained, and also the Number of Letters and the Amount of Property recovered.

Date.	Number of Inquiries	Number of Cases alleged to contain Property.	Amount.	Number of Letters Recovered	Amount.
			£. s. d.		£. s. d.
From 5th April, 1834 } to 5th April, 1835 }	3,282	116	1,154 6 2	35	893 6 2
From 5th April, 1835 } to 5th April, 1836 }	2,358	103	1,277 11 11	37	288 14 0
From 5th April, 1836 } to 5th April, 1837 }	2,882	120	3,741 13 1	52	2,657 7 6

The weight of packets transmitted through the twopenny post should not exceed four ounces; all above this weight are stopped, and notice is sent to the person to whom they are addressed. "We do not run it too close," says the superintending president; "if it is within a quarter of an ounce over the weight we do not stop them; and many, I have no doubt, pass beyond that." The number of overweight packets stopped in 1836 was 1406.

One of the witnesses examined by the commissioners was Rowland Hill, Esq., the author of "Post-Office Reform," a pamphlet which, during the past year, has attracted a considerable share of public attention. A large portion of his evidence related to the acceleration of the delivery of the letters transmitted through the twopenny post. "It appears to me," says Mr. Hill, "that one cause of the dilatoriness of the present delivery is the attempt to treat so enormous a place as London as a single town. I think it should be treated as several. Suppose there were ten district offices, then London would be divided into ten great districts, each of which would be treated as a distinct town." Mr. Hill's plan requires that the rates of postage should be uniform, and also be paid in advance. A number of objections to the plan were stated by Mr. Smith, the superintending president of the twopenny post. He objected to the establishment of district offices on account of the expense; and to the taking away the option from the public of paying the postage or leaving it to be paid by the receiver. Out of 287,908 twopenny-post letters transmitted in a single week, only 50,955 were postpaid in advance. The commissioners did not feel themselves warranted in recommending the present adoption of Mr. Hill's plan, of having district offices and hourly deliveries, in opposition to the advice of the officer at the head of the department, although they intimate their own approval of it; but another portion of the plan they have recommended for immediate experiment. The success of this experiment will mainly depend upon the way in which it is worked, and the light in which the subject is understood by the public. When it is recollected that the success of the experiment will probably lead to the introduction of the plan into the general post, and perhaps effect a very great change in the post-office system, it will be deemed worth a little effort to understand it, and to act upon it.

Without disturbing the present system of the twopenny post, leaving it open to the public to *receive* letters by it as they have hitherto done, at the usual rates of twopence and threepence according to the distance,—the commissioners propose that those who wish to do so should be enabled to send letters under "*stamped covers*." "A few years ago," says Mr. Hill, "when the expediency of entirely abolishing the newspaper stamp, and allowing newspapers to pass through the Post Office for 1*d.* each, was under consideration, it was proposed by Mr. Charles Knight, the publisher, that the postage on newspapers might be collected by selling stamped wrappers at 1*d.* each. Availing myself of this excellent suggestion, I propose the following arrangement:—Let stamped covers and sheets of paper be supplied to the public from the Stamp Office or Post Office, as may be most convenient, and sold at such

a price as to include the postage: letters so stamped might be put into the letter-box as at present."

The commissioners suggest that no distinction should be made between the twopenny and threepenny-post boundaries as to letters sent under stamped covers,—that the stamp or envelope required for franking letters under an ounce should be charged 1*d.*, and from one ounce to six ounces, 2*d.*; and that the stamped covers should be sold at the receiving houses, and by the stationers who sell stamps.

Mr. Pressly, of the Stamp Office, says, "The first objection which might be started would be the forging of the stamp. It has occurred to me, however, that that might be prevented if the government manufactured a particular paper for such envelopes. There is a paper which has been produced to the commissioners of stamps for another purpose, and it is the best suggestion which occurs to me for the purpose, *viz.*, by the introduction of a silk thread into the paper which it is difficult to manufacture, and very expensive, and, with the vigilance of the Excise, would be almost impossible to forge. The silk is woven in the pulp, and is written on with the greatest facility; the manufacturer is Mr. Dickinson of the Old Bailey."

Mr. Dickinson, who is an extensive and most ingenious paper manufacturer, says, "The paper is manufactured with threads of silk, or cotton, or flax, as may be found necessary, in the centre of the sheet. I took the idea from the white strand in the government cordage, which is introduced for the purpose of distinction, and to prevent thereby the pillage of the government rope. The paper is manufactured by large and complicated machinery, for which I took out a patent; and it could not be manufactured in a clandestine way, on account of the nature of the machinery, and because the manufacture of paper is carried on under inspection of the Excise." Mr. Dickinson, in a letter to the commissioners, proposed to make the paper with ten threads of a light blue colour running across each cover, so as to exhibit upon it the appearance of faint blue lines. It would be easy to test the paper by scraping one of the lines, in which case the thread would become exposed in that which was genuine paper. The stamped covers could be so arranged as to admit of being folded in the common way, or cut to form envelopes with the four corners of the paper meeting under the seal.

The commissioners say,—“We are satisfied that, if the use of this paper was confined exclusively to stamped covers, it would be almost impossible to imitate the paper, or commit any forgery without detection.”

XVI.—GENERAL SURVEYS OF THE KINGDOM.

As the want of any general survey of the kingdom, the defective state of the existing township, parochial and estate maps, and the inconveniences of creating partial documents only adapted for the particular occasions which render them necessary, must be frequently felt both by the legislature, the executive government, and the community at large, it is surprising that no general national survey of the kingdom applicable to modern times should as yet

have been effected. Without such a survey, legislation is often crudely performed, the administrative business of the government is imperfectly executed, litigation is often created (whereas it would be almost wholly prevented by the existence of such a document), and the community subjected to receive information from interested parties without the means of checking its accuracy or completeness. The absence of such a document is evidence of the little progress made in comprehensive and philosophic legislation. Numerous cases may be instanced where its existence is almost indispensable. Take that of railways. Parliament is called upon to sanction a railway, by which, at no distant period, the interests of the whole kingdom may be affected; but, instead of already possessing complete information of an impartial character, it is wholly dependant upon the evidence furnished either by several parties hostile to each other, and liable, in the spirit of conflict, to exaggeration, if not misrepresentation, or, if the proposed railway be unopposed, upon the evidence of the party most interested in exhibiting a case for himself. The same remarks apply to turnpikes, canals, enclosures, &c. The uses of a general survey must be obvious in an efficient administration of the county-rates, and of all the various kinds of assessments—of magisterial and police matters. The importance of an authorized survey to individuals would be immense. Its existence would destroy one of the most fertile and expensive sources of litigation. It would give security and confidence to the transfer of all property. It would check fraud and serve as a substitute for title-deeds lost by accident, or destroyed by dishonesty. In all disputes it would be the first source to appeal to. Under existing circumstances, in the transfer of landed property, it is often necessary to ascertain the metes and bounds over a long series of records scattered in many places, difficult of access, subjected to the payment of heavy fees, and at great hazard of success.

The evidence taken before the Select Committee on the Survey of Parishes, and the Report of the Committee, ought to be consulted on this question.

“It appears,” states the Report, “from the evidence of the Tithe Commissioners, that, owing to the probably defective state of the parochial and township maps, as well as of the estate maps throughout the kingdom, new surveys and maps will be required in so many instances for the purpose of the Tithe Commutation Act, as to render it a point worthy of the grave consideration of the legislature whether this be not a most convenient opportunity for carrying into effect a general survey at the national expense.”

The Committee then say—

“After an attentive consideration of the objects contemplated by the Tithe Commutation Act, they cannot arrive at the conclusion that any general survey is necessary.”

They “considered themselves precluded from the consideration of the expediency of a national survey,” but “recommend” that whatever maps are required “should be constructed on such a

scale as will admit of their being easily combined, if necessary, into one general map."

The evidence of the Tithe Commissioners is as follows:—

"Mr. Blamire (Ev. 123) thinks it would be injudicious on the part of the country not to have a general survey, and that is not only his opinion, but it is the opinion of many of the greatest landowners in the kingdom:—(Ev. 138) that the proprietors would be largely benefited by the transfer of property under an accurate survey, and in various ways."—(Ev. 188.) He "finds all the most intelligent landowners of the kingdom not only anxious to have actual surveys, but ready to contribute towards it even more than their fair and reasonable share."

The Rev. Mr. Jones (Ev. 335) observes—

"We are to have maps extending to all titheable lands of England, and I have felt all along this opportunity of getting a general survey at an expense which would not be great compared with the expense which must be incurred at all events."

Further (Ev. 380)—

"Unquestionably I do think that maps will become necessary for so many public purposes, that this approaches so nearly to a general survey, that, speaking as an Englishman, and not at all as a Tithe Commissioner, I should say there are cogent reasons why the government should not let the opportunity pass of having a general survey made."—(Ev. 440.)

"During the last session an Act was passed which makes it necessary to rate lands according to their rental; I take for granted an accurate knowledge of the quantities of land is necessary to get a just estimate of their rental, and it is contemplated that a great deal of mapping will be made necessary by that Act; at the same time there is a considerable stir making as to what is called the reformation of the county-rates, putting them on a more equitable footing; that will make mapping, I think, essential: and perhaps it may be proper to state we have already seen that maps of this description would answer another public purpose; there is constantly laid before us evidence that the boundaries of parishes are very undefined; accurate maps of this kind will prevent those boundary disputes; they may be put an end to for ever."

We now proceed to notice what our ancestors have accomplished in this matter, and to show how their labours may be rendered useful in the formation or perfection of a general survey.

Since the Norman Conquest several territorial surveys and valuations of the whole kingdom have been executed for general public purposes, and are still preserved in our archives.

For more particular and partial objects, numerous surveys, extents, rentals, and valuations have at all periods been constantly made, and are likewise to be found in almost every public Record Office; and are dispersed incidentally throughout almost every species of the public records.

Both these classes of surveys afford information capable of very extensive practical application at the present day. It may be useful to point out briefly the character, intention, and purposes of utility peculiar to each.

The most celebrated of all surveys is that made during the reign

of the Conqueror, about 1087, which forms the contents of the well-known Domesday Book. This, in many respects, is the most complete general survey of the whole kingdom that has ever been made; and, although it has existed as a model of order, method, accuracy, and official despatch, during a period of more than seven centuries, it has not been imitated with equal completeness in any successive age. Commissioners were despatched throughout the kingdom to ascertain and describe possessions and customs (ad inquirendas et describendas possessiones et consuetudines); and, to adopt the exact words of an inquisition—

‘The inquisitors, upon the oaths of the sheriffs, the lords of each manor, the presbyters of every church, the reeves of every hundred, the bailiffs and six villans of every village, were to inquire into the name of the place, who held it in the time of King Edward, who was the present possessor, how many hides in the manor, how many carrucates in the demesne, how many homagers, how many villans, how many cotarii, how many servi, what freemen, how many tenants in socage, what quantity of wood, how much meadow and pasture, what mills and fish-ponds, how much added or taken away, what the gross value in King Edward’s time, what the present value, and how much each freeman or socman had or has.’”

All this was to be triply estimated: First, as the estate was held in the time of Edward the Confessor; then as it was bestowed by King William; and thirdly, as its value stood at the formation of the survey. The jurors were moreover to state whether any advance could be made in the value. And so fully was the commission executed that it is related in the Saxon Chronicle that not a single hide or yardland, an ox, cow, or hog, escaped the diligence of the Commissioners. More ample and detailed directions or points of inquiry than those now specified could hardly be issued at the present day.

The three next records to be noticed are the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica Papæ Nicholai*, the *Inquisitiones Nonarum*, and the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Hen. VIII. These records being valuations rather than surveys, are only incidentally applicable to questions of boundary and extent. Pope Nicholas IV. (1288) granted to Edward I. the tenths of all ecclesiastical benefices, and, to assist the collection, a taxation of the provinces of Canterbury and York was recorded; and by it all ecclesiastical taxations have been regulated until Henry VIII. caused a more detailed and ample survey to be completed.

The *Inquisitiones Nonarum* were taken pursuant to the statutes of the 14th and 15th years of Ed. III., when a subsidy of the ninth lamb, ninth fleece, and the ninth sheaf was granted, as well as the ninth part of all the goods and chattels in cities and boroughs. This record, as well as the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* is particularly useful in supplying the loss of endowments; and in all questions touching tithes and titheable property, all these three records have various important bearings.

The certificates of the commissioners who were appointed in 26 Hen. VIII. to inquire “of and for the true and just, whole,

and yearly values of all the manors, lands, tenements, hereditaments, rents, tythes, offerings, emoluments, and other profits, as well spiritual as temporal, appertaining to any archbishoprick, bishoprick, abbacy, monastery, priory, college, hospital, archdeaconry, deanery, provostship, prebend, parsonage, vicarage, chantry, free chapel, or other dignity, benefice, office, or promotion spiritual, within this realm or elsewhere within any of the king's dominions," constitute the record known as the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.

The commissioners were instructed to "serche, enqyre, and knowe the nombre, namys, and certentie of all the manors, londys, tenements, demeanes, fermes, rentts, possessions, parsonagis, porcions, pencions, tythes, oblacion:, and other proffytts what soever, as well spirituall as temporall, apperteyning or belongyng to the cathedrall church or monasterie where the see of the archbishop or bushop to whome the commission ys directed ys, and in what sheres, townes, hamlets, and placis the said manors, londs, tenements, demeanes, rentts, fermes, possessions, parsonagis, porcions, pencions, tythes, oblacions, or other proffytts lyen and ben, and the hole and entire distinct and severall yerely values of them, and the true certentie of the annuall and perpetuall rentts, pensions, and almes, and also feez for receyvors, bailifys, auditors, and stuardys, and none other officers yerely gyvyn and payde oute of the same; and the namys of the saide officers to whome such fees ben appoynted; and the names of the persons for whose soules suche almes ys yerely destributed; and the names of the persons or placis whereunto or to whome such annuall and perpetuall rentts or pencions be yerely resolute or paid."

The *Parliamentary Surveys* of the commonwealth are the next in chronological order to be noticed. They consist of surveys of the estates of King Charles the First, his queen, and the Prince of Wales; of the possessions of bishops, deans and chapters, and vicars, and other benefices. These surveys, as far as the information in them extends, are of great value and practical application in most questions of feudal, manorial, and ecclesiastical rights, and of boundary and extent. The details of each particular survey vary considerably in quantity and minuteness—in some being very full and specific, in others scanty and vague. An extensive collection of instances would alone furnish a correct general idea of their purposes and utility; but the following specimen will show how boundaries are described; it is extracted from the survey of the manor of Tewington, in the county of Cornwall:—

"The Boundes of the manor of Tewington. This mannor is bounded on the west partely by a rocke called Scoonheth and partely by the parish of Mevagesie, on the north partely by the mannor of Trenance Austell and partely with the mannor of Treverbyn Courtney, on the east parte with a bridge called Blazie Bridge and a rock called Killivarthar, and on the south parte by the sea."

In the *Parliamentary Surveys* a distinct survey was made of each separate possession belonging to the King in each hundred or manor. The number of surveys in each county is therefore de-

pendent on the quantity and extent of the king's possessions. In the county of Kent there are 61 distinct surveys; in Bedfordshire, 23; Berks, 44; Cornwall, 54; Surrey, 72; Salop, 7; exclusive of the surveys of ecclesiastical possessions.

The *Inquisitiones post mortem* and other inquisitions taken before the escheator, &c., abound in information respecting territorial divisions of property. These records are easily to be consulted, and in good arrangement. Numerous inquests for the purpose of ascertaining extent, situation, and boundaries of land were also taken by special commissions. In these, too, the information is very valuable and precise: but these records, although so practically useful, have long remained in great disorder, and are on that account consulted with difficulty.

The various records compiled at the period of the dissolution of the monasteries, which of course concern only church property, furnish a most valuable mine of topographical information. Surveys were made of the possessions of every monastery either seized by or surrendered to the crown. Many of these are lost, but those remaining give very specific details. And it may be confidently stated they would be of great use in originating inquiries, in determining disputes, in settling doubts, and substantiating accuracy in any general territorial survey. The numerous grants and leases made at this period by the crown, of which records are kept, are likewise applicable at the present day.

Besides these, other records might be instanced, such as the Ancient Arrentations of the Forests. The Caption of Seizin of the possessions of the Duchy of Cornwall is necessary to be consulted in the questions of boundary which frequently arise in the county of Cornwall.

All records have certain peculiarities, such as the hand-writing, style of composition, knowledge of the locality in which they are to be searched for, which render the application of them not very easy to those unacquainted with the use of ancient records.

All the surveys enrolled on the public records might be applied in determining any disputes or doubts which should arise respecting territorial boundaries or extents; and they frequently afford the only means of settling the many questions of this nature which constitute much of the business of courts of law. The ancient surveys might also be serviceable in testing the accuracy of any modern one; and they would be found to suggest many points of information desirable to be included in a modern survey; for it would hardly be proposed to execute a plan or picture merely of the surface of the land. The commissioners who collected the materials for the Domesday Survey were employed not only in measuring the land and ascertaining its owners, but it was their duty to specify to what species of cultivation it was subjected. No better model for the formation of a national survey can be found than the Domesday.

It seems that a perfect survey should comprise both a geographical plan and a descriptive written account. Forests, mines, quarries, wastes, marshes, fens, &c., the peculiarity of soil, and

all geological features, whereby the internal economy of a district and country is almost entirely regulated, should be accurately specified. A perfect map would indicate all the capabilities and peculiarities of every locality. The character which nature had given to a district, as well as that bestowed by art, should be described. Forests should be distinguished from plantations, and commons from pastures. The purposes to which buildings are applied, whether in trade, manufactures, or as habitations, should be noticed; as the knowledge of the permanence of their character, and of the changes which they have undergone, is valuable and applicable to various important considerations. A map indicates the site of a mill, but the information would be enhanced in value if its purpose, whether as a cotton, paper, flour, or other mill, were likewise shown. It seems superfluous to prolong these suggestions, and they are made in the hope, when the time comes for effecting so national an object as a General Survey, that the labour may be turned to the most profitable account in every way, and that we may not be behind our ancestors of the eleventh century in its completeness.

XVII.—BANKRUPTCY ANALYSIS.

From November 1, 1836, to November 1, 1837.

ATTORNEYS, 2. Auctioneers, 6. Axle-tree Makers, 2. Bakers, 15. Bankers, 6. Bill Brokers, 9. Blanket Manufacturer, 1. Boarding and Lodging-house Keepers, 8. Bone Merchant, 1. Booksellers, 14. Brace Manufacturer, 1. Brass Founders, 8. Brewers, 22. Bricklayers and Masons, 2. Brick-makers and Tilers, 4. Brokers (Stock, Share, Ship, and Furniture), 14. Brush Makers, 2. Builders, 45. Butchers, 21. Button Makers, 3. Button Seller, 1. Cabinet Makers, 10. Cardmakers, 2. Carpenters and Joiners, 18. Carpet Manufacturers, 9. Carpet Dealer, 1. Carriers, 4. Carvers, 4. Cattle Dealers and Salesmen, 6. Chandlers, 9. Cheesemongers, 14. Chemists (Manufacturing), 3. Chemists and Druggists, 18. Coachmakers, 11. Coach Proprietors, 6. Coal Merchants, 14. Collier, 1. Colourmen, 5. Comb Maker, 1. Commission Agents, 16. Cooper, 1. Coppersmith, 1. Corkcutter, 1. Corn Merchants and Dealers, 28. Corn Measure Maker, 1. Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, 34. Cotton Dealer, 1. Cotton Waste Dealer, 1. Cotton Doubler, 1. Cow-keepers, 2. Curriers, 19. Cutlers, 3. Dealers and Shopkeepers, 26. Drapers (Linen), 83. Drysalters, 5. Dyers, 14. Earthenware and China Manufacturers, 5. Ditto Dealers, 2. Eating-house Keeper, 1. Engine-boiler Makers, 2. Engravers, 5. Farmers and Graziers, 7. Finisher, 1. Fishmongers, 2. Flax Dressers, 3. Flax Spinners, 5. Floor-cloth Manufacturer, 1. Flour Sellers and Mealmen, 6. Fruiterers, 3. Furriers, 3. Fustian Manufacturers, 3. Gardeners, 4. Glass Makers, 4. Glass Cutter, 1. Glass Dealer, 1. Glaziers, 4. Goldsmiths, 3.

Goosefeeder, 1. Grocers, 73. Gun Makers, 3. Haberdasher, 1. Hallier, 1. Hardwareman, 1. Hatters and Hat Manufacturers, 19. Hemp and Flax Dealer, 1. Hop Merchant, 1. Horse Dealers, 6. Hosiers, 9. Indigo-extract Manufacturer, 1. Ink Maker, 1. Innkeepers and Victuallers, 113. Iron Masters, 3. Iron Merchant, 1. Iron Founders, 11. Ironmongers, 25. Ivory Dealer, 1. Japanners, 2. Jewellers, 8. Lace Manufacturers, 13. Laceman, 1. Lead Merchant, 1. Leather Merchant, 1. Linen Manufacturers, 3. Livery-stable Keepers, 5. Locksmith, 1. Machine Makers, 6. Maltsters, 14. Master Mariners, 3. Mercers, 14. Merchants, 72. Millers, 14. Milliners, 5. Money Scriveners, 6. Music Sellers, 6. Nail Makers, 2. Needle Makers, 2. Oil Manufacturer, 1. Oil Merchants, 2. Oilmen, 3. Packer, 1. Painters, 3. Paper Manufacturers, 6. Paper Stainers, 2. Pasteboard Maker, 1. Pawnbrokers, 2. Pianoforte Maker, 1. Pen (Metallic) Manufacturer, 1. Perfumers, 6. Percussion-cap Maker, 1. Picker Manufacturer, 1. Picture Dealer, 1. Plasterers, 2. Plumbers, 8. Porter and Ale Merchants, 2. Potatoe Dealer, 1. Poulterers, 2. Printers (Letter-press), 9. Printers (Calico, Stuff, and Furniture), 8. Provision Dealers, 14. Rectifiers, 2. Ribbon Manufacturers, 2. Rope Makers, 2. Saddlers, 6. Sail Maker, 1. Sawyer, 1. Schoolmaster, 1. Scribbling Millers, 2. Scriveners, 12. Seedsmen, 2. Ship Builders, 3. Ship Owners, 2. Ship Agent, 1. Ship Chandler, 1. Shoe Makers, 13. Silk Throwster, 1. Silk Spinners, 2. Silk Manufacturers, 5. Silk Mercers, 5. Silver-smiths, 4. Size Maker, 1. Sizer of Cotton Twist, 1. Slater, 1. Small-ware Manufacturer, 1. Smiths, 4. Soap Manufacturer, 6. Soda Manufacturer, 1. Spade Maker, 1. Spindle Makers, 2. Spirit Dealer, 1. Stationers, 8. Steam-Carriage Builder, 1. Stock Manufacturer, 1. Stone Merchants, 3. Straw-Bonnet Maker, 1. Stuff Merchant, 1. Sugar Refiner, 1. Surgeons, 10. Tailors, 29. Tallow Merchant, 1. Tanners, 15. Tea Dealers, 6. Tick Manufacturer, 1. Timber Merchants, 25. Tinner, 1. Tin-Plate Workers, 2. Tobacconists, 4. Toy Manufacturers, 3. Toy Dealer, 1. Trunk Maker, 1. Type Founder, 1. Upholsterers, 12. Varnish Makers, 2. Veterinary Surgeon, 1. Warehousemen, 9. Watch and Clock Makers, 4. Watch-case Maker, 1. Waistcoat-piece (Fancy and Valentia) Manufacturers, 2. Wharfingers, 2. Whip Maker, 1. Wine Merchants, 25. Woolstaplers, 8. Woollen Clothiers and Cloth Manufacturers, 23. Woollen Drapers, 13. Worsted Stuff Manufacturer, 1. Worsted Manufacturer, 1. Worsted Yarn Manufacturer, 1. Worsted Spinners, 4. Total—1462. Total corresponding period 1835-6—890.

XVIII.—NECROLOGICAL TABLE

OF LITERARY MEN, ARTISTS, AND PUBLIC CHARACTERS.

			Age.
1836.	Sept. 27.	Countess Albrizzi, Venice	75
	Oct. 25.	Nostiz (Arthur Von Nordstren,) Dresden. Poetry	75
	27.	Raynouard, French Dramatist	75
	Nov. 1.	Kiprensky, Russian Portrait and Historical Painter	—
	13.	Francis Brulliot, "Dictionnaire des Monogrammes"	56
	26.	John Loudon M'Adam, Road-maker	80
	27.	Carl Vernet, Historical and Animal Painter	78
		Louis Parez, Painter, Naples.	
	Dec. 4.	Richard Westall, R.A.	71
	21.	Conrad Eberhard, Prof. Academy F. Arts, Munich	70
1837.	Jan. 11.	Baron François Gerard, Historical Painter	66
	20.	Sir John Soane, Architect	84
	21.	Robert John Thornton, M.D., Botanist.	
		Dr. Macnish. "Anatomy of Drunkenness."	
	24.	C. Howard Hodges, Artist, Member Royal Instit.	
		Netherlands	73
	Feb. 1.	Edward Donovan, F.L.S. Botany and Natural History.	
	3.	— Minaut, French Consul in Egypt, Antiquary	60
	4.	Dr. John Latham, Ornithologist	76
	16.	Ludwig Borne, Political Literature	54
	21.	Baron Von Gerning, Antiquities	60
	27.	Viscount Kingsborough, "Mexican Antiquities."	
		H. Storer, Architectural Draftsman and Engraver.	
		W. Woolnoth, Engraver, "Canterbury Cathedral."	
	Mar. 8.	A. de Sequiera, Presid. Academy F. Arts, Lisbon	69
	15.	Xavier Fabre, Painter	70
		Bonvoisin, Painter, Paris	85
	31.	John Constable, R.A., Landscape Painter	59
		Alexander Pushkin, "The Russian Byron."	37
	June 18.	Van Hool, Sculptor, Antwerp	68
	29.	Aloysius Hirt, Archæology and Architecture, Berlin	78
	July —	— Monsiau, French Painter	83
	Aug. 29.	Carlo Botta, Italian Historian	70
	16.	William Daniell, R.A., Landscape Painter.	
	Sept. 8.	Sir Egerton Brydges, Literature and Criticism	73
	18.	Fontana, Engraver, Rome	74
	Oct. 11.	Samuel Wesley, Composer	71
	17.	John Nepomuk Hummel, Composer	59
	18.	Alexei Demianovitch Illezevsky, Russian Poet	36

PART III.

THE LEGISLATION, STATISTICS, PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS,
AND CHRONICLE OF 1837.

XIX.—ABSTRACTS OF IMPORTANT PUBLIC ACTS,

PASSED IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE TWELFTH PARLIAMENT
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

LEASING-MAKING (SCOTLAND).

[7 Will. IV.* c. 5.—18th March, 1837.]

This Act, reciting that it is expedient that the crimes of Leasing-making, Sedition, and Blasphemy, should be punished in Scotland in the same manner as if committed in England, repeals the provision of the 6th Geo. IV. c. 47, by which the penalty of banishment is imposed on any person convicted a second time of any such crimes.

SCOTCH AND IRISH VAGRANTS.

[7 Will. IV. c. 10.—21st April, 1837.]

This Act, reciting that the 3rd and 4th William IV. c. 40, had been found beneficial, continues it till the first May, 1839, and the end of the then next session of Parliament. [That statute authorized two justices to remove Scotch and Irish Paupers, who had not gained settlements in England, to Scotland or Ireland. See *Companion* for 1834, p. 124.]

It also confers on persons directed to remove such paupers the powers of constables.

PENITENTIARY, MILBANK.

[7 Will. IV. c. 13.—8th June, 1837.]

Empowers His Majesty to direct the removal to Milbank of any person imprisoned in any place within Great Britain under sentence of any Court for any offence, there to remain under such sentence, or until further orders shall be given to carry it into effect; and it shall remain in full force.

2. Repeals so much of the 56 Geo. III. c. 63, as regulates the terms of confinement of convicts removed to the Penitentiary; and enacts that His Majesty may direct any person under sentence of transportation, and who, having been examined, shall appear fit to be removed from the gaol in which such person may be confined, to be removed to the said Penitentiary, there to remain for three years if under sentence for seven years only, and for four years if under sentence for fourteen years, and for five years if under sentence for life; the said respective terms to be computed from the day of conviction.

3. Every convict removed before the passing of this Act shall remain for the respective terms stated in the last sec.; but the Superintending Committee may recommend any of such convicts as objects of the Royal mercy.

* The following Statutes to the 17th inclusive were passed during the reign of his late Majesty William IV.; the subsequent Statutes were passed after the accession of her present Majesty the Queen.

4. Provisions of former Acts as to dividing of convicts into classes, and as to their clothes, allowances, and rewards, repealed; as also those relating to recommendations for Royal mercy by the Superintending Committee, except as in the case provided for by the previous section.

TRIAL BY JURY—SCOTLAND.

[7 Will. IV. c. 14.—8th June, 1837.]

An Act to explain and amend two Acts relating to Trial by Jury in Scotland.

This Act, reciting that doubts had arisen whether the Court of Session or House of Lords were not authorized to direct a new trial on the hearing of exceptions to evidence tendered at the trial, in pursuance of the 55 and 59 Geo. III., although such Court of Appeal should be of opinion that the exceptions ought to be disallowed, removes such doubts by enacting that in such a case the Court should *not* have the power of directing a new trial.

RECORDERS' COURTS.

[1 Victoria, c. 19.—30th June, 1837.]

Reciting that in large Corporate Cities and towns the Quarter Sessions of the Peace may sometimes last beyond three days, and where such is the case considerable inconvenience and increased expense will result; and it is expedient that a similar power of forming a second court to that which is vested in the justices at the general quarter-sessions for counties should be given to the Recorder or other person presiding in the court of quarter-sessions of corporate cities or towns; accordingly empowers such Recorder, &c., to form a second court, and appoint a barrister to preside as therein mentioned; but subject to the resolution of the Town Council as therein also prescribed.

4. Removing doubts on the subject, enacts that two or more justices at adjourned quarter-sessions may sit apart for despatch of business.

PUBLIC WORKS—IRELAND.

[1 Victoria, c. 21.—30th June, 1837.]

An Act to amend the Acts for the Extension and Promotion of Public Works in Ireland.

This Act, reciting the 1 and 2 Will. IV. c. 33 (see *Companion* for 1832, p. 156), and the 6 and 7 Will. IV. c. 108 (see *Companion* for 1837, p. 146), and that it is expedient, with a view to the further promotion of Public Works in Ireland, and the employment of the labouring population, that the Commissioners acting under those statutes should be enabled to make advances to an additional amount by way of grant, and that provision should be made for making advances for the execution of Public Works under certain circumstances, partly by way of loan and partly by way of grant; proceeds to empower such Commissioners to make additional grants to the extent of 50,000*l.*; and directs the mode in which applications for such money shall be made, and in which a moiety shall be raised by Grand Jury presentment.

MARRIAGES AND REGISTRATION.

[1 Victoria, c. 22.—30th June, 1837.]

An Act to explain and amend Two Acts passed in the last Session of Parliament, for Marriages, and for registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in England.

Reciting that, by an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act for Marriages in England," and by another Act, intituled "An Act for registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England," cc. 85 and 86 (see *Companion* for 1837, pp. 138–41), sundry provisions

were made for the duties of Superintendent Registrars, and also of Registrars and Deputy Registrars of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, which several provisions require to be further explained and amended: declares that the word notice, directed to be given to the Registrar, shall be construed to include the Superintendent Registrar.

2. The certificate of baptismal name directed by the previous Act to be made by the Registrar shall be made also by the Superintendent, as the case may be.

3. Superintendent Registrars unduly issuing Licenses, or solemnizing Marriages, guilty of felony.

4. Justices are directed to commit to the gaol of the place where the offence was committed.

5. Registrar General's certificate of frivolous caveat to be evidence in an action for damages arising from such caveat.

6. Marine Register Book is directed to commence from the last day of June, 1837.

7. Privilege of franking enjoyed by the Registrar General extended to the United Kingdom.

8. Registrar General may direct the Place of Birth or Death to be inserted in the Register.

9. The Registrar General, with the consent of the Poor Law Commissioners, may direct that any place lying wholly within, but not being part of, any Union, &c., for which a Board of Guardians shall have been established under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 76 (see *Companion* for 1835, p. 152), shall be part of any one or more Registrars' districts within such Union, &c., and within the superintendence of the Superintendent Registrar thereof; or if not lying wholly within any one such Union, &c., then to be for those purposes annexed thereto, as the Registrar General, with the consent of the Poor Law Commissioners, shall direct.

10. Registrar General may unite districts, and shall declare by which Board of Guardians the Superintendent Registrar shall thenceforward be appointed; and the Superintendent Registrar of the Union, &c., for which such Board is established shall from the time of such Union be the sole Superintendent Registrar of such united district; but the Registrar General shall give public notice of any such Union, and of the time when the same shall take effect, by advertisement in the *London Gazette*, and in some newspaper circulating within the county.

11. A similar power is conferred on the Registrar General to divide Unions or Districts.

12. Superintendent Registrar's office shall be taken, for the purposes of the said Act for Marriages, and for registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and of this Act, to be within the district of which it is the Register Office, although not locally situated therein.

13. If Guardians neglect to form Registrars' Districts within the time limited, the Poor Law Commissioners shall form them and appoint Registrars thereto.

14. If Guardians neglect to appoint Registrars or Superintendent Registrars, the Registrar General to appoint them.

15. Registrar General, with consent of the Treasury, may appoint an assistant, who, however, shall not have power to make or declare any general rule, or to rescind or alter any order, regulation, or approval, signified and made by the Registrar General in writing under his hand, or to dismiss any person from any office holden during the pleasure of the Registrar General.

16. Superintendent Registrar, with consent of Registrar General, may appoint a deputy to act for him in case of illness or absence, who shall have his full powers, and for whose acts or omissions the Superintendent Registrar shall be civilly responsible.

17. If more than one clerk to a Board of Guardians shall be qualified to be Superintendent Registrar, the Board shall select one.

18. Registrars exempted from parochial and corporate offices.

19. Guardians may borrow money for providing Register Offices on the security of the future poor-rate, as therein provided.

20. If Guardians neglect to provide a Register Office, Commissioners of Treasury may direct it to be provided, at an expense not exceeding 300*l.*, which they may charge upon the Guardians.

22. Registrar General to limit the number of Registrars of Marriage.

23. Provides for the celebration of Marriages in the Welsh tongue, by directing one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State to take order that the solemn declaration and form of words provided to be used in the case of Marriages under the said Act for Marriages, be truly and exactly translated into the Welsh tongue, and to cause the same so translated to be furnished to every Registrar of Marriages throughout Wales, and in all places where the Welsh tongue is commonly used.

24. Notices of Marriages to be suspended in the Superintendent Registrar's Office, instead of being read at the meetings of Guardians, and particulars of the same sent to the Registrar, where there is no Board of Guardians.

25. Cost of Parochial Marriage Register Books and Forms to be defrayed by the Union, &c., in and for which the Superintendent Registrar is appointed who superintends the Registrar for whose use such books were provided.

26. Certified copies of Register Books to be made up quarterly.

27. Clergyman to be paid for making Register in duplicate sixpence per entry.

28. Inflicts a penalty for neglecting to send certified copies of Register Books, not exceeding 10*l.*, the whole to go to the Registrar General.

29. Certificates, &c., required to be given to any Superintendent Registrar may be given to any Registrar, who is to forward the same to the Superintendent.

31. Offences subject to summary convictions must be prosecuted within three months.

33. Banns may be published in chapels where marriages may be solemnized.

34. Marriages may be celebrated in licensed chapels, though only one of the parties is resident in the district, but the banns must be published as well in the church or chapel wherein such marriage is intended to be solemnized as in the chapel licensed under the recited Act for the other district within which one of the parties is resident; and if there be no such chapel, then in the church or chapel in which the banns of such last-mentioned party might be legally published if that Act had not passed.

35. Any building, or part of a building, used exclusively as a Roman Catholic Chapel for one year, may be registered for celebration of marriages.

36. Notice to Superintendent Registrar, and issue of certificate by him, may be used and stand instead of banns.

PILLORY PUNISHMENT ABOLITION.

[1 Victoria, c. 23.—30th June, 1837.]

Reciting that it is expedient to abolish the punishment of the Pillory; enacts accordingly, that thenceforth judgment shall not be awarded against any person convicted of any offence that such person do stand in or upon the pillory; any law, statute, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

SHIRE HALLS.

[1 Victoria, c. 24.—30th June, 1837.]

This Act, reciting the 7 Geo. IV. c. 63, and also several doubts that had arisen upon its construction, removes them; and enacts that the powers

of that Act shall extend to cases of building or repairing Shire Halls or County Halls, or buildings used partly as Shire Halls and partly as Town Halls, in those cases in which Assizes or Sessions have usually been holden in some Town Hall or other building not belonging exclusively to the county, riding, or division, and whether such Town Hall or other building shall or shall not be pulled down.

2. Where the place for holding the Assizes is changed, the justices are empowered to take measures for providing the accommodation necessary.

3. Clerks of the Peace, by order of justices in sessions, may contract on behalf of the county, &c., for the use of buildings for holding Assizes and Sessions, but previous notice must be given, as therein directed.

DUBLIN POLICE.

[1 Victoria, c. 25.—3rd July, 1837.]

An Act to make more effectual Provisions relating to the Police in the District of Dublin Metropolis.

Reciting that an Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act for improving the Police in the District of Dublin Metropolis," whereby provision was made for establishing a new and more efficient System of Police within the limits of the Police district of Dublin metropolis, 6 and 7 Will. IV. c. 29 (see *Companion* for 1837, p. 117); and that it is expedient to alter the limits of the said Police district, and to make further provision for the more effectual maintenance and regulation of the said Police; proceeds to define the "Police District of Dublin Metropolis" within the operation of this and the recited Acts; and declares all the portions of the County of Dublin not thereby specified within the operation of the 6 and 7 Will. IV. c. 13, for the regulation of the Irish Constabulary Force (see *Companion* for 1837, p. 113).

2. The Lord Lieutenant and Council may direct any parishes within specified limits to be added to the district.

4. And as it is expedient to provide for the more just and equal assessment of all houses, &c., in the said districts for the purposes of the said Acts and this Act; empowers the justices appointed under the first-recited Act to levy from time to time on all such houses, &c., such rates as they shall find necessary; but the sum to be so levied shall not exceed in the whole in any one year eightpence in the pound on the annual value; and they shall, by warrant under their hands, appoint one or more proper persons to rate and assess all such houses, &c., in the mode and for the remuneration therein mentioned.

5. The general valuation made under the statute 5 Geo. IV. c. 118., to be adopted as to all houses, &c., comprised in it.

6. When an assessment is made, notice thereof shall be given; and all persons included in the assessment shall have liberty to inspect it, &c., under a penalty for refusal of not exceeding 5*l*.

7. Empowers the justices to appoint one or more persons for levying the amount, who shall have the powers conferred by the first-recited Act, and shall pay over the amount to the Receiver, or in default shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement.

8. Prescribes the mode of appeal, directing that it may be altered so as to relieve the appellant, and that the determination of the sessions is to be final.

9. Directs that landlords are to be rated for houses under 10*l*.; and prescribes the manner in which rates on lodging-houses are to be paid and levied.

11. Accounts of monies received and expended under this Act to be annually laid before Parliament.

12. No part of the district to be thenceforth charged with County Grand Jury Cess for Constabulary Force.

14 and 15. Upon reduction of divisions, the justices, clerks, and chief constables may be superseded at the discretion of the Lord Lieutenant,

and on a pension of two-thirds of their salaries; but such allowances shall be suspended on appointment to any office with a salary equal to that of the office suspended, and in proportion if to an office with a less salary.

17. When the justices are reduced to two in each office, Lord Lieutenant may increase their salaries to 600*l*.

19. No office under the first-recited Act to prevent the holder from receiving half-pay.

20. Justices not to serve on juries.

21. And as there are many shops, rooms, cellars, and places of public resort, where thieves, prostitutes, and other disorderly persons assemble at night; enacts that no such shop, &c., where ready-made coffee, tea, or other liquors are sold or consumed, within the said Police District, shall be kept open after eleven at night during any part of the year, nor open before four in the morning between Lady Day and Michaelmas, or before five in the morning between Michaelmas and Lady Day; and that no such shop, where any refreshments or liquors not subject to any duties of customs or excise are consumed, shall be kept open after one, or before five in the morning; and if any such shop, &c., shall be open within the hours prohibited, or being shut up, if any person shall during those hours respectively be found therein, except the persons actually dwelling there, or having lawful excuse for being there, or if gaming shall be at any time permitted therein, then the master, mistress, waiter, or other person having the care of such shop, &c., whether he or she be the real owner or keeper thereof or not, shall forfeit not exceeding ten pounds, upon conviction before any justice; and in default of immediate payment, shall be committed to hard labour for not exceeding three months; and the said penalty when paid shall be distributed, one moiety to the informer, and the other to the Receiver of the Police Fund: but nothing shall affect any house duly licensed for the sale of wines and spirituous liquors; and no such conviction shall exempt the owner, keeper, or manager of any such shop, &c., from any penalty or penal consequence whereto he or she may be liable for keeping a disorderly house.

22. If any person shall within the said Police District blow any horn, or use any other noisy instrument for the purpose of hawking, selling, or distributing any article whatsoever, it shall be lawful for any constable, or other person, to apprehend every person so offending, and convey him before any justice, who shall proceed to examine upon oath any witnesses; and if the party accused shall be convicted, he shall for every such offence forfeit not exceeding forty shillings; and in default of immediate payment, shall be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding ten days.

23. And as accidents often happen, and damage is frequently done in the streets and highways by the negligence or wilful misbehaviour of persons driving carriages or vehicles thereon, and the laws now in force have been found insufficient for the due protection of Her Majesty's subjects; enacts that if the driver of any carriage of any kind whatsoever shall ride thereon, or on any horse drawing the same, not having some person on foot or on horseback to guide the same (such carriages as are commonly driven by some person holding the reins of the horses excepted), or if the driver of any carriage, or any person riding, shall by negligence, wilful misbehaviour, or any other misconduct, cause any hurt or damage to any person or property being upon any street or highway, or if the driver shall wilfully be at such distance that he cannot have the government of any horse or cattle drawing the same, not having employed some proper person to take care of the same, or shall, by negligence, wilful misbehaviour, or any other misconduct, interrupt the free passage of any other carriage, or of Her Majesty's subjects, or shall obstruct any street or highway, or any crossing therein, or the approach or access to any house or shop, and being required by any constable or peace officer to pass on or move, shall continue to obstruct the same, every person so offending, and being convicted by any justice, shall forfeit not exceeding forty shillings; and where any damage shall have been caused shall fur-

ther pay such a sum, not exceeding five pounds, as shall appear to the said justice to be a reasonable compensation; and the evidence of the person injured shall be admitted in proof of the offence: but if such person shall have been the only witness examined in proof of the offence, such sum shall be applied in the same manner as a penalty; and in default of payment immediately, or within such time as such justice shall appoint, such justice shall commit such offender for not exceeding two months; and every such offender shall and may, by the authority of this Act, with or without any warrant, be apprehended by any person who shall see such offence committed, and shall be immediately conveyed or delivered to a constable or other peace officer, in order to be conveyed before some justice.

24. Powers of the Commissioners of Paving to determine offences transferred to the divisional justices; and of inspectors, &c., appointed by such Commissioners, given to constables under the first-recited Act.

25. All fines imposed to be paid to the Receiver of the Police Funds.

27. Directs that no conviction shall be quashed for want of form, or shall be removeable; and regulates the mode of appeal to the quarter-sessions.

WILLS.

[1 Victoria, c. 26.—3rd July, 1837.]

An Act for the Amendment of the Laws with respect to Wills.

Enacts that the words and expressions hereinafter mentioned shall in this Act, except where the nature of the provision or the context shall exclude such construction, be interpreted as follows; (that is to say) "Will" shall extend to a testament, and to a codicil, and to an appointment by will or by writing in the nature of a will in exercise of a power, and also to a disposition by will and testament or devise of the custody and tuition of any child, by virtue of the 12 Car. II. c. 24, and of the 14 and 15 Car. II. (I.); and "Real Estate" shall extend to manors, advowsons, messuages, lands, tithes, rents, and hereditaments, whether freehold, customary freehold, tenant right, customary or copyhold, or of any other tenure, and whether corporeal, incorporeal, or personal, and to any undivided share thereof, and to any estate, right, or interest (other than a chattel interest) therein; and "Personal Estate" shall extend to leasehold estates and other chattels real, and also to monies, shares of government and other funds, securities for money (not being real estates), debts, choses in action, rights, credits, goods, and all other property whatsoever which by law devolves upon the executor or administrator, and to any share or interest therein.

2. Repeals the Statutes of Wills, 32 Hen. VIII. c. 1, and 34 and 35 Hen. VIII. c. 5; and the 10 Car. I. sess. 2. c. 2 (I.); and also sec. 5, 6, 12, 19, 20, 21, and 22 of the Statute of Frauds, 29 Car. II. c. 3; and of 7 Will. III. c. 12 (I.), relating to devises; and also sec. 14 of the 4 and 5 Anne, c. 16, and of the 6 Anne, c. 10 (I.), relating to nuncupative wills; and also sec. 9 of 14 Geo. II. c. 20, relating to estates, *pur autre vie*; and also the 25 Geo. II. c. 6 (except as to the Colonies), relating to attestations of wills; and also the 25 Geo. II. c. 11 (I.): and lastly, the 55 Geo. III. c. 192, relating to the disposition of copyhold estates by will, except so far as the same Acts or any of them respectively relate to any wills or estates *pur autre vie* to which this Act does not extend.

3. It shall be lawful for every person to dispose of, by his will executed in manner hereinafter required, all real and personal estate which he shall be entitled to, either at law or in equity, at the time of his death, and which, if not so disposed of, would devolve upon the heir-at-law, or customary heir of him, or, if he became entitled by descent, of his ancestor, or upon his executor or administrator; and the power hereby given shall extend to all real estate of the nature of customary freehold

or tenant right, or customary or copyhold, notwithstanding the testator may not have surrendered the same to the use of his will, or notwithstanding that, being entitled as heir, devisee, or otherwise to be admitted thereto, he shall not have been admitted thereto, or notwithstanding that the same, in consequence of the want of a custom, general or special, could not have been disposed of by will according to the power contained in this Act, if this Act had not been made; and also to estates *pur autre vie*, whether there shall or not be any special occupant thereof, and whether freehold, customary freehold, tenant right, customary or copyhold, or of any other tenure, and whether a corporeal or incorporeal hereditament; and also to all contingent, executory, or other future interests in any real or personal estate, whether the testator may or may not be ascertained as a person in whom the same respectively may become vested, and whether he may be entitled thereto under the instrument by which the same respectively were created, or under any disposition thereof by deed or will; and also to all rights of entry for conditions broken, and other rights of entry; and also to such of the same estates, interests, and rights respectively, and other real and personal estate, as the testator may be entitled to at the time of his death, notwithstanding that he may become entitled to the same subsequently to the execution of his will.

4. But where the testator might have surrendered to the use of his will, and shall not have done so, or might have been, but shall not have been admitted, no person claiming under such will shall be entitled to be admitted to the estate except on payment of all such stamp-duties, fees, fine, and sums of money, as would have been lawfully payable in respect of the admittance of such testator, and also in respect of surrendering such estate to the use of the will, or of presenting, registering, or enrolling such surrender, had the testator been duly admitted; but all such stamp-duties, &c. shall be paid in addition to the stamp-duties, &c. payable on the admittance of such person entitled.

5. Wills or extracts of wills of customary freeholds and copyholds to be entered on the court-rolls, as therein mentioned; and the lord shall be entitled to the same fine, &c., when such estates were not devisable before the Act, as he would have been from the heir in case of descent.

6. And if no disposition by will shall be made of any estate *pur autre vie* of a freehold nature, the same shall be chargeable in the hands of the heir, if it shall come to him by reason of special occupancy, as assets by descent, as in the case of freehold land in fee simple; and in case there shall be no special occupant, whether freehold or customary freehold, tenant right, customary or copyhold, or of any other tenure, and whether a corporeal or incorporeal hereditament, it shall go to the executor or administrator of the party that had the estate thereof by virtue of the grant; and if the same shall come to the executor or administrator, either by reason of a special occupancy or by virtue of this Act, it shall be assets in his hands, and shall be applied in the same manner as the personal estate of the testator or intestate.

7 and 8. No will of a person under twenty-one shall be valid; nor of a feme covert, except such as might be made before the Act.

9. And no will shall be valid unless it shall be in writing and executed in manner hereinafter mentioned; (that is to say) it shall be signed at the foot or end thereof by the testator, or by some other person in his presence and by his direction; and such signature shall be made or acknowledged by the testator in the presence of two or more witnesses present at the same time; and such witnesses shall attest and subscribe the will in the presence of the testator, but no form of attestation shall be necessary.

10. Appointments by will to be executed like other wills, and to be valid if so executed, although other required solemnities are not observed.

11 and 12. Soldiers' and mariners' wills of personal estate are not to

be affected by the Act; nor the provisions of 11 Geo. IV. and 1 Will. IV. c. 20, with respect to the wills of petty officers and seamen and marines, so far as relates to their wages, pay, prize-money, bounty-money, and allowances, or other monies payable in respect of services in Her Majesty's navy.

13. Publication not to be thenceforth requisite.

14. Will not to be void on account of subsequent incompetency of attesting witnesses.

15. Legacies to an attesting witness, or his or her wife or husband, to be void.

16 and 17. Creditors and executors attesting to be admitted as witnesses.

18. Every will shall be revoked by marriage, unless made in exercise of a power of appointment, when the estate thereby appointed would not in default of such appointment pass to his or her heir, customary heir, executor or administrator, or the person entitled as his or her next of kin, under the statute of distributions.

19 and 20. No will shall be revoked by presumption; or otherwise than by another will or codicil, or by a writing executed like a will, or by destruction.

21. No alteration in a will shall have any effect unless executed as a will.

22. No will revoked to be revived otherwise than by re-execution, or a codicil to revive it.

23. No devise shall be rendered inoperative by any subsequent conveyance or act.

24. A will shall be construed to speak from the death of the testator, unless a contrary intention shall appear.

25. A residuary devise shall include the estates bequeathed by lapsed and void devises, unless a contrary intention shall appear.

26. A general devise of the testator's lands shall include copyhold and leasehold, as well as freehold lands, unless a contrary intention shall appear.

27. A general gift shall include estates over which the testator has a general power of appointment, unless a contrary intention shall appear.

28. A devise without any words of limitation shall be construed to pass the fee, unless a contrary intention shall appear.

29. The words "die without issue," or "die without leaving issue," shall be construed to mean die without issue living at the death of the person, and not an indefinite failure of his issue, unless a contrary intention shall appear by the will, by reason of such person having a prior estate tail, or of a preceding gift, being, without any implication arising from such words, a limitation of an estate tail to such person or issue, or otherwise; but this Act shall not extend to cases where such words import if no issue described in a preceding gift shall be born, or if there shall be no issue who shall live to attain the age, or otherwise answer the description required for obtaining a vested estate by a preceding gift to such issue.

30. No devise to trustees or executors, except for a term or a presentation to a church, shall pass a chattel interest.

31. Trustees under an unlimited devise, where the trust may endure beyond the life of the person beneficially entitled for life, are to take the fee, and not an estate determinable when the purposes of the trust shall be satisfied.

32. Devises of estates tail shall not lapse, if the devisee die in the lifetime of the testator, leaving issue who would be inheritable under such entail, and any such issue shall be living at the time of the death of the testator, unless a contrary intention shall appear.

33. Devises to children or other issue who leave issue living at the testator's death shall not lapse, unless a contrary intention shall appear.

34. Act not to extend to wills made before 1838, nor to estates *pur autre vie* of persons who die before 1838.

35. Act not to extend to Scotland*.

FOREIGN OFFICERS.

[1 Victoria, c. 29.—12th July, 1837.]

This Act, reciting doubts which had arisen on the Foreign Enlistment Act, 55 Geo. III. c. 85, empowers Her Majesty to grant to any officer not being a natural-born subject of Her Majesty, but who at the time of passing the recited Act held Her Majesty's commission in any other regiment, and was allowed to retain the same under the provisions of that Act, the rank of colonel, major-general, lieutenant-general, or general, and to grant that any person not a natural-born subject may enlist or serve as a soldier in Her Majesty's service, but the number of foreigners serving together at any one time in any regiment shall not exceed one for every fifty natural-born subjects; and no such soldier shall be capable of holding any higher rank than that of a non-commissioned officer.

* * Contrary to our usual custom of merely giving an Abstract of the Acts, the provisions of the above Statute, which come home to the business and bosoms of men, seem to demand a little more notice from us; and we accordingly beg to submit to our readers the following few observations:—

This important Statute, founded on the Report of the Real Property Commissioners, has effected several useful alterations in the old law of testamentary disposition. It has materially simplified and rendered uniform the former intricate and diversified rules of execution of various forms of Wills. The 2nd section repeals the several former statutes which related to the different kinds of devises: and the 3rd section places on the same footing all devisable estates, real and personal, freehold and copyhold; and confers a power of disposition in cases where previously it existed only partially, or not at all; as, in the former instance, of executory and contingent interests—and in the latter, of rights of entry and after acquired property. The 7th section destroys the distinctions which formerly prevailed as regards the disposing capacity, and which permitted infants to bequeath personalty, and, in certain manors, by custom, copyhold estates: and the 11th section, following up the same plan of simplicity and uniformity, prescribes a general rule, which may be easily understood, for the execution of wills of every description. We have given this section at length for the information of our unprofessional readers; and certainly they will be much to blame if they permit their wills to be rendered inoperative by any of those defects in the mode of execution which were constantly occurring under the various regulations of the old law. As every will is within that section, there can be no longer parol or nuncupative wills, except in the cases of soldiers and seamen, as provided for by the 11th and 12th sections; and wills of *personal* estate must now be attested by two or more witnesses, in the same manner as devises of *real* property, which, however, will no longer require the presence of *three* witnesses. The 10th section will prevent many questions which formerly arose as to the compliance of an appointment with the conditions required by the power; as henceforth one uniform rule will prevail in all cases. The 14, 15, 16, and 17 sections set at rest several doubtful questions; and prevent the injustice of permitting a will to be defeated by the subsequent incompetency of one of the witnesses. Every testator should carefully attend to the provisions of the 15th section; or otherwise the objects of his bounty may be completely defeated, by carelessly or ignorantly being called upon to attest. Justice to all the parties interested under the will demands that the *attestation* shall not be void; and consequently the *bequest* is made so, to get rid of the difficulty arising from *interest*. The 19th section settles a point on which many difficulties had arisen. The 25th section destroys an unjust distinction between personal and real estates, which was founded on a rule repealed by the Act (ss. 3 and 24), viz., that a will only had effect on property possessed by the testator at the time of *making it*, and not of his death. The 26, 27, and 28 sections will certainly prevent many questions which arose under the old law; but still, as the rule of construction provided is only to prevail “unless a contrary intention shall appear,” it behoves all testators, who trust themselves in the drawing of their own wills, to take care that their intention as to the operation or exclusion of the rule is explicitly declared. The 32nd and 33rd sections will prevent an injustice which was constantly occurring in respect to lapsed legacies.

COMMON LAW COURTS.

[1 Victoria, c. 30.—12th July, 1837.]

An Act to abolish certain Offices in the Superior Courts of Common Law, and to make Provision for a more effective and uniform Establishment of Officers in those Courts.

Reciting that in Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Common Law at Westminster there are many officers whose duties have wholly or in part ceased, or are executed by deputy, and whose offices have become, by changes in the law, useless, and inapplicable to the present practice and proceedings in those Courts, though the fees continue payable by the suitors as heretofore; and that the continuance of sinecure and useless offices tends to impair the effective administration of justice, and to cast upon the public and the suitors in those Courts unnecessary burthens and costs; and it is expedient to abolish the said offices, and to make provision for a more uniform and effective establishment of officers in each of the Superior Courts of Common Law: proceeds to abolish, after the 1st January, 1838, the offices mentioned in schedule (A), on the plea side of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Exchequer, and of Common Pleas, and of the Clerk of Errors in the Court of Exchequer Chamber.

3 and 5. Direct the appointment of five principal officers, and no more, to be called respectively the Masters of each of the said Courts; and who are to perform all the duties and exercise all the powers of the offices abolished.

6. And as it is expedient that a new table of fees in the Superior Courts of Common Law should be prepared with reference to the various changes in the process, practice, and proceedings of those Courts, and to the diminution of expense, where practicable, to the suitors; and owing to the numerous and important duties of the Judges, no such regulations as they are authorized to make respecting fees have yet been or are likely to be made, but the ancient and unsuitable fees still continue to be taken from the suitors in the said Courts; directs the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to instruct the Commissioners appointed under 11 Geo. IV. and 1 Will. IV. c. 58 (see *Companion* for 1831, p. 153) forthwith to draw up a table of fees to be taken in the Superior Courts of Common Law, to be laid for their approval before the Judges, who are required, before the first day of January, 1838, to revise the said table; and the said table so revised to allow and sanction, by affixing their signatures respectively thereto, and to establish the same in and for the said Courts.

9. All monies deposited in Court by suitors at or after the commencement of this Act, to be paid into the bank of England, and drawn out by the order of two or more of the Masters of each Court.

10 and 11. The Lord Chief Justices, or the Lord Chief Baron of the said Courts respectively, to appoint to future vacancies in the office of Masters, barristers or admitted attornies, as therein mentioned.

13. Appointments to be made without any pecuniary consideration whatever, direct or indirect; the Masters during good behaviour, and the clerks and messengers during pleasure.

15. Masters, clerks, and messengers, not to act as barristers, attorneys, or agents.

16. Salaries of the Masters fixed at 1200*l.* per annum; and if entitled to compensation under previous Act to a less amount than the salaries, such compensation to merge.

17. Salaries of clerks and messengers to be fixed by the Lord Chief Justice or Lord Chief Baron of the Courts respectively, and the Lords of the Treasury, with a similar provision as to compensation as in last section.

18. Salaries of Masters, &c., and expenses of offices, to be paid out of

the fees, if sufficient; but if not, deficiency to be charged upon the Consolidated Fund; and surplus of fees to be paid into that fund.

19. Masters, clerks, and messengers, not to take gratuities on pain of dismissal, and being rendered incapable for ever thereafter of holding any office, situation, or employment, in the said Courts respectively, or of otherwise serving Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, in any manner whatsoever.

20. Masters to keep books of account, and render accounts quarterly to Treasury.

21. Empowers the Treasury to grant a superannuation allowance to Masters, and clerks, and messengers, on their retirement from office, to be regulated on the principles established by the 4 Will. IV. c. 24—the “Pensions Act” (see *Companion* for 1835, p. 132), and to be paid in the same manner as the salaries.

22. But no compensation is to be allowed for the loss of any right of appointment.

23. And as it would tend to the despatch of business, and would assimilate the practice and promote uniformity in the allowance of costs, if the Masters of the said Courts appointed or to be appointed under this Act were empowered to tax costs in each of the said Courts indiscriminately; empowers them accordingly so to do.

24 to 27. Treasury empowered to grant compensation for the loss of the sale of and appointment to the several offices therein mentioned, in the manner and on the principle therein also mentioned.

MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

[1 Victoria, c. 31.—12th July, 1837.]

This Act, reciting that great inconvenience has arisen on occasion of the demise of the Crown from the necessity of renewing all Military Commissions under the Royal sign manual, enacts that, upon the late and any future demise of the Crown, all Commissions in the Army and Royal Marines are to continue in force notwithstanding.

POST OFFICE ACTS.

[1 Victoria, c. 32.—12th July, 1837.]

Reciting that the laws of the Post Office, by reason of successive additions and alterations, have become intricate, repeals all the Acts and parts of Acts in schedule (A.), to the number of one hundred and more, with the usual reservations as to the non-revival of Acts repealed by such repealed Acts, and as to offences committed against such Acts.

POST OFFICE—MANAGEMENT.

[1 Victoria, c. 33.—12th July, 1837.]

An Act for the Management of the Post Office.

Directs the appointment of a Postmaster General, who shall have the privilege of conveying and delivering all letters, except in the following cases:—

Letters sent by a private friend in his way, journey, or travel, if delivered by such friend, or by a messenger on purpose, concerning the private affairs of the sender or receiver: Commissions or returns, and affidavits and writs, process or proceedings, or returns, issuing out of a court of justice: Letters sent out of the U. K. by a private vessel (not being a packet-boat): Letters of merchants, owners of vessels, or cargo sent by such vessels, or by any person employed by such owners for the carriage of such letters, and delivered to the respective persons to whom directed, without hire or reward for the same: Letters concerning goods or merchandize sent by common known carriers, to be delivered with the goods which such letters concern, without hire or reward for such letters.

But no person shall make a collection of such excepted letters for the purpose of sending them in the manner hereby authorized: And the following persons are expressly forbidden to carry or deliver a letter, even without a reward:—Common known carriers, except a letter concerning goods in their carts, &c., and owners, drivers, or guards of stage coaches: Owners, masters, or commanders of ships, steam-boats, or passage or packet boats, sailing coastwise or otherwise between ports or places within G. B. or I., or between, to, or from a port or ports within Her Majesty's dominions out of the U. K., except in respect of letters of merchants, owners of ships or goods on board: Passengers or other persons on board any such ships, &c.: The owners of, or sailors, watermen, or others on board a ship, &c., or barge passing or repassing on a river or navigable canal within the U. K. or other Her Majesty's dominions.

3 and 4. Provide for the establishment of one General Post Office in London, and of a chief letter-office in different parts of the empire.

5. Postmaster General may establish any cross posts, and may continue bye-bags, and may carry between post towns and places not post towns, at such rates as may be mutually agreed upon between the Postmaster General and the inhabitants.

6. And he may extend the twopenny post of London and Dublin to any distance; and may establish a penny Post office in any other city or town.

12. No persons employed by the Post Office shall be compelled to serve as mayor or sheriff, or in any ecclesiastical or corporate or parochial or other public office or employment, or on any jury or inquest, or in the militia.

13. All monies to arise by the several duties granted by the Post Office Acts (except what shall be necessary to defray expenses of the receipt and management of the same, and except all annuities and yearly sums now charged thereon by law) shall be paid into the Exchequer, and carried to the Consolidated Fund.

14. Expenses of Post Office to be paid as heretofore.

18. Tolls on mails are not to be demandable at gates, but to be paid periodically by Post Office; in Scotland and Ireland respectively, as thereby prescribed.

19. And in order that the charges of the Post Office may not be unnecessarily increased by the addition of other charges of a public nature, creates an exemption in England, Scotland, and Ireland, from toll, as therein mentioned.

POSTAGE DUTIES.

[1 Victoria, c. 34.—12th July, 1837.]

2 to 13. Direct the mode of payment of the rates of postage, the various tables of which are successively prescribed. 19 to 22 establish the rates for ship letters, &c. (see the *Almanac*, p. 77).

14 to 16. Postmaster General is empowered to treat with foreign countries, for collecting and accounting for the British postage on foreign letters sent by the post from the U. K. thereto, and to charge foreign postage in the manner prescribed; and with consent of the Treasury, to reduce the rates on foreign letters.

17. And as it may be expedient that packet-boats should be established to Her Majesty's Colonies and foreign parts where rates of postage have not hitherto been authorized, and at a time when Parliament may not be sitting; empowers the Postmaster General, with consent of the Treasury, to charge for all letters so conveyed.

18. Gives power to contract with private vessels to carry mails.

23. Owners, charterers, or consignees (resident in the U. K.) of vessels inward bound, and the owners, &c. of goods on board vessels inward bound, shall have letters free if they do not collectively exceed six

ounces in weight (unless brought by vessels coming from Ceylon, the Mauritius, the East Indies, or the Cape of Good Hope, in which case they may be twenty ounces); and the owner, &c. shall be described as such on the address, and it shall also appear by the ship's manifest that they have goods on board.

24. And for encouraging masters of vessels not being Post Office packets to undertake the conveyance of letters between places in the U. K., and between the U. K. and places beyond the seas, empowers the Postmaster General to allow to the masters thereof such rates as are therein prescribed; and the section then proceeds to regulate the mode of conveying and delivering such letters. Its provisions, though important, are too long for insertion.

25. And as it may be expedient that certain post letters should be registered, empowers the Postmaster General, to charge for each letter so registered such rate as he, with consent of the Treasury, shall direct; and also to regulate their delivery.

26. Prescribes the mode of computing the various rates of postage, inland and foreign, according to weight.

27. And to the end that all post letters may be charged with postage according to the distance they are respectively carried by the post, and for preventing disputes touching the same, empowers the Postmaster General to appoint persons to survey or measure all the post roads, who are to execute their duty in the manner therein mentioned.

28. Contains the table of special rates respecting newspapers (see *Almanac*, p. 74).

29. It shall not be compulsory to send newspapers by post.

30. The conditions therein particularly mentioned are to be observed in sending printed papers by post, excepting bankers' parcels and pattern letters.

31. Empowers the Postmaster General to search such papers, &c., to see whether such conditions of the last section are observed; and if not fulfilled, the whole of every such paper shall be charged with treble postage, except foreign newspapers not printed in the language of the country from which forwarded, which shall be charged with full postage as letters; and in case a newspaper printed in the U. K. and transmitted by the post under this Act shall appear not to have been duly stamped, the same shall be stopped, and sent to the Commissioners of Stamps.

32. Postmaster and Treasury to determine questions of exemption.

33. And provides for the transmission of newspapers between the U. K. and foreign countries free of postage, when satisfactory proof shall be laid before the Postmaster General that British newspapers, addressed either to a person or to a place within a foreign country, and also that newspapers addressed to a person or to a place in the U. K. from such foreign country, are respectively allowed to pass by the post within that country free of postage.

34. And as circumstances may arise which may render it expedient again to impose the rates of twopence on newspapers, enacts that the Postmaster General, with the consent of the Treasury, may again impose such rates on newspapers received from and sent to foreign countries.

35. And the Postmaster General may, with the consent of the Treasury, extend this Act, so far as it relates to newspapers sent between the U. K. and any foreign country, to colonial newspapers sent through the U. K. to a foreign country, and to foreign newspapers sent through the U. K. to any foreign country or to any of Her Majesty's colonies and possessions beyond the seas.

36. And every British newspaper sent by the post out of the U. K. shall in all cases be put into a Post Office or Receiving Office in the U. K. within seven days next after the day on which the same shall be published, the day of publication to be ascertained by the date of such paper.

37. Foreign newspapers addressed to a person who has removed to be

forwarded without additional postage; but if opened shall be charged with the rate of a single letter from the place of re-direction to the place at which ultimately delivered.

39. And the Postmaster General, in his discretion, may receive at the General Post Office in London packets containing re-issuable cash notes only, issued by country bankers under annual licence, and payable at the houses of the respective agents in London (and which notes shall have been paid by such agents in London), for conveyance by post within Great Britain at his discretion, to the bank in the place at which such cash notes were first issued, and to no other place, at one-fourth the usual postage for a packet of that size; but subject to the conditions thereby imposed.

40. Confers the privilege of sending single letters on their own private concerns upon seamen in the Royal Navy and soldiers; but subject to the observance of the conditions thereby prescribed.

PACKET RATES.

[1 Victoria, c. 76*.—17th July, 1837.]

This Act, reciting that it is expedient to extend the power vested in the Postmaster General of reducing certain rates of postage by the preceding cap., accordingly empowers him to reduce the postage on colonial and inland letters, to such extent as the Treasury shall direct.

2. And as arrangements may be made between the Postmaster General and the East India Company for establishing a post communication by packet boats between Suez or Bassora, or some other convenient port of the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf, and the East Indies, enacts that after such communication shall have been established, there shall be paid for letters transmitted by such packet-boats between any such port and any port in the East Indies (letters transmitted by Her Majesty's Mediterranean packet-boats to or from the U. K. only excepted) the rates therein mentioned.

3. And as a fund was some years since established for the superannuation of old and infirm letter-carriers, to be supported by contributions according to a certain scale made and approved by the then Postmaster General: and the said fund is inadequate to pay the superannuation allowances now chargeable thereon: empowers the Treasury to authorize the Postmaster General to pay out of the revenue of the Post Office all sums necessary for the purpose of making good any deficiency in the said fund.

FRANKING.

[1 Victoria, c. 35.—12th July, 1837.]

This Act regulates the privilege of franking. The first twelve sections describe the classes on whom it is conferred, and the mode in which it is to be exercised and enjoyed; but they are too long to permit us to do more than direct the attention of the reader in this general manner to them.

14. Postage on letters beyond the extent of privilege shall be charged on the lower rate in preference to the higher.

15. Postmaster empowered to examine packets without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides.

17. Privilege of franking limited to General Post inland letters.

18. Confers and regulates the privilege on the various officers connected with the East Indian Government.

* This Act refers to the preceding one, cap. 34; and we have therefore placed it at its chronological position.

POST OFFICE—OFFENCES AND ADMINISTRATION.

[1 Victoria, c. 36.—12th July, 1837.] -

An Act for consolidating the Laws relative to Offences against the Post Office of the United Kingdom, and for regulating the judicial Administration of the Post Office Laws, and for explaining certain Terms and Expressions employed in those Laws.

Inflicts a penalty of 5*l.* on sending, delivering, and carrying, &c., a letter otherwise than by the post; and of 100*l.* for a habit of so doing; and the term 'post' shall include all post communications by land or by water (except by outward-bound vessels not being employed by or under the Post Office or the Admiralty to carry post letters); and the onus shall lie upon the party prosecuted to prove that the act in respect of which the penalty is alleged to have been incurred was done in conformity to the Post Office laws.

3. For retaining ship letters after the delivery of letters to the Post Office, a penalty of five pounds, and after demand ten pounds.

4. And for preventing the abuse of any franking privilege, enacts that every person who shall send a banker's parcel, wherein or whereon there shall be a writing, or any thing other than negotiable notes, shall forfeit two hundred pounds; and every franking officer who shall unlawfully superscribe a letter as belonging to his office or department which does not concern the business thereof, shall for the first offence forfeit one hundred pounds, and for the second offence shall forfeit the like sum, and be dismissed from his office; and for the various modes of abuse thereby pointed out of the privilege of seamen and soldiers a penalty is inflicted of five pounds; and lastly, every person who shall, with intent to evade any duty of postage, falsely superscribe a letter as being the owner or the charterer or the consignee of a vessel, or of goods shipped in such vessel, shall forfeit 10*l.*

5. And for the prevention of the abuse of the privilege of sending newspapers free by the post, or at a reduced rate, enacts that every person guilty of the various modes of evasion thereby designated, shall forfeit treble postage, computed by weight and by distance, as if the paper were a letter, to be recoverable as postages not exceeding in amount twenty pounds are recoverable; or he shall, except in those cases in which the said newspaper or cover shall only have marks thereon, and not writing, at the option of the Postmaster General, be prosecuted as for a misdemeanor.

6. And for compelling the observance of the provisions of the Post Office laws relating to the conveyance of ship letters, inflicts on masters of vessels and officers of customs committing breaches of their duty as therein mentioned the various penalties therein also mentioned.

7. And as post letter-bags and post letters are sometimes lost or delayed by the carelessness or other misconduct of the persons having charge of the same, inflicts a penalty of 20*l.* on such persons for the various species of misconduct specified.

8. No hackney carriage shall ply for hire opposite the General Post Office in London or Dublin; and no hawker, newsvender, &c. shall stop or loiter on the pavement, under a penalty of 5*l.*

9. Penalty on collectors of tolls, ferrymen, or keepers of gates, &c. demanding toll on mail coaches, or stopping the mail, 5*l.*

10. No officer of the Post Office travelling with a mail to pay for passing ferries in North America, under a penalty for refusal of 5*l.*

11 to 24. State the mode of fining and proceeding for penalties, and their application, &c.

25. Opening or delaying post letters a misdemeanor; except for the causes of justification specified.

26. Every person employed under the Post Office who shall steal, embezzle, secrete, or destroy, a post letter, shall either be transported for

seven years, or be imprisoned for not exceeding three; and if any such post letter shall contain any chattel, money, or valuable security, shall be transported for life.

27. And every person who shall steal from a post letter any chattel or money or valuable security shall be transported for life.

28. And every person who shall steal a post letter-bag, or a letter from a bag, or a letter from a Post Office, or from an officer of the Post Office or from a mail, or shall stop a mail with intent to rob or search the same, shall be transported for life.

29. And every person who shall steal or unlawfully take away a post letter-bag sent by a Post Office packet, or who shall steal or unlawfully take a letter out of any such bag, or shall unlawfully open any such bag, shall be transported for not exceeding fourteen years.

30. And every person who shall receive any post letter or post letter-bag, or any chattel, &c., the stealing or secreting whereof shall amount to a felony, knowing the same to have been feloniously stolen or secreted, and to have been sent or intended to be sent by the post, shall and may be indicted and convicted either as an accessory after the fact or for a substantive felony, and in the latter case, whether the principal felon shall or shall not have been previously convicted, or shall or shall not be amenable to justice; and every such receiver, howsoever convicted, shall be liable to be transported for life.

31. And every person who shall fraudulently retain, or shall wilfully secrete or keep or detain, or being required to deliver up by an officer of the Post Office, shall neglect or refuse to deliver up, a post-letter which ought to have been delivered to any other person, or a post letter-bag or post letter which shall have been sent, whether the same shall have been found by such person or by any other person, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

32. And every person employed in the Post Office who shall steal, destroy, or shall wilfully detain or delay any printed votes or proceedings in Parliament, or any printed newspaper, or any other printed paper whatever sent by the post without covers, or in covers open at the sides, shall suffer punishment by fine or imprisonment, or both.

33. And every person who shall knowingly and wilfully forge or counterfeit, &c. the name or handwriting of the Receiver General of the General Post Office in England or Ireland, or of any person employed by or under him, to any draft, instrument, or writing, for obtaining money in the Bank of England or Ireland, or shall forge or utter, &c., knowing the same to be forged or altered, any draft, &c., with intent to defraud any person, shall be guilty of felony, and be transported for life.

34. And in order to prevent the imitation and forgery of lawful franks, enacts that every person who shall forge the handwriting of another person in the superscription of a post letter, or who shall alter upon a post letter the superscription, or shall write or send by the post a letter the superscription whereof in whole or in part shall be forged or altered, knowing the same to be so forged, &c., with intent in either of those cases to avoid the payment of the postage, shall be transported for seven years.

35. Directs the punishment of principals in the second degree, and accessories before the fact, to be the same as the principal in the first degree.

36. Every person endeavouring to procure the commission of any felony or misdemeanor shall be imprisoned for not exceeding two years.

38 to 40. The mode of prosecuting.

41. And every person liable to transportation for life may be transported for life or for not less than seven years, or be imprisoned for not exceeding four years; and if liable to transportation for fourteen years may be transported for not exceeding fourteen years nor less than seven years, or be imprisoned for not exceeding three years.

42. And the court may sentence an offender to be imprisoned, with or

without hard labour, in the common gaol or house of correction, and that he shall be kept in solitary confinement for the whole or any portion of such imprisonment.

43. Gives a power of distress, as therein mentioned, for recovery of sums not exceeding 20*l*.

44. Prescribes in what way the duties of postage may be sued for; and

46, the mode of suing persons acting in execution of the Post Office Acts.

SMALL DEBT COURTS—SCOTLAND.

[1 Victoria, c. 41.—12th July, 1837.]

Reciting that the provisions of the 10 Geo. IV. c. 55 (see *Companion* for 1830, p. 189) have been found beneficial, but certain alterations are required, repeals that Act, except as to causes commenced already under it.

2. Sheriffs may hear and determine in a summary way causes for sums under 8*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. sterling; and causes of higher value than 8*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*., but reduced to 8*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. may be remitted to the Small Debt Roll; but when remitted by the Sheriff's substitute, an appeal shall be competent to the Sheriff against such remit, but no reclaiming petition shall be allowed.

5. Empowers the Sheriff to hear and determine applications by landlords or others having right to the rents and hypotheec for sequestration and sale of a tenant's effects for recovery of rent, provided balance claimed shall not exceed 8*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. sterling.

6. The pursuer of any civil cause, including maritime civil causes and proceedings, may use arrestment on the dependence of the action of any money, goods, or effects, to an amount not exceeding the value of 8*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. sterling, owing or belonging to such defender, in the hands of any third party, either within that county or any other, which arrestment shall determine unless renewed at the expiration of three months.

7. But wages are not to be liable to arrestment.

8. Provides how arrestments may be loosed.

9. Renders arrestments effectual in the mode thereby prescribed.

10. Regulates the manner of proceeding in actions of multiplepoinding, where a fund or subject which shall not exceed the value of 8*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. shall be claimed by more than one party, under arrestments or otherwise.

11. Provides for proceeding on counter claims.

22. Actions for damages by riot under 3 Geo. IV. c. 33, and for recovery of assessments authorized by 9 Geo. IV. c. 39, may be determined under this Act.

The remainder of this Act (consisting altogether of 37 sections) contains provisions for the holding and proceeding in such Courts. We can only refer thus generally to them.

SMALL DEBTS—IRELAND.

[1 Victoria, c. 43.—12th July, 1837.]

An Act to amend the Laws for the Recovery of Small Debts by Civil Bill in Ireland.

Empowers assistant barristers to appoint process servers in addition to those appointed under the 7 Geo. IV. c. 36.

2. In case of forcible resistance to the service of a process, a copy thereof may be posted on the Court-house and on the posting place in the nearest market town.

3. Repeals so much of the 6 and 7 Will. IV. c. 75 (see *Companion* for 1837, p. 134) as relates to the appointment of bailiffs, &c.

4. Decrees now unexecuted to be executed by the Sheriff.

5 to 7. Assistant Barrister empowered to appoint interpreter, whose salary is fixed by the Act.

8. "Assistant Barrister" shall be construed to include the Chairman of the Sessions for the County of Dublin and also the Recorder of the City of Dublin.

NOTICES ON SUNDAYS.

[1 Victoria, c. 45.—12th July, 1837.]

Directs that after the 1st of January next no proclamation or other public notice for a vestry meeting or any other matter shall be made or given in any church or chapel during or after divine service, or at the door of any church or chapel at the conclusion of divine service.

2. Notices heretofore usually given during or after divine service, &c., to be affixed to the church doors instead.

3. Notices for holding vestries to be signed by a churchwarden of the church or chapel, or by the rector, vicar, or curate of such parish, or by an overseer of the poor of such parish.

4. Decrees, &c. of Ecclesiastical Courts not to be read in churches.

5. Act not to extend to banns, nor to various notices connected with divine service.

BANKRUPTS—IRELAND.

[1 Victoria, c. 48.—12th July, 1837.]

This Act empowers Her Majesty to appoint a Second Commissioner of Bankrupts in Ireland, under the 6 and 7 Will. IV. c. 14 (see *Companion* for 1837, p. 115).

7. Four pounds to be paid for every sitting before the Commissioners instead of 3*l*.

8. Empowers the Lord Chancellor to appoint Assistant Registrar.

9 and 10. Repeal the provision as to messengers suing out Commissions of Bankruptcy, and enact that if any messenger shall sue out or prosecute any Commission, or shall act as agent, he shall be incapable of holding the office of messenger in any Commission.

11. Attorney General may sue for penalties for taking unlawful fees, &c.

MALT DUTIES.

[1 Victoria, c. 49.—12th July, 1837.]

1. Repeals so much of the 11 Geo. IV. c. 17 as requires the keeping of Barley Books by maltsters (see *Companion* for 1831, p. 140, s. 8).

2. All notices given by maltsters shall be given in the time required, where the malthouse is situate in a city or market town.

3. So much of 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 52, as empowers Excise officers to turn over and lay level again corn or grain which they may suspect to have been forced together in the cistern or couch frame, &c., repealed.

4. So much of 11 Geo. IV. c. 17, as specifies what increase shall be evidence of treading or forcing together, repealed.

5. Officer of Excise, suspecting any cistern or couch to be trodden or forced together, may have the same turned out and re-turned; and if any increase shall be found in the gauge after being returned into and laid level again in the cistern or couch frame, in any greater proportions than those of five in every one hundred bushels previously to having been emptied eight hours from the cistern, or six in every one hundred bushels if emptied eight hours and not emptied sixteen hours, or seven in every one hundred bushels if emptied sixteen hours or upwards, the penalty imposed by the 7 and 8 Geo. IV. shall be inflicted; and every maltster who shall, when directed by any officer of Excise, refuse to throw out any corn or grain from any cistern or couch, or to aid or assist in returning the same into the cistern or couch, shall forfeit one hundred pounds.

6. So much of 11 Geo. IV. c. 17 as allows maltsters to sprinkle grain which has been wetted fifty hours, repealed.

7. Any maltster who shall have kept any corn making into malt covered with water in the cistern for fifty hours from the time of being first wetted or steeped, and who shall not at the same time have in the same

malthouse any other corn in the couch or on the floor kept covered with water in the cistern for less than fifty hours from such time, may wet, water, or sprinkle any such corn six days or one hundred and forty-four hours after emptied or taken out of the cistern, on giving notice to the officer of Excise of his intention twenty-four hours before; but every maltster who shall wet any corn before twelve days or two hundred and eighty-eight hours, except as aforesaid, shall be subject to the penalty imposed by the 7 and 8 Geo. IV. for such offence.

8 and 9. So much of 11 Geo. IV. c. 17 as relates to allowances to be made on gauging corn or grain making into malt for the charge of duty, repealed, and the following provision substituted, viz., upon every gauge taken in the cistern wherein the corn is wetting or steeping, during the time that such corn, &c., shall be kept in such cistern, or in the couch frame into which it shall be emptied, or on the floor, during the period for which it is by the 11 Geo. IV. required to be kept, or directed to be deemed in couch, and gauged as in couch, an allowance shall be made of eighteen bushels and one-half in every one hundred bushels of the whole quantity; and upon every gauge on the floor or on the kiln after twenty-six hours if such corn or grain shall have been previously gauged in the couch frame, or if not so previously gauged then after thirty hours, an allowance shall be made of one-half of the whole quantity before the said corn shall be wholly removed from the kiln; and the duty of excise on malt, when charged by gauge upon the corn in a state of operation, shall be charged on the best of the several gauges after such allowances shall have been so made thereon.

10. Maltster may have six floors, including the couch and kiln, in operation at the same time.

11. Officer to enter on the specimen the number of bushels charged on each steeping, according to the best gauge showing whether such charge has arisen from the cistern or couch or the floor or kiln.

WORKHOUSES, &c., CONVEYANCE OF.

[1 Victoria, c. 50.—15th July, 1837.]

This Act, reciting the 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 76 (see *Companion* for 1835, p. 152), and the 5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 69 (see *Companion* for 1836, p. 130), extends the provisions of those Acts to copyhold or customary lands, &c.

2 to 4. Direct the modes of enfranchisement of copyholds, purchased for the purposes of those Acts, and the form of conveyance, &c.

PUBLIC WORKS.

[1 Victoria, c. 51.—15th July, 1837.]

Empowers Her Majesty to authorize the Treasury to issue Exchequer Bills not exceeding 500,000*l.* to the Commissioners appointed under recited Acts; who may advance Exchequer Bills to any body corporate, or any company engaged in or desirous of carrying on or interested in any works of a public nature, carried on under the authority of Parliament in any part of Great Britain, or for the encouragement of the fisheries, or the support of any collieries or mines, or any trustees of roads or railways, or any other persons whomsoever, for any of the purposes mentioned in the recited Acts or this Act, under the conditions mentioned in the recited Acts.

17. And as advances have been made by the said Commissioners towards the completion of Public Works of which the said Commissioners are now in possession, or of which it may hereafter become necessary to take possession, and with a view to their security it is expedient that they should have authority to make advances for the completion, repair, or security of such works, gives them accordingly such power.

18. And as advances have been made by the said Commissioners towards

the completion of Public Works the completion whereof has exceeded the sum estimated for the same, as well as the amount of capital authorized by any Act relating to such work to be raised by mortgage on the security of the same, and it may become expedient in some cases that the said Commissioners should be authorized to suspend the payment of the instalments of principal and interest becoming due on any sums advanced by them, so as to enable the parties interested therein to apply their accruing income or other funds which may become at their disposal towards the completion and improvement thereof, accordingly enables them in such cases to suspend payment for not exceeding ten years.

TREASURERS OF COUNTIES—IRELAND.

[1 Victoria, c. 54.—15th July, 1837.]

This Act makes further provisions for the more effectual audit of the accounts of Treasurers of counties and counties of cities and towns in Ireland, and for securing a due application of Grand Jury Cess.

SHERIFFS' FEES.

[1 Victoria, c. 55.—15th July, 1837.]

This Act repeals so much of the 42 Edw. III. c. 9 as relates to the time during which under sheriffs and sheriffs' clerks may abide in their respective offices; also the 1 Hen. V. c. 4; and so much of 23 Hen. VI. c. 9 as relates to the fees to be taken by sheriffs and their officers.

2. Sheriffs to take only such fees as are allowed by the taxing officer of the Courts of Law at Westminster.

3. Officer taking fees not allowed, or greater fees than are allowed, shall be adjudged guilty of a contempt of Court, and punished accordingly; and if any person, not being such officer, shall assume to act as such, and shall extort, demand, take, accept, or receive any fee or fees, gratuity, or reward, under colour or pretext of such office, he shall be dealt with by the Court in like manner, and it may award costs.

5. Sheriffs of Lancashire and Durham placed on the same footing as regards this Act as other Sheriffs.

ATTORNIES AND SOLICITORS.

[1 Victoria, c. 56.—15th July, 1837.]

Extends the provisions of former Acts, relating to the admission and enrolment as Attornies of Bachelors of Arts or Law at Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, to the Universities of London and Durham.

2 and 3. Repeals so much of 2 Geo. II. as relates to the fee payable upon admissions by attornies; and directs that no fees are to be taken on examination or admission, except those in the schedule.

4. Attornies or Solicitors admitted of one Court may practise in and recover costs for business transacted in another.

SUGAR DUTY.

[1 Victoria, c. 57.—15th July, 1837.]

Imposes on every hundredweight of sugar manufactured in the U. K. from beet root, and so in proportion, a duty of 1*l.* 4*s.*

3. Manufacturers of beet-root sugar to make entry of all and every cylinder or mill, press, vat, and other vessel or utensil, sugar-house, warehouse, storeroom, and place intended to be made use of for the making or keeping any sugar, or the preparing any materials for making the same, with the proper officer of Excise, in the manner particularly mentioned, under a forfeiture for default of 200*l.*, together with all sugar-juice, syrup, materials, and goods therein.

5. Officers of Excise may enter sugar-houses at all times, and take ac-

count of sugar-juice, syrup, &c., and of every vessel, &c., under a penalty for obstruction of 200*l*.

6. Syrup-cistern, &c., and other utensils to be gauged, and not made use of until gauged and tabled, on pain of forfeiting 20*l*. for every day.

7. Size or position of any vessel not to be altered after having been gauged and tabled, except on notice, on pain of forfeiting 100*l*.

8. Notice to be given of every grinding or mashing of beet-root to be made into sugar, under a penalty of 100*l*.

9. When juice or syrup is collected in the syrup-pan, a declaration of the quantity and gravity is to be given to the officer; and no part shall be drawn off for two hours after such declaration shall have been delivered, unless previously taken an account of, under a penalty for so doing, or of an untrue declaration, of 100*l*.

10. Officer may take samples, which shall be deemed the gravity of the whole contents; but all the liquor may be previously stirred.

11. The juice or syrup, after the quantity and gravity be ascertained, to be run off to the sugar-pan, and kept separate during the process of manufacture until charged with duty, under a penalty for omission or of adding other juice of 100*l*.

12. When the manufacture of sugar is completed, notice to be given of the time when it will be ready to be weighed within two days, under a penalty for omission or for removal without such notice of 200*l*.

13 and 14. Regulate the mode of charging the duty; viz., on the syrup according to its specific gravity, as ascertained by the saccharometer, after making an allowance of fifty per cent. for molasses, drainage, and wash; and on the sugar according to weight.

15. Officer of Excise to make out a return of the duty every six weeks, and charge the maker by whichever mode will produce the highest amount of duty, and deliver such return to the manufacturer, who is to pay it off in six days, under a penalty for default of twice the amount.

16. Any saccharometer prescribed by the Commissioners of Excise may be used for ascertaining the gravity of the syrup.

17. Makers of sugar to keep scales and weights, and permit the officers of Excise to use them, under a penalty for neglect of 100*l*.; and for using false scales or weights, &c., 300*l*. and forfeiture of the sugar and scales, &c.

18. Maker of sugar to assist with his servants in weighing when required, under a penalty of 100*l*.

19. Sugar not charged to be kept separate from that which has been, under a penalty of 100*l*.

20. Penalty on evading the duty 500*l*.

21. Extends the provisions of 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 53, and 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 51 (see *Companion* for 1835, p. 147) to this Act.

ASSESSED TAXES.

[1 Victoria, c. 61.—15th July, 1837.]

This Act extends the exemption granted by the 6 and 7 Will. IV. c. 65 (see *Companion* for 1837, p. 129) to carriages whereon the particulars in the said Act specified shall be painted, *one* inch instead of two, as directed by the said Act.

2. Carriages need not be described in the accounts and returns of coachmakers and others, otherwise than by the number of wheels thereof.

3. Removes doubts on 5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 20 (see *Companion* for 1836, p. 115) and other Acts as to proceeding against defaulters for Assessed Taxes; and enacts that they may be sued for as any debt of record due to Her Majesty may be, as well as by the summary means specially provided by former Acts for recovering such duties.

CORONERS—DURHAM.

[1 Victoria, c. 64.—15th July, 1837.]

This Act places the county of Durham on the same footing as other counties with regard to the appointment of Coroners; two of whom are to be elected by the northern and southern divisions as therein directed.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS—IRELAND.

[1 Victoria, c. 66.—15th July, 1837.]

This Act extends to Ireland the provisions of the 5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 59, relating to the cruel and improper treatment of Animals (see *Companion* for 1836, p. 127).

2. But the penalties recovered in Ireland are to be applied, one moiety to such dispensary, hospital, or infirmary as the Justice may direct, and the other moiety, with full costs, to the informer, or to such other person as to such Justice shall seem proper; and damages may be awarded to the party injured.

MASTERS AND WORKMEN.

[1 Victoria, c. 67.—15th July, 1837.]

* Extends the period within which complaints under the 5 Geo. IV., by any workman for any cause, except as to bad materials, shall be made, from six to fourteen days.

2. And the powers of the 5 Geo. IV. shall in future be exercised by the Justices of the district where the party complained against resides.

INQUESTS' EXPENSES.

[1 Victoria, c. 68.—15th July, 1837.]

Enacts that the Justices of the Peace for every county, &c., in England and Wales, in General or Quarter Sessions assembled, and the Town Council of every borough having a Coroner, at the quarterly meeting, shall make or cause to be made a schedule of the several fees, allowances, and disbursements which, on the holding of any inquest on any dead body within such county, &c., may be lawfully paid and made by the Coroner (other than the fees payable to medical witnesses under and by virtue of the 6 and 7 Will. IV. c. 89 (see *Companion* for 1837, p. 143), which Schedule may from time to time be varied; and one copy shall be deposited with the Clerk of the Peace, and one other copy shall be delivered to every Coroner, who shall immediately after the termination of the proceedings pay all expenses reasonably incurred, not exceeding the sums in the Schedule: but until such Schedule shall have been made, the Coroner shall pay, at his discretion, all reasonable expenses.

2. The provision of the recited Act, which directs Coroners to order the churchwardens &c., to pay medical witnesses, repealed; and in lieu thereof the Coroner is to pay them at once.

3. Coroners of counties to lay their accounts before the Sessions, and Coroners of boroughs to lay them before the Town Council; and to be repaid out of the county-rates or the borough fund, and not only such sums disbursed but also 6s. 8d. for every inquest, in addition to the fees he is now entitled to.

4. Act to extend to London and Southwark.

COMMUTATION OF TITHES—ENGLAND.

[1 Victoria, c. 69.—15th July, 1837.]

Reciting the 6 and 7 Will. IV. c. 71 (see *Companion* for 1837, p. 131), and that it is expedient to amend the said Act in certain respects, enacts that apportionments and agreements may be confirmed, although the

Commissioners are not satisfied of the accuracy of the maps referred to ; but in such case the maps shall not be conclusive evidence.

2. Two-thirds in value of the owners of the lands in any parish or district of which the tithes are to be commuted, and respecting the boundaries of which any dispute shall arise, may, by writing signed at a parochial meeting, signify their request to the Commissioners that they should settle such boundaries ; and they, or any assistant specially appointed shall, by examination of witnesses upon oath, ascertain the boundaries ; but they must give public notice of their intention ten days at least before the time of setting out such boundaries at the last or usual place of abode of the respective land-owners, or their agents, through or abutting upon whose lands the boundaries are supposed to pass ; and such Commissioners or assistant shall, within one month after setting out the boundaries, publish the same by causing a description thereof in writing to be circulated as therein mentioned.

3. Judgment of Commissioners respecting boundaries may be removed by certiorari within six months as therein prescribed ; and the decision of the Commissioners if not removed, or of the Court if removed, shall be final and conclusive.

4. The apportionment need not contain the several amounts of corn charged on each estate.

5. Particulars of land not necessary to be stated in instruments of voluntary apportionments, if three-fourths of the land-owners so request.

6. When there shall be only one land-owner, no draft of apportionment nor meeting for objections shall be necessary.

7. The prices at which conversion from money into corn is to be made, are seven shillings and one farthing for a bushel of wheat, three shillings and elevenpence halfpenny for a bushel of barley, and two shillings and ninepence for a bushel of oats.

8. All rates and charges to which any rent-charge payable in lieu of tithes shall be liable may be assessed upon the owner, and may be recovered from the occupiers of the lands as any poor-rate upon giving twenty-one days' notice in writing previous to any one of the half-yearly days of payment, and the collector's receipt shall be received in satisfaction of so much by the owner ; but no occupier shall be liable to pay at any one time any greater sum than the rent-charge shall amount to for the current half-year.

9. Wherever the same person or body politic is not entitled to the perception of the whole of the tithes, and the liability of the lands to the payment of tithes is not in dispute, but the lands out of which each tithe-owner is entitled to the perception of his portion are not well defined, and also in all cases where such lands lie dispersedly throughout the parish, it shall be lawful, at any time before the confirmation of any apportionment, for the land and tithe-owners (with the consent of the diocesan and of the patron of the living whenever tithes payable to any spiritual person in right of his benefice are in question) to agree, or for the Commissioners to determine, in case the commutation shall have been made by their award, that the several rent-charges made payable in lieu of tithes to each of the tithe-owners respectively shall be fixed and apportioned upon such particular lands as to them shall seem convenient, so that no lands are charged with more than their due proportion, when the determination shall be by compulsory award ; and every agreement or determination to that effect, when confirmed by the Commissioners, shall be conclusive against all persons, notwithstanding any doubt as to the identity of the lands out of which the tithes originally issued in lieu whereof such distinct rent-charges are made payable.

10. With the first payment of rent-charge under any agreement for commutation shall also be paid any sum agreed to be paid in consideration of the time (if any) which may intervene between the termination of any previous agreement or composition and the time at which, by the

said agreement, the lands shall be discharged from the payment of tithe, regard being had to the whole annual amount of rent-charge agreed to be paid, and to the other circumstances of each case.

11. Parties to a parochial agreement may fix when it shall begin to operate; but the first payment shall be made and recoverable by the means provided in the recited Act, on the expiration of six calendar months from the time from which such lands are discharged from the payment of tithes.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

[1 Victoria, c. 70.—15th July, 1837.]

This Act enables the India Board and Court of Directors to suspend the operation of the enactments relating to the admission of students at Haileybury College in the 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 85, the "India Act" (see *Companion* for 1834, p. 142): and in such case the India Board may appoint examiners.

3. Court of Directors to pay expenses of any system of examination established by virtue of this Act, provided such expenses do not exceed in any one year the sum of 500*l*.

4 and 5. No person is to be admitted to the college as a student whose age shall exceed twenty-one years, nor any person appointed or sent out to India as a writer in the Company's service whose age shall exceed twenty-three years.

6. All persons appointed or sent out as writers since 10th April, 1834, and previously to 10th April, 1839, to be deemed duly appointed.

7. Rules made in pursuance of this Act to be laid before Parliament.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS—ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

[1 Victoria, c. 71.—15th July, 1837.]

This Act continues till the 1st August, 1838, and to the end of the then Session of Parliament, the Act relating to Ecclesiastical Appointments, 6 and 7 Will. IV. c. 67 (see *Companion* for 1837, p. 130), and the temporary provisions of the 6 and 7 Will. IV. c. 77, relating to the Reports of the Commissioners of the Established Church (see *Companion* for 1837, p. 137): And nothing shall prevent any bishop or archdeacon to whom ecclesiastical jurisdiction shall have been given by any Order in Council under the last-recited Act, from holding visitations of the clergy, and doing all acts, matters, and things by custom appertaining to the visitation of bishops and archdeacons, nor prevent any bishop from consecrating a new church or chapel or a new burial-ground within his diocese as assigned by the said Act.

DEMISE OF THE CROWN.

[1 Victoria, c. 72.—15th July, 1837.]

Appoints the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of G. B., the Lord High Treasurer, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord High Admiral of the U. K., and the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Lords Justices of the U. K., who are to exercise all powers, authorities, matters, and acts of government in as full and ample manner as Her Majesty's next successor, until his or her arrival, in case such successor shall be absent from the United Kingdom at the time of Her Majesty's decease.

2. Such successor by three instruments may add such and so many persons, being natural-born subjects of this realm, as he or she shall think fit; and such Lords Justices, or the major part of them, not being fewer than five, shall and may exercise all powers conferred.

3 and 4. Such three instruments are to be transmitted into Great Britain, and severally sealed up and deposited as thereby directed; and they may be revoked or altered, and are immediately after the demise of Her

Majesty to be brought before the Privy Council unopened, where the same shall be forthwith opened and read, and afterwards enrolled in Chancery; and any one of such instruments produced to the Privy Council shall be effectual.

5. But such Lords Justices are not to have power to grant rank, title, or dignity of peerage; nor without express directions from such next successor, to grant, lease, or dispose of any crown lands, &c.; nor to grant any office or employment whatever in reversion; nor for any longer term than during the pleasure of such next successor any office, employment, salary, or pension whatever, except such in possession for the term of the natural life of or during the good behaviour of the grantee or grantees thereof respectively, as by law must be so granted.

6. And such Lords Justices may not dissolve the Parliament without direction, nor alter certain statutes, viz., the 6 Anne, c. 7, 12 Will. III. c. 2, 13 Car. II. c. 4, and 5 Anne (S).

7. Lords Justices must take the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration; and also an oath of office therein prescribed; and also must swear that they will inviolably maintain and preserve the settlement of the true Protestant religion, with the government, discipline, rights, and privileges of the Church of Scotland, as established by law; and shall also make and subscribe the declaration required to be made and subscribed by all persons admitted into any office, employment, or place of trust under Her Majesty, by the 9 Geo. IV. c. 17 (see *Companion* for 1829, p. 145), which said oaths and declaration shall be taken and subscribed before the Privy Council in being at the time of such demise of Her Majesty.

8. Any Parliament called by Lords Justices not to be dissolved by the arrival of such successor.

9. If any of the great offices in s. 1 are in Commission at the Queen's death, the first Commissioner is to act.

CORPORATE PROPERTY—IRELAND.

[1 Victoria, c. 74.—17th July, 1837.]

Reciting that by the 6 and 7 Will. IV. c. 100 (see *Companion* for 1837, p. 141) temporary provision was made that the estates of the bodies corporate in sundry towns in Ireland might be preserved and maintained, &c.; restrains the conveyance of such corporate property until the 1st Sept. 1838, unless bona fide agreed upon previous to the 16th Feb. 1836, —or unless for the payment of just debts incurred before that day, or decreed by any court.

2. Persons appointed to offices of profit since 16th Feb. 1836 are not to be entitled to compensation on removal by Parliament.

[Cap. 76, see p. 143.]

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—ENGLAND.

[1 Victoria, c. 78.—17th July, 1837.]

¹ Reciting the 5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 76 (Municipal Corporations Act, —see *Companion* for 1836, p. 132), &c.; enacts that no election thereafter shall be questioned by defect in the title of the person before whom it may have been had, provided he shall be then in actual possession of office; and, subject to the provisions for discontinuing proceedings hereinafter contained, all elections into any corporate office since the twenty-fifth day of December 1835, in any borough named in either of the schedules (A.) and (B.) of the recited Act, and all acts duly done in right of their office since that day by the persons chosen, and by any person with reference to any such election, shall be good to all intents, notwithstanding any defect in the election of the person presiding arising from the provisions of the said Act or of any former charter or any local

custom not having been duly complied with, and notwithstanding that there may not have been at the time of the said Act any such body corporate as is named in the schedule (A.) or (B.) of the said Act in conjunction with the name of the borough in which such election may have been had, or any such officer as is charged by the said Act with the execution of such duties; provided that such persons shall have bonâ fide taken upon themselves the duties of office, and that nothing shall prevent any such election or act done by any person from being questioned by reason of any fraud or any irregularity or defect other than is before specified; and nothing shall invalidate any payment bonâ fide made, or to invalidate or render valid any notice to quit given before this Act, or render liable to any penalty any person who would not have been liable before.

2. All elections duly made since such 25th December good, though the whole number of aldermen may not have been elected, but nothing shall affect any person in actions to try the right to any office of profit, if brought within 12 months after this Act.

3. Elections before the election of assessors to be valid.

4. Repeals the former provision as to the assessors of the mayor's ward; and enacts that in every borough divided into wards two assessors shall be chosen as the auditors are; and that no burgess list revised before this Act by the mayor alone, or by the mayor assisted by any other person, shall be taken to have been ill revised by reason of the mayor not having been assisted by the assessors of the mayor's ward.

5. Burgess roll not to be questioned for the title of the mayor or assessors.

6. And in every borough in which by reason of any neglect or informality a new burgess roll shall not have been duly made in any year in time, the burgess roll in force before the time appointed for the revision shall continue in force until such new burgess roll.

7. Corporations shall not be dissolved by neglect to make new burgess roll.

8 and 9. Wherever, under the provisions of the recited Act, any person shall be entitled to reckon the rating and occupancy of any house, &c., in any borough by any other person as part of his own rating, &c., it shall not be necessary, in support of the title of such person to be enrolled to prove that he was an inhabitant householder within the said borough, or within seven miles, or that he was an occupant or rated within the same, before the title to such house, &c., shall have devolved upon him; and the rating in the name of the former occupier shall be sufficient.

10. In every borough in which, or in any ward of which it is doubtful who should have gone out of the council in November last, by reason of the same number of votes having been given for two or more persons, and of the council not having determined who should then go out of office according to the provisions of the said Act, all the councillors in such borough or ward respecting whose continuance in office any such doubt shall arise shall continue in office for the same time as if they had been elected on the first day of November now last past; and the council shall determine which of them shall go out of office on the first of November now next ensuing; and if the doubt shall extend to those who should have gone out of office on the first day of November now next ensuing, the council shall also determine which of them shall go out of office on the first of November in the year 1838.

11. Repeals the provision of the Act relating to vacancies in the council; and in lieu thereof enacts that every election of a councillor to supply any extraordinary vacancy, either alone or together with other councillors, which shall have been had on the first day of November last, shall be valid, although the number of councillors did then exceed two-thirds of the whole number of the council, and although such vacancy may have happened more than ten days previously to the said first day of November

last; and the councillor elected by the smallest number of votes, if elected with other councillors, shall be the councillor elected to supply such extraordinary vacancy; and in every case in which more than one such extraordinary vacancy shall be so supplied, the councillor elected by the smallest number of votes shall be taken to be elected in the room of him who would regularly have first gone out of office, and the councillor elected by the next smallest number of votes shall be taken to be elected in the room of him who would regularly have next gone out of office, and so with respect to the other.

12. Provides for the election in 14 days thereafter to existing vacancies among the councillors or ward assessors.

13. Empowers the mayor or councillor to convene a meeting of the council to supply existing vacancies in the office of alderman or mayor.

14. Thenceforth the election of aldermen by the council shall be in the manner following; that is to say, every member of the council entitled to vote may vote for any number not exceeding the number of aldermen then to be chosen, by personally delivering to the mayor or chairman of the meeting a voting paper containing the christian name and surname of the persons for whom he votes, with their respective places of abode and descriptions, with the name of the member voting; and the mayor or chairman, as soon as all the voting papers have been delivered to him, shall openly produce and read the same, and immediately afterwards deliver them to the town-clerk, to be kept among the records of the borough; and in case of equality of votes among those entitled to vote, the mayor or chairman shall have a casting vote, whether or not he may be entitled to vote in the first instance.

15. Auditors and assessors disqualified to be of the council.

16. In case of illness of any alderman at election, the mayor may appoint another alderman to act in his room.

17. Assessor may appoint a deputy; such appointment to be signified to the council.

18. Any poll may be closed if an hour has elapsed without a vote being tendered.

19. Mayor, aldermen, and councillors under this Act to continue as if elected in due time.

20. Proceedings on account of defects cured by this Act to be discontinued, on payment of costs.

21. No advantage to be taken of any invalidity cured by this Act in actions brought by any corporation; but the judge may order the plaintiff to pay costs, if satisfied the invalidity would have been fatal but for this Act.

22. Any burgess may take extracts from minutes, &c.

23. Thenceforth, any proceedings of quo warranto against any mayor, &c., must be commenced within twelve months.

24. Applications may be made to Court of King's Bench for a mandamus to put a burgess on the roll, but before the end of the term next following rejection, &c.

25. In case elections are not made within the time appointed by 5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 76, and this Act, the corporations may proceed to such elections on the following day.

26. Powers given to Court of King's Bench under 11 Geo. I. c. 4, extended to elections under 5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 76, and this Act.

27. Freemen may be admitted who were entitled before the passing of 5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 76.

28. Money borrowed to discharge any pre-existing debt to be deemed a debt contracted before the passing of 6 and 7 Will. IV. c. 104 (see *Companion* for 1837, p. 145), and for which the council may contract for repayment.

29. Overseers may levy borough rates on parts exclusively of any parish within the limits of the borough.

30. Matters of local jurisdiction cognizable by the justices of any place which has ceased or may cease to be within and to be part of any borough or the liberties thereof, shall be cognizable by the justices for the county, &c.

31. Offences against local Acts made cognizable by borough justices.

32. Courts of record may be holden for all purposes within the competency of the said court (except the trial of issues in law or in fact) before any person whom the recorder shall appoint for that purpose being a barrister-at-law, or attorney of five years' practice.

33. Orders, affidavits, &c., now made by or before the recorder, may be made by or before the registrar in absence of the recorder.

34. Recorders to be sole judges of borough courts in which they act as assessors, and the provisions of 6 and 7 Will. IV. c. 105, shall extend to them. (See *Companion* for 1837, p. 145.)

35. Jurisdiction of Court of Record for the trial of civil actions, or of any court of requests or of conscience for the recovery of small debts within such borough, may be extended by his Majesty over any district adjacent to the said borough, and within the jurisdiction of the adjacent quarter sessions, and the 6 and 7 Will. IV. c. 105 shall apply thereto.

36. Jurors may be summoned more than once yearly when all who are qualified have been once summoned.

37. Councils of boroughs to have same powers as justices in general or quarter sessions had in relation to building, &c., gaols, &c., subject to the provisions of the Act for regulating prisons, the 5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 38, (see *Companion* for 1836, p. 121); and such council is to act at a quarterly meeting; but before such building, &c., the expediency thereof shall be certified under the hand of the recorder or other judge; and all rules and regulations shall be approved by two or more justices before they shall be transmitted to the secretary of state.

38. Justices of cities or boroughs to regulate gaols, &c., therein at quarterly sessions; but no order made by the justices which shall require the expenditure or payment of money shall be of force until confirmed by the council.

39. No mayor, &c., or officer, to be interested in any contract for building, &c., gaols, &c., under penalty of expulsion and future disqualification.

40. Borough gaol may be built beyond the limits of the borough.

41. Gaols, &c., under county jurisdiction previous to 6 and 7 Will. IV. c. 103, excluded from the provisions of that Act. (See *Companion* for 1837, p. 145.)

42. Borough debtors and prisoners in contempt may be removed to the county gaol, when such gaol is agreed to be so used under any contract between the county justices and the council; but they are not to be considered as in the legal custody of the sheriff.

43. Accounts of the borough fund shall be made up, to the last period of audit of the receipt and expenditure.

44. And as it is expedient to give all persons interested in the borough fund of every borough a more direct and easy remedy for any misapplication of such fund; enacts that any orders for payment of money may be removed into the Court of King's Bench by certiorari.

45 to 48. Prescribe the mode of transferring corporate property standing in the Bank books, &c.; charitable and not; and by what authority and to whom the dividends shall be paid; and the mode of giving receipts for the monies, and the application thereof.

49. Powers of the Act 5 and 6 W. 4. c. 76 may be granted by the Crown to towns or boroughs, though not corporate, on the petition of the inhabitant householders, but notice of such petition, and of the time when it shall please his Majesty to order that the same be taken into consideration by his Privy Council, shall be published in the London Gazette one month at least.

50. Business to be transacted at general or quarter sessions for the counties, &c., in which boroughs are situate, which was formerly done at quarter sessions, there now discontinued by the said Act.

USURY—BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

[1 Victoria, c. 80.—17th July, 1837.]

Extending a provision of the Bank Charter Act, 4 Will. IV. c. 98 (see *Companion* for 1834, p. 144) ; enacts that no bill of exchange or promissory note made payable at or within twelve months after the date, or not having more than twelve months to run, shall by reason of any interest taken thereon or secured thereby, or any agreement to pay or receive or allow interest in discounting, negotiating, or transferring the same, be void, nor shall the liability of any party to any bill of exchange or promissory note be affected by reason of any statute or law in force for the prevention of usury.

MUNICIPAL RATES.

[1 Victoria, c. 81.—17th July, 1837.]

Reciting the Municipal Corporations Act, 6 Will. IV. c. 76 (see *Companion* for 1836, p. 137) ; enacts that whenever any borough-rate or watch-rate be made and levied in any borough, the council may order the churchwardens and overseers of every parish or place within the limits of such borough to pay the amount of such part of such rate for which such parish or place respectively shall be liable out of the poor-rate ; or the said council may order them to make and collect a certain pound-rate upon the occupiers of all rateable property therein, for the amount of the rate ; and if such churchwardens, upon being so ordered, shall refuse or neglect, the amount may be levied off the goods of them or any of them by virtue of a warrant under the hand and seal of the mayor, or any two justices ; or if any person liable to pay such pound-rate shall neglect or refuse to pay, the amount may be levied upon his goods by distress in like manner.

2. Council empowered to levy a rate for carrying former Act into execution within six months after this Act.

3. Where any parish or place liable to support its own poor shall be partly within and partly without any borough, and in the case of every extra-parochial place wholly or partly within any such borough, the council shall appoint one or more proper person to act as overseer within that part which is within the borough, for levying any such borough-rate or watch-rate therein ; and in every such case of a divided parish or place, if the borough is not liable to the county-rate, the justices of the peace having jurisdiction over that part not within the borough shall appoint one or more proper person to act as overseer within that part not within the borough, for levying the county-rate therein.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—FORGERY.

[1 Victoria, c. 84.—17th July, 1837.]

This Act, reciting various Acts ; viz. : the 1 Will. IV. c. 66 (see *Companion* for 1831, p. 157), the 2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 59, the 2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 123 (see *Companion* for 1833, p. 169), the 2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 125, the 5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 45 (Slavery Compensation Act, see *Companion* for 1836, p. 123), and the 5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 51, by which the forging of the different instruments, &c., therein specified was made punishable by death ; and reciting lastly that it is expedient none of those offences should thenceforth be so punishable ; enacts accordingly that persons convicted of any of such offences shall be liable to be transported for

life, or for not less than seven years, or to be imprisoned for not exceeding four years, nor less than two years.

2. And as by the said recited Act of the 2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 123, and by 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 51, s. 27 (see *Companion* for 1834, p. 129), persons convicted of the forgeries thereby respectively specified are made liable to be transported for life; and by the 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 44 (see *Companion* for 1834, p. 125), persons punishable by transportation for life under the said recited Act of the 2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 123, are liable previously, if the court shall think fit, to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, or to be confined in the penitentiary, for any term not exceeding four years nor less than one year; and it is expedient that a more discretionary punishment may be substituted; enacts that so much of the said three lastly hereinbefore in part recited Acts as relates to the punishment of persons convicted of offences for which they are liable to be transported for life shall be repealed; and every person convicted of any such offences shall be liable, at the discretion of the court, to be transported for life, or for not less than seven years, or to be imprisoned for not exceeding four years, nor less than two years.

3. Persons convicted of offences under this Act punishable by imprisonment may be kept to hard labour and to solitary confinement, not exceeding one month at any one time, and not exceeding three months in any one year, as to the court in its discretion shall seem meet.

4. Not to affect the powers of the 5 and 6 Will. IV, c. 38 (the Prisons Regulation Act (see *Companion* for 1836, p. 121), nor of 4 Geo. IV. c. 64.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

[1 Victoria, c. 85.—17th July, 1837.]

Reciting that it is expedient to amend so much of the 9 Geo. IV. c. 31 (see *Companion* for 1829, p. 149), and of the 10 Geo. IV. c. 34 (see *Companion* for 1830, p. 180), as relates to any person who shall unlawfully and maliciously administer or attempt to administer to any person, any poison, &c., or to drown, suffocate, or strangle any person, or who shall unlawfully and maliciously shoot at any person, &c., or stab, cut, or wound any person, or who shall throw upon or otherwise apply to any person any corrosive or noxious liquid or substance, with any of the intents in the same Acts mentioned, or shall attempt to procure the miscarriage of any woman, accordingly repeals such provisions after 30th September, 1837, except as to offences on or before that day.

2. The punishment for administering poison or doing other bodily injury with intent to commit murder, shall be felony, and death.

3. The punishment for offences with intent to commit murder, though no bodily injury be effected, shall be felony, and transportation for life, or for not less than fifteen years, or imprisonment for not exceeding three.

4. The punishment for cutting and maiming with intent to disfigure, or to do some other grievous bodily harm, or with intent to resist or prevent the lawful apprehension or detainer of any person, shall be felony, and transportation for life, or for not less than fifteen years, or for imprisonment not exceeding three years.

5. The punishment for sending explosive substances or throwing destructive matter with intent to burn, maim, disfigure, or disable any person, or to do some other grievous bodily harm, and whereby in any of the cases aforesaid any person shall be burnt, maimed, disfigured, or disabled, or receive some other grievous bodily harm, shall be felony, and transportation for life, or for any term not less than fifteen years, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding three years.

6. The punishment for trying to procure abortion shall be felony, and transportation for life, or for any term not less than fifteen years, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding three years.

7. And every principal in the second degree, and every accessory before the fact, shall be punishable with death or otherwise in the same manner as the principal in the first degree; and every accessory after the fact shall be liable to be imprisoned for not exceeding two years.

8 and 9. Contain precisely similar enactments to the 3rd and 4th ss. of the preceding cap.

11. On the trial of any person for any felony, where the crime charged shall include an assault against the person, it shall be lawful for the jury to acquit of the felony, and to find a verdict of guilty of assault; and when such verdict shall be found, the court shall have power to imprison the person so found guilty of an assault for not exceeding three years.

12. Not to extend to Scotland.

BURGLARY, &c.

[1 Victoria, c. 86.—17th July, 1837.]

Reciting that it is expedient to amend so much of the 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 29 (see *Companion* for 1828, p. 130), and of the 9 Geo. IV. c. 55 (see *Companion* for 1829, p. 161), as relates to the punishment of any person convicted of burglary, &c., accordingly repeals such provisions after 30th Sept., 1837, except as to offences on or before that day.

2. Burglars using violence to suffer death.

3. Punishment of burglary, transportation for life, or for not less than ten years, or imprisonment for not exceeding three years.

4. And so far as the same is essential to the offence of burglary, the night shall be considered and is hereby declared to commence at nine of the clock in the evening of each day, and to conclude at six of the clock in the morning of the next succeeding day.

5. Stealing in a dwelling-house with menace or threat shall be felony, and punishable by transportation for not exceeding fifteen years nor less than ten years, or imprisonment for not exceeding three years.

6. And every principal in the second degree and every accessory before the fact shall be punishable with death or otherwise in the same manner as the principal in the first degree; and every accessory after the fact (except only a receiver of stolen property) shall be imprisoned for not exceeding two years.

7 and 8. Contain precisely similar enactments to the 8th and 9th ss. of the preceding cap; and the 10 and 11 similar provisions to 10th and 12th ss. of preceding cap.

ROBBERY, &c., FROM THE PERSON.

[1 Victoria, c. 87.—17th July, 1837.]

Reciting that it is expedient to amend so much of the 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 29 (see *Companion* for 1828, p. 130), and of the 9 Geo. IV. c. 55 (see *Companion* for 1829, p. 161), as relates to robbing, &c., and extortion, &c., and plundering any part of any ship or vessel which shall be in distress, or wrecked, stranded, or cast on shore, or any goods, merchandize, or articles belonging to such ship, &c.; accordingly repeals such provisions after the 30th Sept., 1837, except as to offences on or before that day.

2. The punishment for robbery attended with cutting or wounding, shall be felony, and death.

3. And whosoever shall, being armed with any offensive weapon or instrument, rob or assault with intent to rob any person, or shall, together with one or more, rob or assault with intent to rob any person, or shall rob any person, and at the time of or immediately before or immediately after such robbery shall beat, strike, or use any other personal violence to any person, shall be guilty of felony, and be liable, at the discretion of the court, to be transported for life, or for not less than fifteen years, or to be imprisoned for not exceeding three years.

4. Punishment for obtaining property by threat of accusing of unnatural crimes shall be felony, and transportation for life, or for not less than fifteen years, or imprisonment for not exceeding three years.

5. Punishment of stealing from the person, transportation for not exceeding fifteen nor less than ten years, or imprisonment for not exceeding three years.

6. The punishment for assault with intent to rob, felony, and, save and except in the cases where a greater punishment is provided by this Act, imprisonment for not exceeding three years.

7. Punishment for attempting to obtain property by menace, felony, and imprisonment for not exceeding three years.

8. Punishment for wrecking, transportation for not exceeding fifteen years nor less than ten years, or imprisonment for not exceeding three years.

9. Contains a precisely similar provision to the 6th section of the preceding Act, and 10 and 11 to the 7 and 8 ss. of the same Act.

12. Is the same enactment as 11 section there, and 13 and 14 as the 10 and 11 ss.

PIRACY.

[1 Victoria, c. 88.—17th July, 1837.]

Reciting that it is expedient to amend several recited Acts from Henry VIII. to Geo. II. accordingly repeals such recited Acts.

2. The punishment of piracy when murder is attempted, shall be felony and death.

3. And whosoever shall be convicted of any offence which by any of the Acts hereinbefore referred to amounts to the crime of piracy, and is thereby made punishable with death, shall be liable, at the discretion of the court, to be transported for life, or for not less than fifteen years, or be imprisoned for not exceeding three years.

4. Contains a similar enactment to s. 9 of the preceding Act, and 5 and 6 to ss. 10 and 11.

ARSON, &c.

[1 Victoria, c. 89.—17th July, 1837.]

Reciting that it is expedient to amend so much of the 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 30 (see *Companion* for 1828, p. 142), and of the 9 Geo. IV. c. 56 (see *Companion* for 1829, p. 161), as relates to the various species of the crime of arson there specified; accordingly repeals such provisions after 30th Sept., 1837, except as regards offences on or before that day.

2. The punishment for setting fire to a dwelling-house, any person being therein, shall be felony, and death.

3. And for setting fire to a church or chapel, house, warehouse, &c., or to any building or erection used in carrying on any trade or manufacture, or any branch thereof, whether the same or any of them respectively shall then be in the possession of the offender, or in the possession of any other person, with intent thereby to injure or defraud any person, shall be felony, and transportation for life, or for not less than fifteen years, or imprisonment for not exceeding three years.

4. And for setting fire to ships or vessels with intent to commit murder shall be felony, and death.

5. And the same punishment for hanging out false lights to cause shipwreck.

6. And for setting fire to ships or vessels with intent to destroy the same, with intent thereby to prejudice any owner or part owner of such ship or vessel, or of any goods on board the same, or any person that hath underwritten or shall underwrite any policy of insurance upon such

ship or vessel, or on the freight thereof, or upon any goods on board the same, shall be felony, and transportation for life, or for not less than fifteen years, or imprisonment for not exceeding three years.

7. And for impeding any person endeavouring to save his life from any ship wrecked, whether he shall be on board or shall have quitted the same, shall be felony, and transportation for life, or for not less than fifteen years, or imprisonment for not exceeding three years.

8. And for destroying wrecks or any articles belonging thereto shall be felony, and transportation for not exceeding fifteen years nor less than ten years, or imprisonment for not exceeding three years.

9. And for setting fire to coal mines shall be felony, and transportation for life, or for not less than fifteen years, or imprisonment for not exceeding three years.

10. And for setting fire to agricultural produce shall be felony, and transportation for life, or for not less than fifteen years, or imprisonment for not exceeding three years.

11. Contains the same enactment as s. 4 of the preceding cap., and 12 and 13 as ss. 5 and 6, and 13 and 14 as ss. 14 and 15 of cap. 87.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

[1 Victoria, c. 90.—17th July, 1837.]

Reciting that by the 2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 62 (see *Companion* for 1823, p. 148) persons convicted of certain offences therein mentioned are liable to be transported for life; and that by the 4 Will. IV. c. 44 (see *Companion* for 1834, p. 125) persons punishable by transportation for life under the said recited Act are liable, previously, in case the court shall think fit, to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, or be confined in the penitentiary for not exceeding four years nor less than one year; and reciting also the punishment inflicted by the said last-mentioned Act on persons convicted of breaking and entering any dwelling-house, and stealing therein any chattel, money, or valuable security, to any value whatever, as principals or accessaries before the fact, repeals such provisions, and in lieu thereof enacts that every person convicted of any of such offences shall be liable to be transported for not exceeding fifteen years nor less than ten years, or to be imprisoned for not exceeding three years.

2. And reciting that by the 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 29, s. 14 (see *Companion* for 1828, p. 132) if any person should break and enter any building, and steal therein any chattel, money, or valuable security, being within the curtilage of a dwelling-house and occupied therewith, but not being part thereof, on conviction (either by indictment for the same offence, or indictment for burglary, housebreaking, or stealing to the value of five pounds in a dwelling-house, containing a separate count for each offence), should be liable to be transported for life or for not less than seven years, or to be imprisoned for not exceeding four years, and if a male, to be once, twice, or thrice publicly or privately whipped (if the court should so think fit); and reciting also that by the 15th s., any person who should break and enter any shop, warehouse, or counting-house, and steal therein any chattel, money, or valuable security, should be liable to any of the punishments which the court might award as hereinbefore last mentioned; and that by the 16th s., if any person should steal to the value of ten shillings any goods or article of silk, woollen, linen, or cotton, or of any one or more of those materials mixed with each other or mixed with any other material, whilst laid, placed, or exposed, during any stage, process, or progress of manufacture, in any building, field, or other place, he should be liable to any of the punishments which the court might award as hereinbefore last mentioned; and that by the 17th s., if any person should steal any goods or merchandize in any vessel, barge, or boat of any description whatsoever in any port of entry or discharge, or upon any navigable river or

canal, or in any creek belonging to or communicating with any such port, river, or canal, or should steal any goods or merchandize from any dock, wharf, or quay adjacent to any such port, river, canal, or creek, he should be liable to any of the punishments which the court might award as hereinbefore last mentioned; and reciting also that by the 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 30, s. 16 (see *Companion* for 1828, p. 144) if any person should maliciously kill, maim, or wound any cattle, he should be guilty of felony and should be liable to be transported for life or for not less than seven years, or to be imprisoned for not exceeding four years, and if a male, to be once, twice, or thrice publicly or privately whipped (if the court should so think fit), and that by s. 18, if any person should unlawfully and maliciously cut or otherwise destroy any hopbines growing on poles in any plantation of hops, he should be guilty of felony, and should be liable to be transported for life, or for not less than seven years, or to be imprisoned for not exceeding four years, and if a male, to be once, twice, or thrice publicly or privately whipped (if the court should think fit); and reciting that it is expedient to alter and amend the said last-mentioned in part recited Acts; accordingly repeals such provisions, and in lieu thereof enacts that every person convicted of any of such offences respectively shall be liable to be transported for not exceeding fifteen years nor less than ten years, or to be imprisoned for not exceeding three years.

3 and 4. Contains the same enactment as 12 and 13 ss. of the preceding Act.

5. And as by the laws now in force it is lawful for the court before whom any person shall be convicted of certain offences for which imprisonment or imprisonment with hard labour may be awarded, to direct that the offender shall be kept in solitary confinement for the whole or any portion or portions of such imprisonment, as to such court in its discretion should seem meet; provides that it shall not be lawful for any court to direct that any offender shall be kept in solitary confinement for any longer periods than one month at a time, or than three months in the space of one year.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.

An Act for abolishing the Punishment of Death in certain Cases.

[1 Victoria, c. 91.—17th July, 1837.]

Reciting that by the 1 Geo. IV. c. 5 (the Riot Act) it was enacted, that if any persons to the number of twelve or more, being unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled together to the disturbance of the public peace, and being required or commanded by any one or more justice, or by the sheriff, or by the mayor, bailiff, or other head officer, or justice of any city or town corporate where such assembly should be, by proclamation in the King's name in the form thereafter directed, to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their habitations or to their lawful business, should to the number of twelve or more (notwithstanding such proclamation made) unlawfully, &c., continue together for one hour after such command or request made by proclamation, that then such continuing together should be adjudged felony without benefit of clergy; and reciting also that it was further enacted, that if any person did, with force and arms, wilfully and knowingly oppose, or in any manner hinder or hurt any person that should begin to proclaim, whereby such proclamation should not be made, that then every such opposing, &c., should be adjudged felony without benefit of clergy, and every such person, so unlawfully, &c., assembled, to whom proclamation should or ought to have been made if the same had not been hindered, should likewise, in case they or any of them to the number of twelve or more should continue together and not disperse themselves within one hour, having knowledge of such let or hindrance so made, be adjudged felons, and should suffer death; and reciting also that by the 25 Geo. II. c. 37, s. 9, and by the 31 Geo. III. c. 17, s. 10 (I.), it was

enacted, that if any person whatsoever should by force set at liberty or rescue, or attempt so to do, any person out of prison committed for or found guilty of murder, or any person convicted of murder going to execution or during execution, every person so offending should be guilty of felony, and should suffer death; and reciting also that by the 37 Geo. III. c. 70, s. 1, and by the 37 Geo. III. c. 40, s. 1 (I.), it was enacted, that any person who should maliciously and advisedly endeavour to seduce any person serving in his Majesty's forces by sea or land from his duty and allegiance, incite or stir up any such person to commit any act of mutiny, or to make or endeavour to make any mutinous assembly, or to commit any traitorous or mutinous practice whatsoever, should, on being legally convicted of such offence, be adjudged guilty of felony, and should suffer death; and reciting also that by the 52 Geo. III. c. 104. s. 1, it was enacted, that every person who should, in any manner or form whatsoever, administer, &c., or be aiding, &c., any oath or engagement purporting or intending to bind the person taking the same to commit any treason or murder, or any felony, should, on conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of felony, and suffer death; and further, that persons aiding and assisting at the administering of any such oath or engagement, and causing it to be administered, though not present at the administering, should be deemed principal offenders, and should be tried as such, and on conviction thereof, should be guilty of felony, and should suffer death, although the person who actually administered it should not have been tried or convicted; and reciting also that by the 59 Geo. III. c. 136, s. 17, it was enacted, that if any convict ordered to be confined in the penitentiary should at any time during the term of such confinement break prison or escape, or in his or her conveyance to such place of confinement, or from the person having the lawful custody of such convict, and being punished for any such offence in the manner in the said Act mentioned should afterwards be convicted of a second escape or breach of prison, he or she should be adjudged guilty of felony without benefit of clergy; and reciting also that by the 5 Geo. IV. c. 113, s. 9, it was enacted, that if any subject, or any person residing within any of the dominions, forts, settlements, factories, or territories then or thereafter belonging to his Majesty, or being in his Majesty's occupation or possession, or under the government of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, should, except in such cases as are in and by that Act permitted, upon the high seas, or in any haven, river, creek, or place where the admiral has jurisdiction, knowingly and wilfully carry away, &c., any person as a slave, or for the purpose of his or her being imported as a slave into any island, &c., or for the purpose of his or her being sold, transferred, used, or dealt with as a slave, or should, except in such cases as are in and by that Act permitted, upon the high seas or within the jurisdiction aforesaid, knowingly and wilfully ship, embark, receive, detain, or confine, or assist therein, on board any ship, vessel, or boat, any person, for the purpose of his or her being carried away, &c., as a slave, or for the purpose of his or her being imported as a slave into any island, &c., or for the purpose of his or her being sold, &c., as a slave, then the person so offending should be deemed guilty of piracy, felony, and robbery, and being convicted thereof, should suffer death without benefit of clergy, and loss of lands, goods, and chattels, as pirates, felons, and robbers upon the seas ought to suffer; and reciting also that by the 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 53, s. 58 (see *Companion* for 1834, p. 134) it was enacted, that if any persons, to the number of three or more, armed with fire-arms or other offensive weapons, should, within the U. K., or within the limits of any port, harbour, or creek thereof, be assembled in order to be assisting in the illegal landing, running, or carrying away of any prohibited goods, or any goods liable to any duties which have not been paid or secured, or in rescuing any such goods after seizure from the officer of the Customs or other officer authorized to seize the same, or from any person employed by them or assisting them, or from the place where the

same shall have been lodged, or in rescuing any person apprehended for any of the offences made felony by that Act or any Act relating to the Customs, or in the preventing the apprehension of any person guilty of such offence, or in case any persons, to the number of three or more, so armed, should, within the U. K., or within the limits of any port, be so aiding, &c., every person so offending, and every person aiding therein, should, being thereof convicted, be adjudged guilty of felony, and suffer death as a felon; and it was by the said Act further enacted, that if any person should maliciously shoot at any vessel belonging to his Majesty's navy or in the service of the revenue, within one hundred leagues of any part of the coast of the U. K., or should maliciously shoot at, maim, or dangerously wound any officer of the army, navy, or marines, being duly employed for the prevention of smuggling and on full pay, or any officer of Customs or Excise, or any person acting in his aid or assistance, or duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, in the due execution of his office, every person so offending, and every person aiding therein, should, being lawfully convicted be adjudged guilty of felony, and suffer death as a felon; and reciting lastly that it is expedient that none of the hereinbefore mentioned offences should henceforth be punishable with death; enacts accordingly that if any person shall thereafter be convicted of any of the offences hereinbefore mentioned, such person shall not suffer death or have sentence of death awarded against him or her for the same, but shall be liable, at the discretion of the court, to be transported for life, or for not less than fifteen years, or to be imprisoned for not exceeding three years.

2 and 3. Contain the same enactments as ss. 3 and 4 of the preceding Act.

4. Repeals 2 Jac. 1, c. 31, an Act relating to the ordering of persons infected with the plague.

MEMORANDUM.

The following List contains the Public Acts not included in the foregoing Abstract:—

[7 Will. IV.]

1. To suspend for a limited time the operation of two Acts of last Session, for registering births, deaths, and marriages in England, and for marriages in England.

2. To amend an Act of last Session, for consolidating and amending the laws relating to the presentment of public money by Grand Juries in Ireland.

3. Transferring to the Commissioners of the Admiralty all contracts, bonds, and other securities entered into with the Postmaster General in relation to the packet service.

4. To continue, until July 1, 1837, the powers of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning charities in England and Wales.

6. To apply the sum of two millions to the service of the year 1837.

7. For punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the Army and their quarters.

8. For the regulation of his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore.

9. To amend Acts relating to the Royal Mint.

11. To apply the sum of eight millions, out of the Consolidated Fund, to the service of the year 1837.

12. Indemnity Act.

14. To explain and amend two Acts relating to trial by jury in Scotland.

15. To discharge his Majesty's manor and demesne lands at Newark, in the county of Nottingham, from any costs of rebuilding or repairing Trent and Markham bridges, and to charge the same on the other hereditary revenues of the Crown.

16. For raising the sum of eleven millions by Exchequer Bills, for the service of the year 1837.

17. For carrying to the Consolidated Fund certain monies paid into the Exchequer, and usually applied as a part of the annual aids and supplies; and for cancelling stock transferred to the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, on account of the redemption of land-tax.

[1 Victoria.]]

18. For continuing, until June 1, 1839, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, the several Acts for regulating the turnpike roads in Great Britain, which will expire with the present or with the next Session of Parliament.

20. For transferring and vesting the Royal Military Canal, and all works belonging thereto, and all estates and property taken and occupied for the same, in Kent and Sussex, and the rates and tolls arising therefrom, in the principal Officers of her Majesty's Ordnance.

27. For granting to her Majesty, until July 5, 1838, certain duties on sugar imported into the United Kingdom, for the service of the year 1837.

28. To amend an Act of the 3 and 4 Will. IV. for the limitation of actions and suits relating to real property, and for simplifying the remedies for trying the rights thereto.

37. To continue until July 1st, 1838, and thence to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, an Act for the more effectual administration of the office of a Justice of the Peace in and near the metropolis.

38. For raising the sum of 13,623,300*l.* by Exchequer Bills, for the service of the year 1837.

39. To interpret the words "Sheriff," "Sheriff Clerk," "Shire," "Sheriffdom," and "County," occurring in Acts of Parliament relating to Scotland.

40. To continue an Act of the 54th of George III., for rendering the payment of creditors more equal and expeditious in Scotland, until May 1, 1838, and from thence to the end of the then next Session of Parliament.

42. To continue, until December 31, 1838, and from thence to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, an Act of the 9th Geo. IV., for the administration of justice in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

44. To provide for the costs of prosecutions for concealing the birth of children, by secret burying, or otherwise disposing of their dead bodies.

46. To vest the Rolls estate in her Majesty, and to provide for the future payment of the salary of the Master of the Rolls and the expenses of the Rolls chapel.

47. To repeal the prohibition of the payment of the salaries and allowances of the East India Company's officers during their absence from their respective stations in India.

52. To suspend to the end of the next Session of Parliament the making of lists and the ballots and enrolments for the militia of the United Kingdom.

53. To explain and amend an Act of the 6th and 7th Will. IV., for extinguishing the secular jurisdiction of the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Ely in certain liberties in the counties of York, Nottingham, and Cambridge.

58. To revive and continue, until April 6, 1838, an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for suspending proceedings for recovering payment of the money advanced under the Acts for establishing Tithe Compositions in Ireland.

59. To postpone, until January 1, 1839, the repayment of certain sums advanced by the Bank of Ireland for the public service.

60. For correcting mistaken references to his late Majesty in Acts of this Session of Parliament.

62. To authorize her Majesty, until six months after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament, to carry into immediate execution, by Orders in Council, any treaties, conventions, or stipulations made with any Foreign Power or State for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

63. To defray the charge of the pay, clothing, and contingent and other

expenses of the disembodied militia in Great Britain and Ireland; and to grant allowances, in certain cases, to subaltern officers, adjutants, paymasters, quartermasters, surgeons, assistant surgeons, surgeons' mates, and serjeant majors of the militia, until July 1, 1838.

65. To render valid certain Acts done in the performance of duties in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland by the Lord Ordinary on the Bills in the Court of Session, and for the better regulation of the said Court of Exchequer.

73. For better enabling her Majesty to confer certain powers and immunities on trading and other companies.

75. To prolong for ten years her Majesty's Commission for building new churches.

77. To assimilate the practice of the Central Criminal Court to other courts of criminal judicature within the Kingdom of England and Wales, with respect to offenders liable to the punishment of death.

79. To apply the sum of 5,220,000*l.* out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1837, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

82. To amend the law relating to grand juries in Ireland, so far as to empower the grand jury of the county of Fermanagh to reconstruct the baronial subdivisions of the said county.

83. To compel clerks of the peace for counties and other persons to take the custody of such documents as shall be directed to be deposited with them under the Standing Orders of either House of Parliament.

XX.—ABSTRACTS OF PARLIAMENTARY DOCUMENTS.

. In some of the following Abstracts of Accounts there will be occasional apparent errors in the Totals, arising from the omission of fractional sums.

I.—*Finance.*

An Account of the Public INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the United Kingdom in the Years ended January 5th, 1836 and 1837:—

INCOME.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE:	1836.	1837.
Spirits { Foreign	£1,529,340	£1,462,573
{ Rum	1,537,694	1,496,156
{ British	5,059,197	5,503,477
Malt	4,925,521	5,848,950
Hops	324,792	402,290
Wine	1,691,511	1,794,033
Sugar and Molasses	4,947,670	4,479,809
Tea	3,832,432	4,674,535
Coffee	652,124	691,606
Tobacco and Snuff	3,334,234	3,397,108
	<u>£27,834,715</u>	<u>£29,750,537</u>

INCOME—(continued.)

	1836.	1837.
Butter.	143,160	238,306
Cheese	70,520	105,087
Currants and Raisins	335,057	311,916
Corn	234,576	149,661
Cotton Wool and Sheep's imported	540,118	622,293
Silk	214,898	224,768
Hides and Skins	64,796	67,171
Paper	831,057	712,119
Soap	773,838	756,133
Candles and Tallow	158,876	207,783
Coals, sea-borne	5,061	8,667
Glass	663,237	652,225
Bricks, Tiles, and Slates	399,773	474,921
Timber	1,394,940	1,537,468
Auctions	242,023	294,803
Excise Licences	1,116,923	1,018,002
Miscellaneous Duties of Customs and Excise	1,516,998	1,633,221
	<hr/> 8,705,901	<hr/> 9,014,554
Total Customs and Excise	<hr/> £36,540,616	<hr/> £38,765,091
STAMPS :		
Deeds and other Instruments	£1,554,999	£1,621,741
Probates and Legacies	2,060,008	2,042,528
Insurance { Marine	217,058	252,712
{ Fire	804,756	831,367
Bills of Exchange, Bankers' Notes	663,279	739,957
Newspapers and Advertisements	552,039	466,701
Stage Coaches	498,497	514,628
Post Horses	241,165	226,049
Receipts	170,599	172,093
Other Stamp Duties	462,507	482,601
	<hr/> £7,224,907	<hr/> £7,350,377
ASSESSED AND LAND TAXES :		
Land Tax	£1,199,783	£1,199,609
Houses	57,000	
Windows	1,204,490	1,254,325
Servants	198,454	207,311
Horses	386,459	390,222
Carriages	424,129	449,792
Dogs	160,349	158,190
Other Assessed Taxes	250,733	262,056
	<hr/> 3,881,397	<hr/> 3,921,505
Post Office	2,243,294	2,350,602
Crown Lands	382,973	361,593
Other Ordinary Revenues and other Resources	221,545	146,130
	<hr/> £50,494,732	<hr/> £52,895,298

EXPENDITURE.

	1836.	1837.
Charges of collecting the Revenue, exclusive of Post Office	£2,943,496	£2,831,225
Interest and Management of Public Debt	28,505,675	29,234,873
Civil Government—including Civil List, Allowances to the Royal Family, Expenses of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland's Establishment, Expenses of Houses of Parliament, &c. &c.	1,627,475	1,596,868
Courts of Justice, Places of Correction, Criminal Prosecutions, &c. &c.	1,022,751	1,010,184
Diplomatic Establishment	358,964	315,436
Army, Navy, and Ordnance	11,637,487	12,112,968
Bounties, Public Works, Expenses of Post Office Establishment, &c. &c.	2,671,791	3,697,751
Total Expenditure	48,487,639	50,819,305
Surplus	1,707,093	2,075,993
	<u>£50,494,732</u>	<u>£52,895,298</u>

PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT of the United Kingdom on January 5th, 1837 :

GREAT BRITAIN :	£
Debt due to the South Sea Company, at 3 per Cent.	3,662,784
Old South Sea Annuities, at 3 per Cent.	3,497,870
New South Sea Annuities, at 3 per Cent.	2,460,830
South Sea Annuities, 1751, at 3 per Cent.	523,100
Debt due to the Bank of England, at 3 per Cent.	11,015,100
Bank Annuities created in 1726, at 3 per Cent.	825,262
Consolidated Annuities, at 3 per Cent.	357,166,317
Reduced Annuities, at 3 per Cent.	125,141,486
Total at 3 per Cent.	<u>504,292,751</u>
Annuities at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent., anno 1818	10,725,232
Reduced $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Annuities	66,273,320
New $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Annuities	146,229,682
New 5 per Cent. Annuities	438,240
Total Great Britain	<u>£727,959,227</u>

IRELAND :

Irish Consolidated Annuities, at 3 per Cent.	£3,004,253
Irish Reduced Annuities, at 3 per Cent.	162,882
$3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Debentures and Stock	14,757,160
Reduced $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Annuities.	1,045,712
New $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Annuities	11,855,903
Debt due to the Bank of Ireland, at 4 per Cent.	1,615,384
New 5 per Cent. Annuities	6,661
Debt due to the Bank of Ireland, at 5 per Cent.	1,015,384
Total Ireland	<u>33,463,343</u>
Total United Kingdom	<u>£761,422,570</u>

Exchequer Bills outstanding and unprovided for—

5th January 1837	£28,155,150
5th January 1836	29,007,930

THE REVENUE.

AN ABSTRACT of the NET PRODUCE of the REVENUE of GREAT BRITAIN, in the Years and Quarters ended 10th October, 1836 and 1837, showing the Increase or Decrease on each head thereof.

	Quarters ended				Year ended Oct. 10, 1836.	Quarters ended				Year ended Oct. 10, 1837.	Year ended Oct. 10, 1837.		
	Jan. 5, 1836.		July 5, 1836.			Jan. 5, 1837.		April 5, 1837.			July 5, 1837.		Increase, Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
CUSTOMS :- Consolidated Duties applicable to Consolidated Fund.	3,485,889	3,417,614	3,571,541	5,018,416	•	3,297,765	3,267,029	3,121,126	3,931,002	•	•	•	•
Sugar Duty applicable to Supplies	1,034,516	503,369	•	1,335,361	•	772,173	896,166	•	1,505,034	•	•	•	•
Total Customs	4,520,415	4,449,838	4,842,877	6,353,777	20,166,917	4,069,938	4,430,385	4,430,385	5,436,116	13,372,944	•	•	917,661
EXCISE	3,347,763	1,863,312	3,215,069	3,862,029	12,288,173	3,803,764	1,934,413	2,663,564	3,705,467	12,007,538	•	•	156,562
STAMPS	1,619,547	1,697,884	1,734,267	1,744,741	6,796,439	1,573,529	1,618,462	1,647,089	1,622,252	6,461,282	•	•	122,489
TAXES	1,575,646	189,064	1,521,150	334,867	3,670,747	1,594,660	181,219	1,609,409	308,092	3,663,360	•	•	26,795
POST-OFFICE	845,000	366,000	376,000	399,000	1,436,000	349,000	367,000	356,737	418,000	1,480,743	•	•	19,006
MISCELLANEOUS	21,576	16,743	7,974	6,240	53,533	9,873	26,334	5,727	2,701	44,035	•	•	3,539
Total Ordinary Revenue	11,429,947	8,582,841	11,747,347	12,700,674	44,460,809	11,400,764	8,463,963	10,712,861	11,492,634	42,070,222	•	•	•
Imprest, and other Mo- nies, including Repay- ments of Advances for Public Works	142,581	99,702	101,523	180,253	524,124	167,095	159,171	276,719	200,581	817,416	293,292	•	20,278
Total Income	11,572,528	8,682,543	11,848,935	12,880,927	44,984,933	11,568,759	8,622,134	10,983,580	11,693,165	42,887,638	320,668	•	39,284
The Amount applied to the Consolidated Fund	8,123,429	5,780,883	7,122,995	8,068,947	29,096,254	7,651,362	5,780,326	7,251,669	8,712,692	29,306,049	Deduct Increase	•	39,284
Ditto as part of the Ways and Means of the Year	3,449,092	2,901,660	4,725,940	4,811,980	15,888,679	3,937,397	2,341,808	3,731,911	2,930,473	13,491,589	Decrease on the Year	•	2,097,295
•	11,572,528	8,682,543	11,848,935	12,880,927	44,984,933	11,568,759	8,622,134	10,983,580	11,693,165	42,887,638	•	•	1,187,762

The TAXES REPEALED or REDUCED in 1835 and 1836 amount to 1,376,041*l.*, and during the same period taxes to the amount of 9,298*l.* were imposed, leaving the total reduction, 1,366,743*l.*

Gross Income of the GENERAL POST-OFFICE in 1836 for the United Kingdom, 2,341,004*l.*; viz., England, 1,866,886*l.*; Scotland, 219,048*l.*; Ireland, 255,070*l.* This revenue is charged with the payment of 16,971*l.* in pensions. The expenses of the establishment in 1836 were—England, 502,153*l.*; Scotland, 59,601*l.*; Ireland, 95,548*l.* The deductions for returned letters, &c., amounted to 111,262*l.* for the three kingdoms, making the net produce, 1,555,529*l.*; and with 73,335*l.*, the net produce of the Twopenny-post, 1,628,864*l.* The total net revenue for 1835 was 1,546,722*l.* The expenses of the Twopenny-post were 47,466*l.* in 1836, and the gross produce amounted to 120,801*l.*

Abstract of the Number of each Article charged to the ASSESSED TAXES, and Amount of Duties, Great Britain.

	1834.				1835.			
	Number Assessed.	Amnt. of Duty.			Number Assessed.	Amnt. of Duty.		
		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Window Duty	366,082	1,262,318	2	6	372,070	1,276,920	17	9
Servants	104,938	189,304	15	0	107,879	195,020	11	0
Other Male Persons	13,394	13,070	19	0	13,531	13,480	9	0
Four-wheeled Carriages, charged progressively }	25,069	155,218	11	0	26,469	164,328	8	6
Additional Bodies	12	37	16	0	11	34	13	0
Other Four-wheeled Carriages, let to Hire }	24,167	112,897	15	0	27,075	125,941	10	0
Two-wheeled Carriages	50,779	163,638	1	0	50,692	162,822	5	0
Additional Bodies	12	18	18	0	6	9	9	
Riding Horses, charged progressively }	156,978	293,389	14	6	153,276	300,034	11	6
Other Horses, charged at modified Rates }	30,354	33,821	7	0	30,706	36,680	13	6
Other Horses and Mules	113,396	59,532	18	0	113,545	59,611	2	0
Dogs, exclusive of Packs of Hounds }	292,668	157,032	18	0	289,314	155,648	2	6
Packs of Hounds	90	3,240	0	0	91	3,276	0	0
Horse-Dealers	1,037	13,762	10	0	1,016	13,775	0	0
Hair-Powder	8,447	9,925	4	6	7,125	8,371	17	6
Armorial Bearings	30,181	61,806	12	0	30,783	63,168	0	0
Game Certificates	42,183	146,800	14	0	40,663	141,308	5	6
Total	1,259,792	2,675,816	15	6	1,269,302	2,720,431	15	9

II.—Currency.

An Account of the Quantity of GOLD and SILVER received at, and delivered from, the Bank of England during the Years 1834-5-6; specifying the Quantity for each Quarter during 1836.

	Received.		Delivered.	
	Gold. lbs.	Silver. lbs.	Gold. lbs.	Silver. lbs.
1st Quarter	9,305	157,820	2,502	146,475
2nd „	4,038	176,258	4,117	167,084
3rd „	10,236	173,719	24,980	242,447
4th „	5,577	314,906	20,751	386,987
	29,157	822,704	52,351	942,994
Total in 1835	41,178	970,466	11,227	870,524
„ in 1834	43,972	987,160	19,805	1,514,447

It may be necessary to observe that the preceding weights are partly by estimation; also that many packages of Bullion, not included in this Account, are brought into and delivered from the Bank as packages merely, their contents being unknown.

Statement of the LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the BANK of ENGLAND, from the *London Gazette*, exhibiting the Average Amount under each Head, from October, 1836, to October, 1837.

Quarter ending	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	Circulation.	Deposits.	Total.	Securities.	Bullion.	Total.
1836.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Oct. 18th	17,936,000	13,324,000	31,260,000	28,845,000	5,257,000	34,102,000
Nov. 15th	17,543,000	12,682,000	30,225,000	28,134,000	4,933,000	33,067,000
Dec. 13th	17,361,000	13,330,000	30,691,000	28,971,000	4,545,000	33,516,000
1837.						
Jan. 10th	17,422,000	14,354,000	31,776,000	30,365,000	4,287,000	34,652,000
Feb. 7th	17,868,000	14,230,000	32,098,000	31,085,000	4,032,000	35,117,000
March 7th	18,178,000	13,260,000	31,438,000	30,579,000	4,048,000	34,627,000
April 4th	18,432,000	11,192,000	29,624,000	28,843,000	4,071,000	32,914,000
May 2nd	18,480,000	10,472,000	28,952,000	28,017,000	4,190,000	32,207,000
May 30th	18,419,000	10,422,000	28,441,000	27,572,000	4,423,000	31,995,000
June 27th	18,202,000	10,424,000	28,626,000	26,932,000	4,750,000	31,682,000
July 25th	18,261,000	10,672,000	28,933,000	26,727,000	5,226,000	31,953,000
Aug. 22nd	18,462,000	11,005,000	29,467,000	26,717,000	5,754,000	32,471,000
Sept. 19th	18,814,000	11,093,000	29,907,000	26,605,000	6,303,000	32,908,000
Oct. 17th	18,716,000	10,501,000	29,217,000	25,316,000	6,856,000	32,172,000

An Account of the Aggregate Amount of Notes circulated in England and Wales by PRIVATE BANKS, and by JOINT STOCK BANKS and their BRANCHES, from the Returns published in the *London Gazette*.

Quarters Ending.	Private Banks.	Joint Stock Banks.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.
28th Dec. 1833 . .	8,836,803	1,315,301	10,152,104
29th March 1834 . .	8,733,400	1,458,427	10,191,827
28th June , , . .	8,875,795	1,642,887	10,518,682
27th Sept. , , . .	8,370,423	1,783,689	10,154,112
28th Dec. , , . .	8,537,655	2,122,173	10,659,828
28th March 1835 . .	8,231,206	2,188,954	10,420,160
27th June , , . .	8,455,114	2,484,687	10,939,801
26th Sept. , , . .	7,912,537	2,508,036	10,420,623
26th Dec. , , . .	8,334,863	2,799,551	11,134,414
26th March 1836 . .	8,353,894	3,094,025	11,447,919
25th June , , . .	8,614,132	3,588,064	12,202,196
24th Sept. , , . .	7,764,824	3,969,121	11,733,945
31st Dec.	7,753,500	4,253,197	12,011,697
31st March 1837 . .	7,275,784	3,755,279	11,031,063
30th June , , . .	7,187,673	3,684,764	10,872,000
30th Sept. , , . .	6,701,996	3,440,053	10,142,049

The Duty on BANKERS' NOTES for the United Kingdom was 22,335*l.* in 1835, and 27,498*l.* in 1836. In the latter year the duty in England amounted to 20,327*l.*; in Scotland to 7,119*l.*; and in Ireland to 52*l.*

The Duty paid on BILLS of EXCHANGE amounted to 384,956*l.* for England in 1836; Scotland, 84,442*l.*; Ireland, 75,151*l.*; total, 615,025*l.* in 1836. In 1835 the duty amounted to 544,500*l.*

An Account of the Value of BANK NOTES and BANK POST BILLS in Circulation at the close of each Quarter in the Year ending 5th January, 1837.

	Bank Notes. £.	Bank Post & 21 Days' Bills. £.	Total. £.
Amount in circulation at close of 1st Quarter. }	16,612,540	1,221,030	17,833,620
2nd „	16,562,890	1,038,310	17,621,200
3rd „	16,385,810	1,057,870	17,443,680
4th „	16,156,470	1,053,500	17,209,970

III.—Trade.

An Account of the Official Value of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS of the United Kingdom in each of the following years; also the real or declared value of the Exports:—

Year.	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Official Value of Exports.</i>		
		Produce and Manufactures of the U. K.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports. Declared or real Value of Exports.
1834	£49,362,811	£73,831,550	£11,562,036	£85,393,587
1835	48,911,542	78,376,732	12,797,724	91,174,456
1836	57,230,967	85,229,837	12,391,712	97,621,549

Statement of the Declared Value of BRITISH and IRISH PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES, exported as above from the United Kingdom, specifying the various Countries to which the same were exported, in the Year 1836.

Russia	£1,742,433
Sweden	113,308
Norway	79,469
Denmark	91,302
Prussia	160,722
Germany.	4,463,729
Holland	2,509,622
Belgium	839,276
France	1,591,381
Portugal Proper	1,085,934
„ Azores	53,574
„ Madeira	52,168
Spain and the Balearic Islands	437,076
„ Canaries	40,370
Gibraltar	756,411
Italy and the Italian Islands	2,921,466
Malta	143,015
Ionian Islands	109,123
Turkey and Continental Greece	1,775,034
Morea and Greek Islands	12,003
Syria and Palestine	33,650
Egypt (Ports on the Mediterranean)	216,930
Tripoli, Barbary, and Morocco	297,322
Western Coast of Africa	467,186

Cape of Good Hope	£482,315
Cape Verd Islands	413
St. Helena	11,041
Mauritius	260,855
Arabia	16,358
East India Company's Territories and Ceylon	4,285,829
China	1,326,388
Sumatra and Java	234,852
Philippine Islands	51,778
New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and Swan River	835,637
British North American Colonies	2,732,291
British West Indies	3,786,453
Hayti	251,663
Cuba and other Foreign West Indies	987,122
United States of America	12,425,605
Mexico	254,822
Guatemala	764
Columbia	185,172
Brazil	3,030,532
States of the Rio de la Plata	697,334
Chili	861,903
Peru	606,332
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man	318,609
Total	£53,368,572

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.—Declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures, exported to the United States of America from the United Kingdom, in each of the following years :—

1827	£7,018,272	1832	£5,468,272
1828	5,810,315	1833	7,579,699
1829	4,823,415	1834	6,844,989
1830	6,132,346	1835	10,568,455
1831	9,053,583	1836	12,425,605

Statement of the Quantity and Declared Value of each of the principal Articles of BRITISH and IRISH PRODUCE, exported to the United States of America in 1836 :—

		Quantities.	Declared Value.
Brass and Copper Manufactures	Cwts.	51,766	£270,028
Cotton Manufactures and Cotton Twist	Yards	62,042,139	2,115,061
Cotton, Twist, and Yarn	lbs.	212,203	14,753
Hosiery, Lace, and Small Wares	Value		361,905
Earthenware	Pieces	31,024,350	495,512
Glass, entered by Weight	Cwts.	49,381	96,115
" " at Value	Value		1,936
Hardwares	Cwts.	241,152	1,318,412
Iron and Steel	Tons	79,330	912,387
Linen Manufactures, entered by the Yard	Yards	39,937,620	1,639,343
Linen Manufactures, Thread, Tapes, and Small Wares	Value		48,534

Linen Yarn	lbs.	2,425	£ 135
Machinery and Mill Work	Value		24,081
Painters' Colours	,,		48,332
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	,,		162,872
Salt	Bushels	2,870,808	58,321
Silk Manufactures	Value		524,301
Tin and Pewter Wares and Tin Plates	,,		245,954
Woollen Manufactures, viz.—			
Entered by the Piece	Pieces	828,200	2,692,909
Entered by the Yard	Yards	4,328,991	376,772
Hosiery and Small Wares . . .	Value		103,964
Woollen and Worsted Yarn . . .	lbs.	231,770	25,553
All other Articles	Value		430,917

Total declared Value of the above and other }
Articles not enumerated } £12,425,605

An Account of the Gross and Net Amount of Customs Duty in the United Kingdom, received during the Year ending 5th January, 1837:—

	Gross Receipt.	Net Receipt.
England	£20,327,637	£18,390,550
Scotland	1,587,489	1,288,170
Ireland	2,036,572	1,770,020
Totals	£23,951,719	£21,448,741

The Gross Amount of Customs Duty received at the following Ports in the United Kingdom, during the Year ending 5th January, 1837, was as follows:—

Port.	Gross Receipt, Year ending 5th Jan., 1837.	Port.	Gross Receipt, Year ending 5th Jan., 1837.
London	£12,156,279	Yarmouth	£63,783
Bristol	1,112,812	Aberdeen	58,673
Dover	47,437	Dundee	70,982
Exeter	79,897	Glasgow	289,702
Gloucester	166,187	Grangemouth	25,728
Goole	60,317	Greenock	374,467
Hull	801,628	Port Glasgow	104,292
Lancaster	42,313	Belfast	366,718
Liverpool	4,450,426	Cork	230,904
Lynn	52,470	Dublin	898,630
Newcastle	307,274	Galway	31,769
Plymouth	103,423	Limerick	146,222
Portsmouth	46,873	Londonderry	99,652
Southampton	49,139	Newry	58,806
Stockton	54,497	Sligo	35,863
Sunderland	78,126	Waterford	137,126
Whitehaven	88,291		

SHIPPING.—In 1835 there were built and registered in the ports of the United Kingdom, 860 vessels, the total tonnage of which was registered at 116,635 tons; and in 1836 there were built and registered 679 vessels; total tonnage, 86,509.

On the 31st of December, 1836, the number of vessels belonging to the several ports of the United Kingdom was 19,823, tonnage 2,312,846; men 138,136. Including the British Plantations and the Channel Islands, the total number of vessels belonging to all the ports of the British empire was 25,820; tonnage, 272,646; men, 170,637.

The number of vessels employed in the coasting trade, which entered the several ports of the United Kingdom in the year ending January 5th, 1837, was 123,795; tonnage, 10,337,545:—cleared outwards, 133,341 vessels; tonnage, 10,762,690.

The number of vessels employed in the Foreign Trade which entered the various ports of the United Kingdom in 1836, was, inwards:—British, 14,347 vessels; tonnage, 2,505,473; men usually employed in navigating the above number of vessels, 137,539. Foreign—7,131 vessels; tonnage, 988,899; 53,921 men. Cleared outwards: British vessels, 14,207; tonnage, 2,531,577; 144,295 men. Foreign, 7043 vessels; tonnage, 1,035,120; 56,069 men.

The total number of ships which passed the Sound in 1836 was 11,916; tonnage, 1,882,463. Of the above number of ships, 3188 were British; tonnage, 605,889. The proportion between the British shipping and the aggregate burthen of vessels was 0.295 in 1835, and 0.322 in 1836.

An Account of the Number of Ships, with the Amount of their Tonnage, which entered the undermentioned Ports in the Year ending 5th January 1837:—

PORTS.	British.		Foreign.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
London	3,845	772,046	1,465	255,875
Liverpool	1,992	500,952	897	256,334
Bristol	299	56,082	50	9,333
Hull	977	202,114	876	96,547
Newcastle	702	113,992	585	58,703
Plymouth	219	20,890	37	4,779
Leith	196	33,784	206	20,067
Glasgow	121	15,683	9	2,178
Greenock	224	62,830	16	4,427
Cork	143	27,161	33	4,087
Belfast	129	30,298	32	4,298
Dublin	189	38,058	28	5,052

COTTON.—Total declared value of the exports of cotton manufactures, and cotton twist and yarn: 22,128,384*l.* in 1835, and 24,632,058*l.* in 1836; viz., in the latter year, 637,667,627 yards valued at 17,183,163*l.*; hosiery, lace, and small wares entered at 1,328,525*l.*; and 88,191,046 of cotton twist and yarn valued at 6,120,366*l.* The total imports of cotton wool amounted to 406,959,057 lbs.; of which 329,278,098 lbs. were from foreign countries (the imports from the United States of America being 289,615,692 lbs.), and 77,680,959 lbs. from British possessions. The duty of 4*l.* per cwt. produced 430,006*l.* on 363,684,232 lbs. retained for home consumption.

WOOL AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.—An account of the quantity of Sheep and Lambs' Wool imported into and exported from the United Kingdom in the years 1835 and 1836; also an account of the British Woollen Manufactures exported in each of the same years:—

	1835.	1836.
	lbs.	lbs.
Sheep and Lambs' Wool Imported . . .	42,208,949	64,272,390
Foreign Sheep and Lambs' Wool re-exported	4,101,700	613,707
Do. Do. remaining } under Bond Dec. 31st	2,846,014	6,111,252
British Sheep and Lambs' Wool exported . .	4,642,604	3,942,407
Woollen and Worsted Yarn, &c. exported . .	2,357,336	2,546,177
	£ value.	£ value.
British Woollen Manufactures exported . .	6,840,511	7,639,353

LINEN.—Declared value of Linen Manufactures and Linen Yarn exported in 1836—3,645,097*l.*; viz., 82,088,760 yards entered at 328,031*l.*; thread, tapes, and small wares entered at 88,294*l.*; and 4,574,504 lbs. of linen yarn valued at 318,772*l.* Total declared value of the linen exports in 1835—3,208,778*l.*

SILK.—Declared value of Silk Manufactures exported in 1835—973,786*l.*; in 1836—917,822*l.* Raw silk imported in 1836—4,453,081 lbs.; retained for consumption, 4,239,254 lbs. Thrown silk imported, 396,660 lbs.; retained for consumption, 294,201 lbs.; silk manufactured goods imported, 191,682 lbs.; retained for consumption, 180,078 lbs.; besides articles of millinery, handkerchiefs, &c., of the value of 130,000*l.*, and on which an *ad valorem* duty of 20*l.* per cent. was paid.

METALS imported into, and exported from, the United Kingdom in the year ending January 5th, 1837:—

IRON, FOREIGN.—Imported in bars, or unwrought, 25,033 tons; in rods, pigs, wire, old broken, and old cast iron, 733 tons; iron ore 114 tons; chromate of iron, 560 tons; unwrought steel, 1064 tons. Iron and steel manufactures not otherwise described, entered by weight, 127 tons; do. entered at value, 5,662*l.*

Exported:—Iron in bars, or unwrought, 4,761 tons; in rods and wire, 4 tons; unwrought steel, 965 tons; iron and steel manufactures, not otherwise described, entered by weight, 127 tons; entered at value, 3,155*l.*

IRON, BRITISH.—Exported:—Bar iron, 88,536 tons; bolt and rod iron, 9225 tons; pig iron, 33,880 tons; cast iron, 19,891 tons; iron wire, 643 tons; anchors and grapnels, 2,222 tons; hoops, 8992 tons; nails, 5580 tons; all other sorts except ordnance, 19,989 tons; old iron for re-manufacture, 429 tons. Unwrought steel, 3014 tons.

HARDWARES AND CUTLERY.—Exported:—Quantity, 21,072 tons; declared value, 2,271,313*l.*

COPPER, FOREIGN.—Imported:—Unwrought, partly wrought, or old for re-manufacture, 8897 cwt.; copper ore, 369,467 cwt.; manufactured, entered by weight, 762 cwt.; entered at value, 8194*l.*

Exported:—Unwrought, partly wrought, or old for re-manufacture, 3575 cwt.; plates and coin, 2 cwt.; smelted from foreign ore, 38,781 cwt.; manufactures entered by weight, 161,524 cwt.: entered at value, 35*l.*

BRITISH COPPER, Exported:—Unwrought, 39,409 cwt.; wrought sheet, nails, &c., 100,807 cwt.; wire, 49 cwt.; wrought copper of other sorts, 20,219 cwt.; total of British copper exported, 161,524 cwt.

LEAD—Imported:—Pig lead, 1893 tons; lead ore, 3089 tons; white lead, 27 tons; total, 5009 tons.

Exported:—Pig and rolled lead, and shot, 9,769 tons; litharge, 287 tons; red lead, 427 tons; white lead, 819 tons; lead ore, 115 tons; total of British lead and lead ore, 11,417 tons 19 cwt. 1 qr. 13 lbs.

Foreign exported:—Pig lead, 913 tons; lead ore, 4 tons; red lead, 11 tons; white lead, 9 tons 13 cwt.

TIN, BRITISH—Exported:—Unwrought, 11,152 cwt.; declared value, 61,847*l.*; **FOREIGN.** 17,230 cwt.; tin and pewter wares, and tin plates, declared value, 387,951*l.*

Imported:—23,235 cwt. of which 11,962 cwt. was from Singapore.

EARTHENWARE — Exported: —62,795,317 pieces; declared value, 837,774*l.*, of which 31,024,350 pieces of the value of 495,512*l.* were for the United States of America.

GLASS—Exported:—250,974 cwt. of the declared value of 536,601*l.*; besides a quantity entered at the declared value of 16,783*l.*

LEATHER—Exported: Leather, wrought and unwrought, 2,042,471 lbs.; declared value, 322,546*l.*; saddlery and harness, declared value, 94,059*l.*

BUTTER and CHEESE—Exported:—Quantity, 75,243 cwt.; declared value, 300,674*l.*

COALS, CULM, and CINDERS—Exported:—Quantity, 916,868 tons; declared value, 332,861*l.* Of the above quantity, 205,140 tons were exported to France.

MACHINERY and MILL WORK—Exported, of the declared value of 302,092*l.* The largest quantity exported was to France and the West Indies: to France, of the declared value of 75,328*l.*; to the West Indies, of 40,177*l.*

SALT.—The exports were chiefly to the United States, the West Indies, Russia, North American Colonies, and Belgium, and consisted altogether of 9,622,427 bushels, of the declared value of 173,923*l.*

SOAP and CANDLES.—The exports were of the total value of 295,510*l.*, and consisted of 15,813,406 lbs., about 13,000,000 of which were to the West Indies, Brazil, British North American colonies, and the settlements in Australia.

COFFEE. —Imports in 1835, 28,398,493 lbs.; in 1836, 34,054,837 lbs. Retained for consumption in 1835, 23,295,046*l*bs.; in 1836, 24,947,690 lbs. There were exported 13,346,537 lbs. in 1835, and 10,681,758 lbs. in 1836. The duty (6*d.* per lb. from British, and 1*s.* 3*d.* from foreign plantations) produced 691,616*l.* in 1836.

COCOA.—Imports in 1836, 2,788,224 lbs.; exports, 332, 587 lbs.; retained for consumption, 1,130,168 lbs.

TEA—Imports:—44,360,550 lbs. in 1835; 49,307,701 lbs. in 1836. Exports, 2,158,029 lbs. in 1835; 4,269,863 lbs. in 1836. Retained for consumption, 36,574,004 lbs. in 1835, and 49,142,236 lbs. in 1836. Duty, 3,832,427*l.* in 1835; and 4,674,535*l.* in 1836. From the 1st of July 1836 the duty has been 2*s.* 1*d.* on tea of all kinds.

SUGAR.—The quantity of sugar retained for home consumption in 1835 was 3,856,562 cwt.; and in 1836, 3,488,399 cwt. The net amount of duty in 1836 was 4,184,165*l.*; the sum of 556,153*l.* being allowed as drawback on the exportation of 700,792 cwt. The total imports were 4,448,267 cwt. in 1835, and 4,649,161 cwt. in 1836. Average prices in 1836, from the *Gazette*:—March, 28*s.* 0½*d.*; June, 41*s.* 6½*d.*; September, 43*s.* 7½*d.*; December, 35*s.* 5½*d.*

SPICES.—Retained for consumption in 1836:—Cinnamon, 17,038 lbs.; cloves, 117,159 lbs.; mace, 22,531 lbs.; nutmegs, 115,768 lbs.; pepper, 2,794,491 lbs.; pimento, 400,914 lbs.; ginger, 9,676 cwt.

TOBACCO.—Retained for consumption in 1836:—Unmanufactured, 22,150,785 lbs.; manufactured or cigars, 158,182 lbs.; snuff, 508 lbs. Net amount of duty, 3,334,234*l.* in 1835, and 3,397,102*l.* in 1836.

RICE and SAGO.—Retained for consumption in 1836:—205,250 bushels of rice, and 17,193 cwt. of sago. Increase compared with previous year: rice, 27,370 bushels; sago, 5,836 cwt.

BUTTER, CHEESE, and EGGS.—Consumption of foreign butter, cheese, and eggs in the United Kingdom in 1836:—Butter, 238,411 cwt.; in 1835, 143,149 cwt.; cheese, 201,810 cwt. in 1836, and 134,643 cwt. in 1835; eggs, 59,960,896 in 1835, and 69,076,240 in 1836. Duty in 1836, butter, 238,306*l.*; cheese, 106,087*l.*; eggs, 23,991*l.*

FRUITS.—Home consumption in 1836:—Apples, not dried, 14,747 bushels; almonds, 8061 cwt.; chesnuts, 14,650 bushels; currants, 175,774 cwts.; figs, 13,209 cwt.; lemons and oranges, 249,651 chests or boxes; grapes, entered at value, 19,597*l.*; plums, dried or preserved, 283 cwt.; French plums and prunelloes, 4422 cwt.; prunes, 7265 cwt.; raisins, 156,194 cwt.; small nuts, 160,933 bushels; walnuts, 14,539 bushels.

GLOVES.—Foreign leather gloves imported in 1835, 1,260,623 pairs; in 1836, 1,490,999. Retained for home consumption, 1,291,265 pairs in 1835, and 1,459,363 in 1836. The duty of from 4*s.* to 7*s.* the dozen pairs produced 24,175*l.* in 1835, and 27,507*l.* in 1836.

HEMP and FLAX.—Retained for home consumption in 1836:—567,892 cwt. of hemp undressed, at a duty of 1*s.* per cwt.; flax and tow, or cordilla of hemp and tow, 1,511,428 cwts. at the same rate of duty.

TALLOW.—Foreign tallow retained for consumption in 1836:—1,314,085 cwt. Duty at 3*s.* 2*d.* per cwt. produced 207,789*l.* in 1836, and 158,876*l.* in 1835.

HIDES and SKINS.—Home consumption in 1836 of foreign skins and hides:—buffalo, bull, cow, ox, or horse hides, 63,010 lbs.; Muscovy or Russia, in number, 4,458; calf and kid, untanned, 49,969 cwt.; tanned or dressed, 38,540 lbs.; in number, lamb, undressed, 2,692,724; tanned or dressed, 44,388; sheep, undressed, 435,459; deer, undressed, 171,431; seal, ditto, 113,744; goat, ditto, 383,544; kid, in the hair, 153,210; ditto, dressed, 590,469.

FURS.—Number of undressed furs entered for home consumption in 1836:—Bear, 2,322; beaver, 87,473; cat and lynx, 58,937; coney, 665,991; ermine, 284,488; fitch, 122,741; fox, 18,977; marten, 197,804; mink, 62,467; musquash, 784,379; nutria, 1,328,017; otter, 952; racoon, 1525; and squirrel, 2,235,725.

TIMBER.—Foreign timber retained for home consumption in 1836 :—
 Battens and batten ends, gt. hds., 15,677 ; deals and deal ends, gt. hds., 68,300 ; masts, 6 ins. and under 8 ins. in diameter, 9247 ; 8 ins. and under 12 do., 3291 ; 12 ins. and upwards, 3200 loads ; oak planks, 2871 loads ; staves, gt. hds., 90,811 ; fir, 8 ins. sq. and upwards, 612,865 lds. ; oak do., 26,062 lds. ; unenumerated, 39,314 lds. ; wainscot logs, 3988 lds.

AN Account of all FOREIGN WINES and SPIRITS imported, retained for Home Consumption, and exported, in the Year 1836 :—

WINES—		Imported.	Retained for Home Consumption.	Exported.
Cape	Gallons	580,275	541,511	10,876
French		533,241	352,063	99,112
Portugal		4,089,235	2,878,352	381,026
Madeira		233,979	133,673	152,368
Spanish		3,164,224	2,388,413	645,822
Other sorts		805,109	515,193	355,320
Total of Wines .		9,406,083	6,809,212	1,674,524

SPIRITS—		Imported.	Retained for Home Consumption.	Exported.
Rum		4,993,942	3,324,749	1,279,845
Brandy		2,125,167	1,257,853	822,919
Geneva		367,426	19,981	331,301
Foreign and Colonial of other sorts }		144,872	14,437	94,491
Total of Spirits, Gallons		5,631,407	4,617,020	2,528,556

The duty on Cape wine is 2s. 9d. per imperial gallon, and on all other kinds of wine, 5s. 6d. per gallon. The wine duty amounted to 1,691,522l. nt, in 1835, and to 1,793,963l. in 1836.

The spirit duty is 9s. per imperial proof gallon on rum, and 22s. 6d. per gallon on other kinds. Net amount of duty in 1835, 3,047,359l. ; in 1836, 2,943,911l. Gallons of foreign spirits paid duty in England, 4,425,543 ; Scotland, 146,785 ; Ireland, 44,692.

BRITISH SPIRITS.—An Account of the Number of Gallons of Proof Spirits on which duty was paid for home consumption in the United Kingdom in 1836, together with the amount of duty :—

	Gallons.	Rate of Duty per Gallon.	Total Duty.
England	7,875,702	7s. 6d.	£2,953,388
Scotland	6,620,826	3s. 4d.	1,103,471
Ireland	12,248,772	2s. 4d.	1,429,023
Total, United Kingdom .	26,745,300		£5,485,882

The number of gallons of proof spirits made from malt only, was 6,900,366 ; from a mixture of malt with unmalted grain, 19,844,934 gallons. The number of gallons imported into England from Scotland on payment of the increased duty was 2,480,281, duty 930,105l. ; 307,081 gallons were imported into England from Ireland, duty 115,155l. ; and 911,190 gallons were imported into Ireland from Scotland, duty 106,305l.

An Account of the principal Articles charged with DUTIES of EXCISE in England, together with the Amount of Duty thereon, during the Year ending 5th January, 1837; also the Amount of Excise Duty for Scotland and Ireland:—

		Quantities.	Amount of Duty.
		1836.	1836.
			£
Auctions, Amount of Sales charged with Duty	£.	7,659,708	259,810
Bricks	No.	1,606,768,392	471,616
Glass, Crown	Cwts.	159,733	587,037
„ Flint	„	85,952	80,221
„ Plate	„	22,169	66,508
„ Broad	„	7,629	11,443
„ Bottle	„	354,696	124,143
Hops	lbs.	41,874,913	348,957
Licences		476,131	785,423
Malt from Barley	Bushels	37,196,998	4,804,612
Paper, First Class	lbs.	53,300,963	523,788
„ Second Class	„	13,688,313	85,551
„ Pasteboard, Millboard, &c.	Cwts.	27,345	30,960
„ Stained Paper	Yards	2,797,330	20,397
Soap, Hard	lbs.	135,861,942	849,137
„ Soft	„	9,682,446	40,343
Spirits	Galls.	7,875,703	2,953,388
Vinegar	„	2,969,775	24,748
Total ENGLAND			£12,068,082
„ SCOTLAND			2,107,613
„ IRELAND			1,897,602
„ UNITED KINGDOM			16,073,297

An Account of the Number of Dealers and Manufacturers to whom EXCISE LICENCES were granted in England in 1836:—

Licences, viz.:—	No.
Auctioneers'	2,552
Brewers of Strong Beer, not exceeding 20 Barrels	8,894
„ „ „ exceeding 20 and not exceeding 50	7,894
„ „ „ „ 50 „ „ 100	10,294
„ „ „ „ 100 „ „ 1,000	19,430
„ „ „ „ 1,000	1,668
Brewers of Table Beer	10
Retail Brewers, under the Act 5 Geo. IV. c. 54	21
Sellers of Strong Beer only, not being Brewers	994
Beer Retailers, whose premises are rated under £20 per annum	39,765
„ „ „ „ „ at £20 or upwards	15,427
Retailers of Beer, Cider, or Perry, under the provisions of the Acts 1 Wm. IV. c. 64, (to be drunk on the Premises) and 4	39,104
„ and 5 Wm. IV. c. 85, (not to be drunk on the Premises)	5,030
„ „ of Cider and Perry only, under the said Acts	1,608
Tea and Coffee Dealers	81,031
Glass Manufacturers	128

AMOUNT OF DUTY.—Duty paid on Foreign and Colonial Grain and Flour, imported in 1835: 234,576*l.* on 423,692 qrs. of grain and 42,618 cwts. of flour; in 1836, 149,661*l.*, paid on 396,901 qrs. of grain and 36,915 cwts. of flour.

IRELAND.—Quantities brought from Ireland, 1835—wheat, 340,535 qrs.; rye, 614 qrs.; barley, 156,176 qrs.; oats, 1,462,580 qrs.; peas, 3,447 qrs.; beans, 23,234 qrs.; malt, 10,261; wheat-meal, 1,124,343 cwts.; oatmeal, 566,006 cwts. In 1836—wheat, 260,892 qrs.; rye, 483 qrs.; barley, 182,856 qrs.; oats, 1,642,775 qrs.; peas, 2,920 qrs.; beans, 17,603 qrs.; malt, 22,214 qrs.; wheat-meal, 1,182,520 cwts.; oatmeal, 768,999 cwts.

AVERAGE PRICES.—The average prices of British Grain, taken from the *London Gazette*, were, in 1835—wheat, 39*s.* 4*d.*; rye, 30*s.* 4*d.*; barley, 29*s.* 11*d.*; oats, 22*s.*; peas, 36*s.* 6*d.*; beans, 36*s.* 11*d.* In 1836—wheat, 48*s.* 6*d.*; rye, 33*s.* 4*d.*; barley, 32*s.* 10*d.*; oats, 23*s.* 1*d.*; peas, 38*s.* 4*d.*; beans, 39*s.* 1*d.*

IMPORTS INTO THE PORT OF LONDON, 1836.—Quantities of all kinds of Grain and Flour brought coastwise, or imported from Ireland, and from foreign parts, into the port of London, for the year ending Michaelmas, 1836—wheat, 465 qrs.; barley, 354,693 qrs.; malt, 311,025 qrs.; oats, 1,017,755 qrs.; rye, 2,043 qrs.; beans, 86,770 qrs.; peas, 61,656 qrs.; tares, 17,241 qrs.; linseed, 174,413 qrs.; rapeseed, 14,298 qrs.; flour, 428,481 sacks and 51,167 cwts.

SEEDS.—Consumption of Foreign Seeds in the United Kingdom in 1836—carraway, 459 cwts.; clover, 78,538 cwts.; flax and linseed, 3,179,097 bushels; onion, 30,189 lbs.; rape, 558,712 bushels; tares, 152,373 bushels. The duty on the above amounted to 113,384*l.*; in 1835, the rates being the same, the duty yielded 96,042*l.*

The quantity of COALS brought coastways, and by inland navigation, into the port of LONDON, in 1835, was 2,299,816 tons; and in 1836, 2,399,551 tons.

The duty on STAGE COACHES amounted, in 1836, to 514,627*l.*; of which sum 480,454*l.* was paid by England, and 34,172*l.* by Scotland.

IV.—Law.

CRIMINAL RETURNS—OFFICIAL STATEMENT.—The decrease of crime, which commenced in 1833, and continued through the two following years, amounting in the aggregate to 13 per cent., appears, by the Tables for 1836, to have suffered a slight check in that year. The total number of persons charged with indictable offences being,

In 1834, 22,451, decrease on the preceding year	1 per cent.
1835, 20,731, " "	8 "
1836, 20,984, increase "	1 "

This increase is still less by half per cent. than the computed annual increase in the population; but, though small in amount, has been general, extending over twenty-six English counties and the city of

Bristol, and to both North and South Wales. In thirteen English counties there was a decrease; in one the numbers remained the same. Of the twenty-three English counties having the largest proportional agricultural population an increase of offenders is shown in twenty. In Hertfordshire it amounted to 36 per cent.; in Cambridgeshire to 32 per cent.; in Hampshire to 24 per cent.; in Northamptonshire to 23 per cent. (though in the preceding year there was a decrease of 50 per cent. in this county); in Suffolk to 17 per cent.; in Somersetshire to 16 per cent.; and in Herefordshire and Norfolk to above 10 per cent. The three agricultural counties which form the exception are Bedfordshire, Oxfordshire, and Buckinghamshire—the decrease in these counties being respectively 7, 11, and 15 per cent. Of the counties having a mixed population, Cumberland shows an increase of 43 per cent.; Northumberland of 34 per cent.; Worcestershire of 18 per cent.; Leicestershire of 12 per cent.; Derbyshire of 9 per cent.; and Cheshire of 2 per cent. But in the great manufacturing and commercial counties there has been a considerable decrease. In Lancashire of 17 per cent.; in Nottinghamshire of 15 per cent.; in Staffordshire of 12 per cent.; in Warwickshire of 4 per cent.; in Middlesex of 3 per cent.; and in Surrey of 2 per cent.: in Yorkshire (including the three Ridings) there was an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

In comparing the numbers charged with the various descriptions of crime, the increase will be found to have taken place chiefly in the minor offences; and that in those of a graver stamp there has been a decrease. In the First Class—Offences against the Person—the decrease amounts to 3 per cent., and includes all the most atrocious crimes of the class, except the unnatural offences; in these there is an increase, though the numbers are still much below those in 1834.—In the Second Class—Violent Offences against Property—there is a decrease of above 3 per cent., the only exception being in the crimes of housebreaking and sacrilege.—It is in the Third Class—the Offences against Property committed without violence—that the increase of the past year has arisen. It amounts to nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and falls chiefly under the head of Simple Larceny; though in two other prominent offences there has been a considerable increase, viz.,

	1834	1835	1836
Sheep Stealing	229	221	298
Larceny by Servants	813	871	987

In the Malicious Offences against Property there has been a very trifling increase, which has principally occurred in the least atrocious offences.—In Forgery and Offences against the Currency there has been a decrease of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Of the Forgeries, separately, the numbers were, in 1834, 59; in 1835, 64; and in 1836, 55.—In the remaining Class—the Miscellaneous Class—the decrease has reached 32 per cent, having fallen principally under the heads of Riot and Breach of the Peace, and Offences against the Game Laws.

The crimes of Infanticide and Concealing the Births of Infants have been latterly the subject of inquiry in reference to the operation of the New Poor Laws.* In the former offence the numbers have been ascertained for the year 1836; but no comparison can be made, the offence having theretofore been placed under the general head of Murder. In that year, 1836, there were ten charges of Infanticide, including, with principals and accessories, eleven females and four males; but a convic-

* Vide the Returns relative to Bastardy, p. 192.

tion took place in one case only. The numbers charged with Murder were, in 1834, 86; in 1835, 78; and in 1836, 73. The numbers charged with Concealing the Births of Infants in the same years were 44, 37, and 45, respectively.

Since the year 1827 capital punishment has been abolished in the following offences. In order to show what may have been the influence of this alteration in the law, a comparison has been made of the average of the numbers charged with each offence, in the three years preceding the abolition, and the numbers in the past year: they were,

	Average.	1836.
Larceny in dwelling-houses	141	170
Sheep-stealing	262	298
Horse-stealing	180	148
Cattle-stealing	29	35
House-breaking	717	407
Forgery	48	55
Coining	5	29
Sacrilege	13	25
Letter-stealing	5	7
Total	1,400	1,174

Comparing these totals, a decrease of 20 per cent. is shown; but in the offence of house-breaking the alterations which have taken place in the law render the direct comparison with former years incomplete. The same remark applies to forgery, the laws relating to it having been much enlarged by the Forgery Act of 1830, and offences subsequently indicted as forgeries, which could only have been charged as frauds under the previous law. These cases cannot be estimated at less than one-fourth the total number of forgeries, which they will have increased in that ratio.

The sentences passed in each of the three last years are given; they corroborate the statement that the slight increase in 1836 has been in the more trivial offences; the increase in the numbers sentenced being chiefly in those punished by the shortest periods of imprisonment, viz.—

	1834	1835	1836
Death	480	523	494
Transportation for Life	864	746	770
„ Fourteen years	688	554	585
„ Seven years	2,508	2,329	2,256
Imprisonment for terms above one year	314	301	286
„ One year and above six months	1,582	1,543	1,455
„ Six months and under	8,825	8,071	8,384
Whipped, fined, &c.	734	662	541

The most marked change which has taken place in the administration of the criminal law has been with regard to capital punishments:—In the three years ending with 1820, 312 persons were executed; in the three years ending with 1830, 178 persons were executed; in the three years ending with 1836, 85 persons were executed; but in the last year, taken separately, the numbers were 17 only.

In the ages of criminals there has not been much fluctuation, but the slight change which has taken place shows an increase of juvenile offenders during the past year. The numbers at each period of life, and the proportions per cent. which they bore to the total, were as follows:—

Centesimal proportions.	1834	1835	1836
Aged 12 years and under . . .	1.78	1.67	1.84
Aged 16 years and above 12 . .	9.82	9.70	9.71
Aged 21 years and above 16 . .	23.83	29.65	29.03
Aged 30 years and above 21 . .	31.49	31.92	31.42
Aged above 30 years . . .	28.08	27.06	28.00

The degree of instruction has been better defined during the past year, and the number of offenders ascertained under the following more precise divisions:—

Unable to read and write . . .	7,033	Centesimal proportion	33.52
Able to read and write imperfectly	10,983	,,	52.33
Able to read and write well . .	2,215	,,	10.56
Instruction superior to reading and writing . . .	191	,,	0.91
Instruction could not be ascertained	562	,,	2.68

Thus, while above two-thirds of the criminals have received some instruction, little more than one in ten were able to read and write well; and not one in a hundred could be described as having received an education superior to the mere attainment of reading and writing well.

EXECUTIONS.—Number of executions which took place in London and Middlesex, in each period of three years, ending December 31, 1830, 1833, and 1836; and the number of commitments in each of those periods, for offences which were capital on the 1st of January 1830:—

In the three years ending	1830	1833	1836
Number of executions	52	12	Nil.
Number of commitments for offences that were capital 1st January 1830	960	896	823
In England and Wales for the three years ending	1820	1830	1836
Number of executions (in 1836 only 17) . .	312	178	85

FORGERIES.—The Act abolishing the punishment of death in certain cases of forgery was passed in August 1832. The only exception made in the Act was relative to the forgery of wills and powers of attorney for the transfer of stock and receipt of dividends. The following is a comparison of the forgeries committed, which are still capital, in the years 1834, 1835, 1836, in England and Wales, with those which are no longer so:—

	1834	1835	1836
Commitments for forgery, not capital.	58	63	54
Capital	1	1	1

BANKRUPT PETITIONS.—Number of petitions heard in the Court of Review in each year since its establishment; also number heard by the Vice-Chancellor in each of the five years preceding the establishment of the Court of Review.

Vice-Chancellor's Court.	Court of Review.
1827 . . . 273	1832 . . . 837
1828 . . . 351	1833 . . . 736
1829 . . . 442	1834 . . . 483
1830 . . . 478	1835 . . . 545
1831 . . . 390	1836 . . . 463

CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.—Centesimal proportion of commitments from which the capital punishment has been taken away, for the three years

preceding and the three years following the alteration of the law; and the proportion of convictions to acquittals and non-prosecutions for the like offences :—

	Total of three years preceding.		No Bill and no Prosecution.
	Convicted.	Acquitted.	
Cattle stealing	79.5	16.0	4.5
Horse stealing	74.6	18.2	7.2
Sheep stealing	67.3	22.8	9.9
Larceny in a dwelling-house	69.6	20.4	10.0
Forgery (ex. of wills and pow. of attorney)	58.1	28.4	13.5
Coining	50.0	50.0	..
House-breaking	76.0	16.6	7.4

	Total of three years following.		No Bill and no Prosecution.
	Convicted.	Acquitted.	
Cattle stealing	74.3	20.9	4.8
Horse stealing	73.7	19.5	6.8
Sheep stealing	72.1	19.1	8.8
Larceny in a dwelling-house	75.1	17.5	7.4
Forgery (ex. of wills and pow. of attorney)	71.0	21.4	7.6
Coining	71.9	23.0	5.1
House-breaking	77.8	15.9	6.3

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—Total receipts for the year ending December 31, 1836, 212,308*l.*; balances owing 48,229*l.* Total amount expended, 216,313*l.*, all of which, with the exception of 8,213*l.* was paid within the year.

The duty paid on admission of barristers, students, attorneys, and proctors, in 1836, was, for England, 87,985*l.*; Scotland, 10,351*l.*; Ireland, 8,539*l.*; total, 106,875*l.* The duty for 1835 was 96,909*l.* The amount paid by attorneys for their annual certificates amounted to 112,306*l.*; namely, England, 16,128*l.*; Scotland, 15,636*l.*; Ireland, 10,548*l.*

Expenses of REVISING BARRISTERS in 1834, 22,500*l.*; in 1835, 32,700*l.*; in 1836, 44,704*l.*

The total expenditure for the United Kingdom, under the heads of COURTS OF JUSTICE, POLICE, CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS, and CORRECTIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS, amounted to 1,010,184*l.* for the year ending Jan. 5th, 1837. The items for England were as follows:—Courts of Justice—Vice-Chancellor 6,000*l.*; Master of the Rolls, 3,707*l.*; Chief and Puisne Judges, Queen's Bench, 28,500*l.*; Do. Common Pleas, 29,500*l.*; Do. Exchequer, 27,243*l.*; Clerk of the Hanaper, 4,000*l.*; Insolvent Debtors' Court, 13,000*l.*; Compensation Allowances for Loss of Fees and Emoluments, 52,569*l.*; Inspectors-General of Prisons, 4,430*l.*—Total, Courts of Justice (England), 168,949*l.* For Police and Criminal Prosecutions, the total cost for England was 145,759*l.*, viz.: Eight Metropolitan Police Offices, 54,500*l.*; Metropolitan Police, 61,576*l.*; Mint Prosecutions, 8,000*l.*; Law Charges, 11,000*l.*; Sheriffs' Convictions, 10,683*l.* The expenses of Correctional Establishments for the United Kingdom amounted to 289,827*l.*, and were as follows:—Convicts at home and abroad, 58,150*l.*; Bills drawn from New South Wales, 100,000*l.*; Penitentiary House, 12,683*l.*; Criminal Lunatics, 5,904*l.*; Commissioners for Preventing Traffic in Slaves, 20,050*l.*; Bills drawn on account of Captured Negroes, 17,661*l.*; Sundry Expenses, Scotland, 53,825*l.*; Do. Ireland, 21,554*l.*

V.—*Poor Laws, &c.*—A TABLE (in which each County is placed according to expended for the Relief and Maintenance of the Poor, and in Removal on the 25th March, 1834, 1836, and 1837, respectively; also the Amount the 25th March, 1835 and 1837; and the total Amount of the three years)

COUNTIES.	Expended for Relief of the Poor in the Years ended 25th March,		
	1834.	1836.	1837.
Sussex	£246,626	£161,589	£116,684
Bedford	77,819	46,524	37,530
Buckingham	124,200	74,436	63,329
Northampton	140,179	91,901	74,072
Kent	343,878	247,930	185,503
Leicester	100,857	70,077	55,019
Oxford	120,616	77,322	66,483
Suffolk	245,509	187,896	136,870
Berks	100,183	65,343	56,618
Hertford	85,799	59,369	49,670
Norfolk	306,787	230,762	177,538
Surrey	261,501	187,279	151,959
Huntingdon	35,844	27,273	21,676
Southampton	203,466	141,934	123,840
Wilts	173,925	133,472	105,451
Essex	239,946	185,395	148,654
Middlesex	532,412	408,027	360,981
Warwick	158,159	116,404	98,910
Cambridge	96,497	74,808	62,722
Gloucester	161,449	116,185	105,670
Derby	72,721	55,018	48,867
Worcester	81,612	58,788	54,706
Salop	82,493	64,003	56,351
Dorset	84,293	68,019	58,267
Hereford	56,683	42,195	39,218
Lincoln	161,074	131,685	111,242
Rutland	9,003	7,510	6,179
Stafford	120,512	92,176	83,817
Monmouth	27,626	22,377	19,487
Nottingham	66,030	50,366	46,562
Somerset	176,286	140,442	124,699
York, West Riding	251,821	197,386	179,610
Chester	92,640	73,894	67,917
Lancaster	253,405	193,854	183,790
Westmoreland	22,283	18,019	16,162
York, East Riding	91,111	70,446	66,339
York, North Riding	75,810	61,639	56,013
Cornwall	93,037	74,856	70,653
Cumberland	43,067	34,883	32,598
Durham	79,399	65,392	60,594
Devon	210,825	172,406	161,696
Northumberland	71,983	62,800	59,363
Totals of England	6,029,371	4,462,080	3,803,309
Totals of Wales	287,883	255,549	241,432
Totals of England and Wales	6,317,254	4,717,629	4,044,741

* Under this head are included the char

of decrease in 1837, compared with 1834) showing the Amount of Money
 Paupers, Law Charges, &c., in England, and for Wales, during the Years ended
 expended for purposes other than the Relief of the Poor, in the Years ended on
 Expenditure in the Years 1834 and 1837.

Expended in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges*, and Travelling Expenses of Overseers, for the Years ended 25th March,		Expended for purposes other than the Relief of the Poor in the Years ended 25th March,		Total Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor, Law Charges, &c., and for other purposes, in the Years ended 25th March,	
1834.	1837.	1835.	1837.	1834.	1837.
£7,873	£ 2,713	£30,937	£11,967	£285,436	£131,364
1,866	227	5,864	1,348	85,549	39,105
3,140	1,054	12,543	5,116	139,883	69,499
3,311	1,148	13,123	4,396	156,613	79,616
15,340	6,206	47,743	23,790	406,961	215,499
5,472	2,338	12,091	6,410	118,420	63,767
4,441	1,124	11,695	4,795	136,752	72,402
7,746	2,880	19,775	10,464	273,030	150,214
3,458	767	11,597	4,226	115,238	61,611
2,057	756	12,187	3,623	100,043	54,054
9,535	2,613	29,322	16,845	345,644	196,996
8,862	3,465	71,021	44,616	341,381	200,040
1,146	453	3,968	1,924	40,953	24,053
6,546	2,105	22,251	13,297	232,263	139,242
3,587	1,909	15,888	6,717	193,400	114,077
6,898	3,388	23,716	8,993	270,560	161,035
20,427	9,354	187,045	173,460	789,884	543,795
5,935	3,533	22,092	12,883	186,186	115,326
3,427	1,537	10,561	4,547	110,485	68,806
7,064	3,197	21,634	13,332	190,147	122,199
4,163	2,383	13,818	9,826	90,702	61,076
3,781	1,751	10,589	7,607	95,982	61,064
4,052	2,218	7,267	5,252	93,842	63,821
2,635	1,153	6,999	4,614	93,927	64,034
2,245	1,073	5,481	3,148	64,409	43,439
8,674	5,414	25,856	17,111	195,604	133,767
237	203	1,959	463	11,204	6,845
6,894	4,297	20,829	15,967	148,235	104,081
2,557	896	2,856	1,375	33,039	21,758
3,980	1,956	13,824	8,993	83,834	57,511
6,710	2,790	21,080	10,449	204,076	137,938
13,436	9,152	39,675	30,954	304,932	219,716
8,570	3,703	17,229	13,862	118,439	85,482
15,776	7,829	64,888	59,923	334,069	251,542
510	440	2,037	1,173	24,830	17,775
4,049	2,880	10,081	7,260	105,241	76,479
3,015	2,918	7,888	7,713	86,713	66,644
4,182	2,839	11,914	9,213	109,133	82,705
2,316	1,414	5,130	3,576	50,513	37,588
5,245	3,615	9,167	8,217	93,811	72,426
7,507	4,014	18,052	9,128	236,384	174,838
4,651	2,174	6,776	5,385	83,410	66,922
243,346	115,879	908,448	613,963	7,181,165	4,533,151
15,258	11,072	26,913	23,080	330,054	275,584
258,604	126,951	935,361	637,043	7,511,219	4,808,735

incurred for the conveyance, &c., of parish property.

A TABLE (in which each County is placed according to its rate of decrease in 1837, compared with the years 1834 and 1836 respectively, and the rate per head of Expenditure for purposes other than the Relief of the Poor, in the years ended on the 25th of Expenditure in 1837.

COUNTIES.	Decrease in Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor in 1837 compared with 1834.	Decrease in 1837 compared with 1836.	Decrease per cent. in 1837, compared with 1834.	Decrease per cent. in 1837, compared with 1836.
Sussex	£129,942	£44,905	53	28
Bedford	40,289	8,994	52	19
Buckingham	60,871	11,107	49	15
Northampton	66,107	17,829	47	19
Kent	158,375	62,427	46	25
Leicester	45,838	15,053	45	21
Oxford	54,133	10,839	45	14
Suffolk	108,639	51,026	44	27
Berks	43,565	8,725	43	13
Hertford	36,129	9,699	42	16
Norfolk	129,249	53,224	42	23
Surrey	109,542	35,320	42	19
Huntingdon	14,168	5,597	40	21
Southampton	79,626	18,094	39	13
Wilts	68,471	28,021	39	21
Essex	91,292	36,741	38	20
Middlesex	221,431	47,046	38	11
Warwick	59,249	17,494	37	15
Cambridge	33,775	12,036	35	16
Gloucester	55,779	10,515	34	9
Derby	23,854	6,151	33	11
Worcester	26,906	4,082	33	7
Salop	26,142	7,652	32	12
Dorset	26,026	9,752	31	14
Hereford	17,465	2,977	31	7
Lincoln	49,832	20,443	31	16
Rutland	2,829	1,331	31	18
Stafford	36,695	8,359	30	9
Monmouth	8,139	2,890	29	13
Nottingham	19,468	3,804	29	8
Somerset	51,587	15,743	29	11
York, West Riding	72,211	17,776	29	9
Chester	24,723	5,977	27	8
Lancaster	69,615	10,064	27	5
Westmoreland	6,121	1,857	27	11
York, East Riding	24,772	4,107	27	6
York, North Riding	19,797	5,626	26	9
Cornwall	22,384	4,203	24	6
Cumberland	10,469	2,285	24	7
Durham	18,805	4,798	24	7
Devon	49,129	10,710	23	6
Northumberland	12,620	3,437	18	5
Totals of England	2,226,062	658,771	37	15
Totals of Wales	46,451	14,117	16	6
Totals of England and Wales	2,272,513	672,888	36	14

* There being no separate head for this item of expenditure in the year ended 25th March

and with 1834) specifying the amount and rate per cent. of decrease in the year 1837, as in those years, with reference to the Population in 1831; also the amount of decrease in March, 1837, as compared with the former year, and the total decrease under the three heads

Expenditure per Head with reference to popu- lation 1831) for the years ended 25th March,			Decrease per head in 1837, com- pared with 1834.		Decrease of Expen- diture in Removal of Paupers, Law Charges, and Tra- velling Expenses of Overseers in 1837, compared with 1834.		Decrease per cent. in 1837 compared with 1834.		Decrease of Expen- diture for purposes other than the relief of the Poor in 1837 compared with 1835.		Decrease per cent. in 1837, compared with 1835 *		Total decrease in money expended for Relief of the Poor, Law Charges, &c. and for other Expenses, in the year ended 25th March, 1837, compared with 1834.		Decrease per cent. upon the three pre- ceding Heads.	
34.	1836.	1837.														
1d	11s 10d	8s. 7d	9s. 6d		£5, 160	66			£18,970	61			£154,072	54		
4	9 9	8 0	8 4		1,639	88			4,516	77			46,444	54		
11	10 2	8 8	8 3		2,086	66			7,427	59			70,384	51		
8	10 3	8 3	7 5		2,163	65			8,727	67			76,997	49		
3	10 4	7 9	6 6		9,134	60			23,953	50			191,462	47		
3	7 1	5 7	4 8		3,134	57			5,681	47			54,653	46		
10	10 2	8 9	7 1		3,317	75			6,900	59			64,350	47		
7	12 8	9 3	7 4		4,866	63			9,311	47			122,816	45		
9	9 0	7 9	6 0		2,691	78			7,371	64			53,627	47		
0	8 3	6 11	5 1		1,301	63			8,559	70			45,989	46		
9	11 10	9 1	6 8		6,922	73			12,477	43			148,648	43		
9	7 8	6 3	4 6		5,397	61			26,405	37			141,344	41		
6	10 3	8 1	5 5		693	60			2,044	52			16,905	41		
11	9 0	6 2	6 9		4,441	68			8,954	40			93,021	40		
6	11 1	8 9	5 9		1,678	47			9,171	58			79,323	41		
1	11 8	9 4	5 9		3,510	51			14,723	62			109,525	40		
7	6 0	5 4	3 3		11,037	54			13,585	7			246,089	31		
5	6 11	5 11	3 6		2,402	40			9,209	42			70,860	38		
5	10 5	8 9	4 8		1,890	55			6,014	57			41,679	38		
4	6 0	5 5	2 11		3,867	55			8,302	38			67,948	36		
2	4 8	4 1	2 1		1,780	43			3,992	29			29,626	33		
9	5 7	5 2	2 7		2,030	54			2,982	28			31,918	33		
5	5 9	5 1	2 4		1,864	46			2,015	28			30,021	32		
7	8 8	7 4	3 3		1,482	56			2,385	34			29,893	32		
2	7 7	7 1	3 1		1,172	52			2,333	43			20,970	33		
2	8 4	7 0	3 2		3,260	38			8,745	34			61,837	32		
4	7 9	6 5	2 11		34	14			1,496	76			4,359	39		
10	4 6	4 1	1 9		2,597	38			4,862	23			44,154	30		
8	4 7	4 0	1 4		1,661	65			1,481	52			11,281	34		
10	4 6	4 2	1 8		2,024	51			4,831	35			26,323	31		
9	6 11	6 2	2 7		3,920	58			10,631	50			66,138	32		
2	4 1	3 8	1 6		4,284	32			8,721	22			85,216	28		
6	4 5	4 1	1 5		4,867	57			3,367	20			32,957	28		
9	2 11	2 9	1 0		7,947	50			4,965	8			82,527	25		
1	6 7	5 10	2 3		70	14			864	42			7,055	28		
11	6 11	6 6	2 5		1,169	29			2,821	28			28,762	27		
11	6 6	5 10	2 1		97	3			175	2			20,069	23		
2	5 0	4 8	1 6		1,343	31			2,701	23			26,428	24		
1	4 1	3 10	1 3		902	39			1,554	30			12,925	26		
3	5 2	4 9	1 4		1,630	31			950	10			21,385	23		
6	7 0	6 7	1 11		3,493	47			8,924	49			61,546	26		
6	5 8	5 4	1 2		2,477	53			1,391	21			16,488	20		
3	6 10	5 10	3 5		127,467	52			294,485	32			2,648,014	37		
2	6 4	6 0	1 2		4,186	27			3,833	14			54,470	17		
1	6 9	5 10	3 3		131,653	51			298,318	32			2,702,484	36		

34, a comparison is necessarily made with the year ended 25th March, 1835.

A TABLE showing the Number of BASTARDS chargeable to the Parish for the two Years ended 25th March, 1835 and 1837 respectively, with the decrease or increase in 1837 as compared with 1835; also, the Number affiliated in those Years, with the decrease or increase in 1837 as compared with 1835; showing, likewise, the proportion which the Bastards chargeable in 1837 bear to the population of 1831.

COUNTIES.	No. of Bastards chargeable to the Parish in the Year ended 25th March, 1835.	No. of Bastards chargeable to the parish in the Year ended 25th March, 1837.	Decrease per cent.	No. of Bastards affiliated in the Year ended 25th March, 1835.	No. of Bastards affiliated in the Year ended 25th March, 1837.	Decrease per cent.	Proportion which the Bastards chargeable to the Parish in 1837 bear to the Population in 1831.
York, N. Riding.	1,558	1,615	*	235	91	61	1-118
York, E. Riding.	1,647	1,434	13	233	98	58	1-142
Cumberland . .	1,532	1,140	26	113	54	52	1-149
Hereford . . .	1,085	748	31	235	128	46	1-149
Westmoreland .	631	330	48	69	16	77	1-167
Lincoln . . .	2,040	1,512	26	451	286	39	1-210
Chester . . .	2,159	1,541	29	329	169	49	1-217
Wilts	1,871	1,074	43	356	45	88	1-224
Stafford . . .	2,501	1,596	36	274	57	79	1-257
Derby	1,225	917	25	204	78	62	1-259
Rutland . . .	84	73	13	26	14	46	1-266
Durham . . .	1,113	869	22	163	164	†	1-292
Norfolk . . .	1,938	1,303	33	537	191	64	1-299
Devon	2,537	1,611	36	453	156	66	1-307
Somerset . . .	2,408	1,308	46	575	183	68	1-309
Dorset	973	510	48	311	126	59	1-312
Northampton .	869	574	34	325	118	64	1-312
Cornwall . . .	1,059	961	9	365	226	38	1-313
Suffolk . . .	1,652	940	43	311	119	62	1-315
Huntingdon . .	246	163	34	66	13	80	1-326
Oxford	1,001	454	55	171	64	63	1-335
Salop	2,154	1,199	44	345	106	69	1-353
Sussex	1,691	768	55	164	19	88	1-355
Worcester . .	1,154	594	49	127	23	82	1-356
York, W. Riding.	4,141	2,728	34	757	269	64	1-358
Buckingham . .	748	380	49	96	35	64	1-386
Southampton .	1,484	803	46	135	48	64	1-391
Gloucester . .	1,977	981	50	337	77	77	1-395
Warwick . . .	1,664	853	49	305	68	78	1-395
Northumberland.	759	546	28	164	54	67	1-408
Cambridge . .	644	330	49	230	122	47	1-436
Kent	2,966	1,068	64	216	41	81	1-449
Essex	1,217	705	42	198	106	46	1-450
Leicester . . .	738	429	42	136	103	24	1-459
Monmouth . .	387	202	48	60	45	25	1-486
Nottingham . .	1,132	455	60	168	42	75	1-495
Berks. . . .	925	278	70	89	4	96	1-523
Lancaster . .	3,345	2,549	24	1,206	151	88	1-524
Middlesex . .	5,192	2,591	50	318	85	73	1-524
Surrey	2,233	901	60	263	23	91	1-540
Bedford . . .	377	154	59	83	24	71	1-620
Hertford . . .	418	184	56	45	21	53	1-779
Totals of England	65,475	39,371	40	11,244	3,862	66	1-333

* Increase of 4 per cent.

† Increase of 1.

PAUPER LUNATICS AND IDIOTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.—Total lunatics, 6,402; males, 2,834—females, 3,568: total idiots, 7,265; males, 3,372—females, 3,893: total lunatics and idiots, 13,667. Confined in public asylums—1,260 male, and 1,350 female lunatics; and 90 male, and 80 female idiots. In private asylums—659 male, and 744 female lunatics; and 35 male, and 53 female idiots. Under the care and management of the Guardians of the Poor, as in-door or out-door paupers—915 male, and 1,474 female lunatics; and 3,247 male, and 3,760 female idiots. Average cost of maintenance:—In public asylums—male lunatics, 6*s.* 11*d.*—females, 6*s.* 5*d.*; male idiots, 7*s.* 5*d.*—females, 7*s.* 2*d.* per week. In private asylums—male lunatics, 9*s.* 3*d.*—female, 9*s.* 3*d.*; male idiots, 7*s.* 8*d.*—female, 8*s.* 3*d.* Under the care of the Guardians the average weekly expenditure per head, is—male lunatics, 3*s.* 8*d.*—female, 3*s.* 4*d.*; male idiots, 2*s.* 9*d.*—female, 2*s.* 10*d.* In another table, showing the number of pauper lunatics and idiots in 436 Unions, it is stated that 3,841 lunatics (being the total number belonging to these Unions) are believed to be incurable, and that 2,602 idiots, out of a total of 5,259, have been in that state from birth. In England there is one lunatic or idiot to 1,033 of the total population, and in Wales 1 to 807. The proportion of idiots is largest in the agricultural counties, and of lunatics in the manufacturing districts. The proportion of each in the various counties is as follows:—

Proportion to Population.				Proportion to Population.			
	One Lunat.	One Idiot.	One Lunat. or Idiot.		One Lunat.	One Idiot.	One Lunat. or Idiot.
Bedford . .	2273	776	579	Northampton	2242	1080	729
Berks . .	1864	950	629	Northumberland	1922	1543	857
Bucks . .	2290	1011	701	Nottingham .	1847	1910	939
Cambridge .	4644	1714	1252	Oxford . .	2113	1335	818
Chester . .	3013	2259	1291	Rutland . .	1212	843	497
Cornwall . .	2839	3168	1497	Salop . .	2353	1218	854
Cumberland .	3771	3394	1706	Somerset . .	1934	1470	835
Derby . .	3437	2606	1482	Southampton	1556	1315	713
Devon . .	2279	1194	784	Stafford . .	2232	3061	1570
Dorset . .	1474	1188	658	Suffolk . .	1785	1655	859
Durham . .	3790	2885	1638	Surrey . .	1506	2687	965
Essex . .	2761	1612	1018	Sussex . .	2750	1651	1032
Gloucester .	1683	2137	937	Warwick . .	2104	1457	861
Hereford . .	1823	843	576	Westmoreland	2502	1196	869
Hertford . .	2048	1235	771	Wilts . .	1891	1244	750
Huntingdon .	3799	2216	1400	Worcester . .	1733	1478	798
Kent . .	2039	2056	1024	York, E. . .	1824	2760	1098
Lancaster . .	3326	4774	1960	—, N. . .	1987	2384	1084
Leicester . .	2264	1397	864	—, W. . .	2914	2798	1427
Lincoln . .	2713	2075	1176	England . .	2166	1976	1033
Middlesex . .	1443	4271	1079	Wales . .	2252	1253	807
Monmouth . .	2804	926	696	England and	2171	1913	1017
Norfolk . .	1814	2179	990	Wales . }			

SAVINGS' BANKS.—The number of Savings' Banks in England in November, 1836, was 387; in Wales, 23; in Ireland, 79; and there are now 2 in Scotland, making a total of 491. Since the first establishment of Savings' Banks in 1817, the Commissioners of the National Debt, under whose management the amount invested in these institutions is placed, have paid to the depositors, and to the treasurers of Friendly Societies, the sum of 8,807,214*l.* The following table shows the increase

or decrease in the number of depositors for England, Wales, and Ireland in 1836, compared with 1835:—

Depositors.	England.	Wales.	Ireland.
Under £20 .	20,721 i.	244 i.	1908 i.
„ 50 .	11,863 i.	282 i.	1876 i.
„ 100 .	4,657 i.	39 i.	652 i.
„ 150 .	1,340 i.	16 d.	178 i.
„ 200 .	900 i.	29 i.	80 i.
Above 200 .	70 d.	8 d.	7 i.

In the next Table the progress of these institutions since 1835, and their present state, is shown for each county; and in the following page a summary is presented of the Savings' Banks in the United Kingdom, Scotland being for the first time included.

COUNTIES.	Depositors not exceeding £20.	Total Number of Depositors.	Increase of Depositors under £20.	Amount invested in sums under £20.	Total Investments.	Average Amt. invested by each Depositor.	Number of Charitable Institutions.	Number of Friendly Societies.
				£.	£.	£.		
Bedford	1,034	2,037	26	7,594	68,668	33	40	58
Berks	4,876	8,889	358	34,890	276,971	31	120	39
Bucks	1,304	2,307	350*	8,993	66,807	28	29	32
Cambridge	949	2,060	51	7,565	72,825	35	64	66
Chester	5,049	11,441	242	39,680	421,589	36	102	164
Cornwall	3,242	8,418	223	27,881	340,657	40	52	90
Cumberland	2,661	5,319	259	21,631	162,639	30	28	14
Derby	2,931	6,434	371	23,117	223,313	34	50	145
Devon	18,780	33,179	797	116,868	1,034,833	31	305	314
Dorset	3,190	7,247	283	25,618	288,016	39	86	92
Durham	2,173	4,429	208	17,210	133,447	30	28	47
Essex	5,388	9,827	254	38,307	312,886	32	198	159
Gloucester	8,856	17,704	808	63,023	607,603	34	191	159
Hants	5,018	10,408	213	36,067	356,456	34	124	120
Hereford	2,938	5,197	183	21,527	145,242	27	60	19
Hertford	1,009	2,073	215*	7,934	72,044	35	89	41
Huntingdon	666	1,108	80	4,325	30,926	27	45	45
Kent	11,836	21,326	753	82,248	613,804	28	266	176
Lancaster	19,687	40,861	1,709	154,856	1,334,058	32	344	650
Leicester	2,021	37,789	208	15,958	108,092	28	75	64
Lincoln	5,472	10,216	441	39,715	291,099	28	105	79
London	16,164	25,250	1,501	82,898	582,925	23	17	19
Middlesex	43,134	75,195	4,090	270,806	2,014,173	26	196	178
Monmouth	1,169	2,125	51	8,069	53,032	24	22	71
Norfolk	5,387	9,947	617	38,334	293,949	29	108	99
Northampton	2,992	5,376	222	21,129	167,459	31	105	62
Northumberland . . .	3,335	8,206	343	27,905	321,176	39	49	71
Notts	5,973	10,605	298	39,903	298,396	28	28	250
Oxford	3,576	6,465	246	23,335	181,856	28	102	95
Salop	5,911	12,200	331	46,470	435,665	35	132	110
Somerset	6,837	14,402	760	52,767	519,862	36	192	135
Stafford	5,226	10,212	505	37,893	313,073	30	131	203
Suffolk	3,559	6,675	291	25,613	203,794	30	124	108
Surrey	11,401	18,613	900	73,222	480,265	25	92	89
Sussex	6,682	11,183	514	42,474	302,766	27	114	65
Warwick	6,301	10,325	1,090	36,148	240,859	23	94	84
Westmoreland	453	872	23	3,339	25,976	29	..	4
Wilts	3,777	8,340	154	30,667	309,714	37	146	80
Worcester	4,387	8,811	334	33,167	300,399	34	85	74
York	22,828	47,213	2,142	174,930	1,546,664	32	231	412
Total	268,080	506,273		1,863,156	15,552,883	31	1,389	4,782

* Decrease.

Summary of the Number of Depositors and Amount of Deposits as they existed on the 20th of November, 1836, in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, compared with the Numbers and Amounts on the 20th November, 1835.

	ENGLAND.			WALES.			SCOTLAND.			IRELAND.			TOTAL.		
	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Investments.	Average Amount invested by each Depositor.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Investments.	Average Amount invested by each Depositor.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Investments.	Average Amount invested by each Depositor.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Investments.	Average Amount invested by each Depositor.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Investments.	Average Amount invested by each Depositor.
Not exceeding £20 . . .	268,080	1,803,156	£. 7	6,462	50,557	£. 8	5,433	27,984	£. 5	29,809	219,444	£. 7	309,784	2,161,141	£. 7
„ „ 50 . . .	141,889	4,356,566	31	4,116	125,085	30	1,178	32,645	28	23,664	722,516	31	170,857	5,236,842	31
„ „ 100 . . .	61,436	4,210,190	69	1,488	102,187	70	1	70	70	7,273	483,862	67	70,218	4,796,309	68
„ „ 150 . . .	20,639	2,487,936	120	411	48,076	117	..	..	..	1,676	199,112	119	22,766	2,735,124	120
„ „ 200 . . .	11,213	1,906,225	170	207	34,727	167	..	..	..	669	113,206	169	12,089	2,054,158	170
Above . . .	2,926	728,810	249	59	13,966	237	..	..	..	92	21,790	237	3,077	764,566	248
Total 20th Nov. 1836	506,273	15,532,883	31	12,743	374,538	29	6,612	60,639	9	63,183	1,759,960	28	588,811	17,748,140	30
„ „ 1835	466,862	14,491,316	31	12,173	336,135	29 2	..	..	..	53,482	1,608,653	27 5	537,517	16,456,104	30 0
Number and Amount of Charitable Institutions	4,389	280,642	64	98	7,259	74	49	1,966	38	570	40,682	71	5,106	330,419	65
„ „ Friendly Societies	4,782	658,424	138	269	40,728	151	92	11,521	125	266	16,622	63	5,409	727,295	124
Total . . .	..	30,983,265	..	25,983	778,720	..	6,753	73,086	..	122,501	3,435,917	..	1,136,343	35,261,988	..

VI.—*Miscellaneous.*

POSTAGE.—An Account of the Amount of Postage collected at the undermentioned Cities and Towns of the United Kingdom during the year ending 5th January 1837 :—

London	£692,509	Preston	£5,669
Birmingham	33,119	Sheffield	13,184
Bristol	35,561	Edinburgh	43,520
Coventry	4,824	Aberdeen	9,299
Hull	16,071	Dundee	9,971
Leeds	23,490	Glasgow	42,369
Leicester	7,091	Dublin	70,563
Liverpool	90,013	Belfast	11,784
Manchester	70,203	Cork	13,236
Macclesfield	2,154	Limerick	7,203
Norwich	9,926	Drogheda	2,244
Nottingham	9,460	Londonderry	3,921
Potteries and Newcastle	7,178	Waterford	5,535

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Gross Amount of Duty on Advertisements in 1835 and 1836 :—

	1835.	1836.
England	£77,853	£87,985
Scotland	10,587	10,351
Ireland	8,468	8,539
Total United Kingdom	£96,909	£106,875

NEWSPAPERS.—Gross Amount of Duty on Newspapers in 1835 and 1836 :—

	1835.	1836.
England	£473,910	£361,413
Scotland	47,999	37,453
Ireland	31,287	26,237
Total United Kingdom	£553,197	£425,154

The reduction of the Newspaper Duty took effect on the 15th September 1836.—In the half-year ended 5th April 1836 the number of Newspapers stamped in Great Britain was 14,874,652, and the net amount of Duty received was 196,909*l.*—In the half-year ended 5th April 1837 the number of Newspapers stamped in Great Britain was 21,362,148, and the net amount of Duty received was 88,502*l.*; showing an increase in the number in the last half-year as compared with the corresponding half-year before the reduction of 6,487,496, and a loss of Revenue of 108,317*l.* Of the above number of Stamps taken out in the half-year ending 5th April 1837. 11,547,241 Stamps were issued since 1st January 1837, when the distinctive die came into use; whereas only 14,784,652 were issued in the six months ending April 1836.

THE average Annual Expense of Commissions of Inquiry for the six years ending 1830 amounted to 73,735*l.*; and for the six years ending 1836 to 78,574*l.* In 1836 the payments on account of three Commissions amounted to 75,672*l.*; viz., the Record Commission, 19,820*l.*; Charity Commission, 24,456*l.*; Corporation Commission, 31,396*l.*

DUTY ON GOLD AND SILVER PLATE IN 1836, for each of the three kingdoms:—

	1835.	1836.
England	£81,893	£97,683
Scotland	4,101	4,557
Ireland	2,905	3,107
Total United Kingdom .	£88,900	£105,349

LETTERS sent to France during six months prior to the Post-office Convention of July 1836:—12,077 ozs. per month, the accounts being kept by weight; received from France during the same period, 11,648 ozs. per month. Letters sent to France during the first six months after the conclusion of the Treaty:—50,531 per month, the accounts being kept by numbers; received from France 54,177 per month. Average number per week of English Newspapers sent to the Continent for six months before the Post-office Convention with France, 3,173; for six months afterwards, weekly average, 5,076. Average weekly number of Foreign Newspapers received from the Continent for six months before the Convention, 1,216; six months afterwards, weekly average 3,457.

ABSTRACT of Income and Expenditure of the Turnpike Trusts in England, in the years 1834 and 1835:—

	1834.	1835.
Revenue from Tolls	£1,364,284	£1,402,783
Total Income	1,656,417	1,701,483
Total Expenditure	1,725,647	1,681,411
Total Debts, viz.	7,980,744	8,022,848
Bonded or Mortgage Debts . . .	6,655,483	6,688,555
Floating Debts	258,075	243,867
Unpaid Interest	964,249	976,228
Balances in hand Dec. 31st, Arrears of } former and current years, &c. . }	389,765	413,344

BRITISH MUSEUM.—The number of persons admitted to view the general collections in the British Museum during the last five years is as follows: 147,896 in 1832; 210,495 in 1833; 237,366 in 1834; 289,104 in 1835; 383,157 in 1836.

The number of visits made to the reading-room, for the purpose of study or research, was about 1,950 in 1810; 4,300 in 1815; 8,820 in 1820; 22,800 in 1825; 31,200 in 1830; 38,200 in 1831; 46,800 in 1832; 58,800 in 1833; 70,266 in 1834; 63,466 in 1835; 62,360 in 1836.

The number of visits by artists and students to the galleries of sculpture for the purpose of study was 4,938 in 1831; 4,740 in 1832; 4,490 in 1833; 5,645 in 1834; 6,081 in 1835; 7,052 in 1836.

The number of visits made to the print room was about 4,400 in 1832; 2,900 in 1833; 2,204 in 1834; 1,065 in 1835; 2,916 in 1836.

In 1836 the trustees expended for Egyptian Antiquities, including sarcophagus of the Queen of Amasis 255*l*. For antique vases 3,473*l*. For etchings by the Dutch masters 5,000*l*. For a MS. Bible said to have belonged to Charlemagne 750*l*. The whole cost of the institution for the year 1836, including the maintenance of the establishment, salaries of officers, and the sums expended as above stated, was 23,291*l*.

XXI.—CHRONICLE OF THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

[7 Will. IV. and 1 Victoria, 1837.]

PARLIAMENT was opened by Commission. The speech, which
Jan. was read by the Lord Chancellor, announced that all foreign
 31. powers continued to give assurances of friendly dispositions towards this country, alluded to the civil war still raging in Spain, and to the disturbed state of Portugal; and called the attention of Parliament to the condition of Lower Canada. Measures for the improvement of the law, and the administration of criminal justice were recommended, and also for the purpose of giving increased stability to the Established Church, and for the promotion of concord and good-will. The Estimates for the year were stated to have been prepared "with every desire to meet the exigencies of the public service in the spirit of a wise economy." Special attention was directed to the state of Ireland, involving a consideration of the present constitution of the Municipal Corporations of that country, the collection of Tithes, and a legal provision for the Poor.

(*LORDS.*) The Earl of Fingal moved the address, which was seconded by Lord Suffield. The Duke of Wellington said he had seldom seen a King's speech less liable to objection. The address was agreed to.

(*COMMONS.*) The Speaker, before reading the copy of the King's speech, read two letters—one from the Lord Chancellor, intimating that he had issued his warrant for the apprehension of a Member of the House, Mr. Lechmere Charlton, for contempt of Court, and another from Mr. Charlton, claiming the protection of the House, to enable him to leave the hotel where he was staying, in order to attend his duty in Parliament. The letters were ordered to be taken into consideration next day. The Speaker then read the speech, and the address was moved by Mr. Sanford, and seconded by Mr. Henry Villiers Stuart. Mr. Roebuck made a speech of some length, commenting on the policy of the Ministry, and of the Whig party; but after some desultory remarks from other Members, the address was agreed to.

In the *LORDS*, on Feb. 2, a Bill for promoting education, to regulate the administration of charitable funds, and of sums
Feb. 1—3. granted by Parliament for purposes of education, was presented by Lord Brougham; and, on the 3rd, the King's answer to the address was received. In the *COMMONS*, on the 1st, a Committee was appointed to report on Mr. Charlton's case; and, on the 2nd, the Attorney General obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the English Municipal Corporations Act. The Speaker, on the 3rd, read a letter from Mr. Charlton, complaining that he had been taken into custody by the officers of the Lord Chancellor, and that he was committed to the Fleet prison. The letter was referred to the Committee on his case.*

(*COMMONS.*) A petition from the printers of the House was
Feb. presented, complaining that an action for libel had been brought
 6. against them, in consequence of a passage in a printed Report of a Committee of the House on the state of prisons, in which

* The Committee reported that no interference with the privileges of the House had taken place, and Mr. Charlton was afterwards liberated, on expressing, by petition to the Lord Chancellor, his sorrow for his offence, which was an improper interference in a suit in Chancery.

it was said that a work of a disgusting nature had been found in Newgate, printed by an individual whose name was mentioned. This produced a long conversation respecting the privileges of the House of Commons.

(COMMONS.) Lord John Russell moved for leave to bring in

Feb. a Bill for the amendment of the Municipal Corporations of

7. Ireland. The Bill differed but little from the Bill thrown out in the previous session of Parliament. A spirited debate ensued, which was resumed on the following evening: but the topics introduced in the course of it were more of a personal and local nature, than having any special reference to the subject in hand.

(COMMONS.) Lord John Russell moved for leave to bring in

Feb. a Bill for the introduction of a system of Poor Laws into Ire-

13. land. He stated that the support of mendicants in that country fell almost solely on the humbler classes, and that the farmers and cottiers contributed in food from 700,000*l.* to 1,000,000*l.* annually. By this Bill the English Poor Law Commissioners (with the prospective addition of one to their number) were to form in Ireland unions or districts; in each a workhouse was to be erected; and when the whole plan came into operation, it was calculated that there would be 100 Unions, and accommodation in the workhouses for 80,000 persons. A Board of Guardians was proposed to be elected for every Union, and a rate to be levied.

(COMMONS.) Sir William Molesworth moved for leave to

Feb. bring in a Bill to amend the laws relative to the qualification

14. of Members of Parliament, which was rejected by 133 to 104; and, on the 16th, Mr. C. Lushington moved a resolution, "That it is the opinion of the House, that the sitting of the bishops in Parliament is unfavourable in its operation to the general interests of the Christian religion in this country, and tends to alienate the affections of the people from the Established Church." After a debate, the motion was rejected by 197 to 92.

(LORDS.) The second reading of the Wills' Bill (see p. 135)

Feb. was moved by Lord Langdale, who stated the changes intended

23. to be effected. Lords Abinger and Brougham expressed high approbation of the measure, as a great improvement on the existing law.

(COMMONS.) A debate, prolonged into three nights, arose on

Feb. a motion made by Lord Francis Egerton, that Municipal Cor-

20—22. porations in Ireland should be abolished altogether, instead of being amended. The motion was rejected by 322 to 242.

(COMMONS.) A Committee was appointed (after a debate

Feb. which had been adjourned from a previous evening) to "in-

27. quire into the administration of the relief of the poor, under the orders and regulations issued by the Commissioners appointed under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act."

(COMMONS.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained

Mar. the principles of a measure for the abolition of Church Rates.

3. By this it was proposed to defray the expenses of Church repairs, and the celebration of Church services, out of the Church property, and by the rent of a portion of the pews. A fund was to be raised by a better management of the land revenues of the Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, and Chapters. The collection of Church rates to cease altogether from a day to be determined. Commissioners to be appointed to superintend the management of the revenue arising from Church

lands, and to apply the funds for the support of the Churches. A resolution, embodying the principles of the measure, was proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the adoption of the House; and opposed by Sir R. Inglis, and others, on the ground that it was making the Church support itself, instead of having a claim on the whole community. The debate was adjourned.

(*LOARDS.*) Lord Radnor presented a Bill for the appointment
Mar. of Commissioners to inquire into the statutes of the different
 6. colleges and halls of Oxford and Cambridge.

(*COMMONS.*) Lord John Russell brought forward a series of resolutions respecting Lower Canada, rendered necessary, he said, by the discontented and agitated state of the province, and the refusal of the Colonial Legislature to vote the supplies of money requisite for carrying on the government. One of the resolutions declared it to be unadvisable that the Legislative Council of Lower Canada should be an elective body. Mr. Roebuck, and some other Members, strenuously opposed the resolutions, as an infringement of the Canadian Constitution, and a coercing of the people. The debate was adjourned.

(*COMMONS.*) Mr. Grote moved for leave to bring in a Bill
Mar. for taking the votes for Members to serve in Parliament by way
 7. of ballot. Rejected by 265 to 153.

(*LOARDS.*) The Archbishop of Canterbury, on the presentation of petitions, took occasion to state that at a meeting of the
Mar. Bishops it had been resolved to oppose the government scheme
 9. for the abolition of Church rates.

(*COMMONS.*) A debate occupied the principal portion of these
Mar. evenings on the Ministerial scheme for abolishing Church rates.
 13, 14. It was contended by Sir W. Follett, and others, that the resolution affirming the expediency of abolishing Church rates, and of supporting the fabrics of the Church out of Church property, was neither more nor less than a recognition of the "voluntary principle" in religion, and therefore subversive of the national Church. Fears were also expressed that the lessees of Church lands would be hardly dealt with in the working out of the measure. The resolution was affirmed by 273 to 250.

(*COMMONS.*) Mr. Clay brought forward a motion for a Committee of the whole House, to consider the propriety of allowing
Mar. the admission of all foreign grain, meal, and flour, into this
 16. country, at a fixed duty, to be regulated from time to time, according to the average price of British corn. The motion was resisted, on the ground of its interference with the Corn Laws, and was negatived, on a division, by 223 to 89.

(*COMMONS.*) A discussion, analogous to the previous one,
Mar. arose on Mr. Robinson's motion, that the laws which prohibited the manufacture of foreign grain, meal, and flour, in bond,
 21. for exportation, are injurious to the interests of British commerce and navigation, and unjust in restraining the free employment of capital and labour in the United Kingdom, whilst they afford direct encouragement and undue advantage to the foreigner in a valuable branch of trade, not only with other States but with our own Colonies, and that it is expedient to alter and amend the same. The debate was adjourned.

(*COMMONS.*) Lord John Russell obtained leave to introduce
Mar. Bills for the amendment of the criminal law. (See p. 158).
 23.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Gillon made a motion for a reduction of the duties on soap; and Mr. Ewart brought forward a motion for a reduction of the tobacco duties; but both motions were withdrawn on the Chancellor of the Exchequer promising to consider the subjects.

(COMMONS.) The Army Estimates were brought forward. *April* Lord Howick moved that 3,111,652*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* be granted to his Majesty, to provide for the charges of his Majesty's Forces at home and abroad, exclusive of India. Mr. Hume moved that the grant be reduced by 500,000*l.*, but the amendment was lost by 48 to 11. On the following evening, when the Report of the Committee of Supply was brought up, Mr. Hume moved, that the salaries of the Commander-in-Chief and the Military Secretary should be disallowed, but this amendment was also negatived by 72 to 26.

(LORDS.) The Bishop of Exeter, on presenting petitions against the Poor Law Amendment Act, made a speech attacking that legislative measure. It was defended by Lords Melbourne, Brougham, &c. The Duke of Wellington said—*April* “I avow at once that I supported the Bill at the time that his Majesty's Ministers proposed it; and I do not repent of what I did on that occasion, in so supporting it; but, on the contrary, I rejoice in the part I then took, and I now congratulate his Majesty's Ministers on its success.”

(COMMONS.) The third reading of the Irish Municipal Reform Bill was moved, on which a debate arose, which was adjourned to the following evening, when the Bill was passed, by 302 to 247. *April* 10.

(LORDS.) The Earl of Radnor's Bill for the revision of the Statutes of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge was thrown out (on the motion for a second reading) without a division. *April* 11.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Hume's Bill, on the county rates, the object of which was to take the management of the funds from the magistrates and rest them in boards elected by the rate payers, was thrown out, on the motion for the second reading, by 177 to 84. *April* 12.

(COMMONS.) A motion made by Mr. Roebuck for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the expediency of abolishing the penny stamp on newspapers, elicited a conversational debate on the character of the newspaper press. The motion was rejected by 81 to 42. *April* 13.

(COMMONS.) Sir Henry Hardinge brought forward a motion for an Address to his Majesty, praying him not to renew the Order in Council permitting British subjects to enlist into the service of the Queen of Spain; and that directions be given that the Marine Forces of his Majesty shall not be employed in the civil contest prevailing in Spain, otherwise than in that naval co-operations which his Majesty has engaged to afford, if necessary, under the stipulation of treaty. A debate of three nights ensued, in which Lord Palmerston (the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), in a speech of great length and ability, gave a comprehensive view of the state of British connexion with Spain, and defended the policy of the government. The motion was rejected by 278 to 242. *April* 17.

(COMMONS.) The resolutions respecting Lower Canada, which had been separately discussed from time to time, were finally agreed to; and the Bills for the improvement of the Criminal Law were read a second time.

(LORDS.) The Irish Municipal Corporations Reform Bill was read a second time, after a discussion in which the Duke of Wellington stated a number of objections to the measure, and Lord Lyndhurst declared that he would never consent to the passing of the Bill.

(COMMONS.) On the second reading of the Irish Poor Law Bill being moved, Mr. O'Connell made a long speech, in which he traced the history of Irish pauperism, and remarked on its present extent, concluding with expressing his opinion that the Bill was an inadequate remedy, and would fail of effecting any good. The discussion was resumed on May 1, when the Bill was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) Lord Morpeth brought forward a resolution for the settlement of the Irish tithe question. He reminded the House that he rose for the third time to explain the provisions of the fifth Bill that within the last three years had been brought into Parliament for the settlement of the Irish tithes. The resolution "That it is expedient to commute the composition of tithes in Ireland into a rent-charge, payable by the first estate of inheritance, and to make further provision for the better regulation of ecclesiastical duties," was agreed to.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Robinson's motion respecting foreign grain (adjourned from March 21) was rejected by 108 to 42; after which Mr. O'Connell moved that his Bill to amend the law of libel be read a second time. The state of the existing law on libel was admitted by all who spoke in the discussion to be unsatisfactory, but the Bill to amend it was objected to, and was thrown out, on a division, by 55 to 47.

(COMMONS.) A resolution proposed by Sir S. Whalley respecting the repeal of the window-tax was rejected by 206 to 48. After which Mr. Pryme moved that an address be presented to His Majesty, to issue a commission to inquire into the state of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the respective colleges therein. The motion was withdrawn, on the request of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who stated that he considered an inquiry was necessary, and that the Crown had ample power and an undoubted right to issue a Commission, if it thought proper. Sir A. Agnew obtained leave to bring in Bills for the better observance of the Lord's Day by 199 to 53.

(LORDS.) On Lord Melbourne moving that the House go into Committee on the Irish Municipal Corporations Reform Bill, the Duke of Wellington made a speech in which he stated that the provisions of the Bill had a tendency to injure that church establishment which it had been the policy of England for 300 years to uphold; and that, as there were several other measures in the House of Commons affecting the interest of the church, the House should wait till they had all the Bills together. He therefore proposed the postponement of the Committee on this Bill to the 9th of June, which, though resisted by Lord Melbourne, was carried by 192 to 115.

(COMMONS.) On the motion that the House go into a Committee of supply, Sir W. Roe directed attention to the Reports of the Commis-

sioners on the church of Scotland, and moved an address to his Majesty, with the view of obtaining means to increase church accommodation in that part of the United kingdom. The motion was rejected by 217 to 176. In a Committee of supply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that 24,000,000*l.*, of new Exchequer Bills should be issued to take up the old ones. Mr. Hume thought that this vote should be postponed to the 9th of June, but he withdrew his amendment, and the vote passed.

(*LOARDS.*) Lord Radnor moved for a select Committee to inquire into the statutes of the different halls and colleges of Oxford and Cambridge. On the intimation, by the Duke of Wellington and the Marquis of Camden, that the heads of the universities were considering the subject, with a view to alteration, the motion was withdrawn.

(*COMMONS.*) Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Septennial Parliament Act, which after a discussion, was refused by 96 to 87.

(*LOARDS.*) Lord Glenelg made a long and elaborate speech, detailing the circumstances connected with Lower Canada, and the discontent which prevailed, preparatory to his moving the passing of the resolutions which had been sent up from the House of Commons. Lord Brougham recommended a course of kindness and conciliation, as the best way of dealing with the Colonies. The resolutions were passed.

(*COMMONS.*) Mr. Thomas Duncombe proposed a resolution condemnatory of the practice of the House of Lords, in permitting its absent members to vote by proxy. Sir Robert Peel ridiculed the resolution, by proposing others, condemning the practice in the House of Commons, of members voting on questions without being present at the discussions upon them, and also that of members *pairing off*. Mr. Duncombe's motion was rejected by 129 to 81.

(*COMMONS.*) A bill which had been introduced by Mr. Thomas Duncombe for abolishing the rate-paying clauses of the Reform Act was thrown out, on the motion for a second reading, by 166 to 73.

(*COMMONS.*) Lord John Russell obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the payment of rates and taxes by parliamentary electors, and for the abolition of the stamp-duty on the admission of freemen.

(*LOARDS.*) Lords Wharnccliffe and Wicklow complained that the Commons had deferred the consideration of the Irish Tithe Bill to the 9th of June, the same day to which their Lordships had deferred the consideration of the Irish Municipal Corporations Bill, in the expectation that the Tithe Bill would have passed the Commons, and been in before their Lordships by that time.

(*COMMONS.*) Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, after an eloquent speech, moved for and obtained leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to property in the nature of copy-right in books, musical compositions, acted dramas, pictures, and engravings; to provide remedies for the violation thereof, and to extend the term of its duration.

(*COMMONS.*) An animated debate filled up the principal portion of these evenings, on the question of introducing a Bill founded on the Ministerial scheme of abolishing Church Rates, and raising a fund by an improved management of church lands. The Bill was ordered to be brought in by 287 to 282.

(COMMONS.) Lord Howick proposed certain resolutions, the object of which was to define the extent of the privileges of the

House of Commons, in the matter of printing and publishing its reports, votes, and proceedings. This had been rendered necessary from the circumstance of actions for libel having been brought against the printers of the House, and also from the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Denman), having given an opinion on the bench that the privileges of the House did not protect its servants in the publication of any of its proceedings which contained matter that might be construed as libellous towards individuals. The resolutions asserted that the power of publishing the proceedings of the House, was essential to its functions; that it was the sole judge of the extent of its own privileges, and that therefore, it was a breach of privilege to bring any action upon them before any court or tribunal; and that it was a contempt of Parliament for any other such court or tribunal to assume to decide such matters of privilege. The resolutions were passed by 126 to 36.

(LORDS.) Lord Denman gave notice of a motion respecting the resolutions mentioned in the preceding paragraph. Lord Ellenborough suggested that Lord Denman should bestow mature consideration on the subject before he involved the two Houses in a question of privilege. Lord Denman said he had maturely considered the subject, and that he would be deserting his duty as a judge and a peer of Parliament if he did not bring the matter under consideration. [Lord Denman, on a subsequent evening, abandoned his notice of motion, as the House of Commons had given directions to the Attorney-General to defend its printers in court on the actions for libel which had been brought against them. Nothing farther has been done, the actions having been suffered to drop.]

(COMMONS.) On the motion for the House resolving itself into Committee on the Irish Poor Law Bill, Mr. T. Attwood, in a speech of considerable length, drew the attention of the House to the commercial state of the country, and moved an amendment, that the present system of currency was not efficient to meet the wants and protect the interests of the community. This was rejected by 85 to 24.

(LORDS.) Lord Melbourne moved that the House resolve itself into Committee on the Irish Municipal Corporations Reform Bill. Lord Lyndhurst proposed that it should be deferred till the 3rd of July, which, after a somewhat acrimonious discussion, was carried by 205 to 119.

(COMMONS.) The Irish Tithes Bill was read a second time, after Mr. Roebuck had proposed and withdrawn an amendment for a Committee on the state of the nation, and Mr. Sharman Crawford had proposed that the Bill be read a second time that day six months (*i. e.*, should be thrown out), which was rejected by 229 to 14.

(COMMONS.) Lord John Russell moved that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the mode of granting and renewing leases of the landed and other property of the bishops, deans, and chapters, and other ecclesiastical bodies in England and Wales, and into the probable amount of any increased value which might be obtained by an improved management, with a due consideration of the interests of the established church, and of the present lessees. The motion for a Committee was carried, but different divisions took place on points connected with the subject, or raised during the discussion.

[William IV. died on the morning of June 20.]

(**LORDS and COMMONS.**) The two Houses were occupied, on *June* these days, in taking the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to 20, 21. Queen Victoria.

(**LORDS.**) Lord Melbourne announced that he was charged *June* with a message from the Queen. It was read by the Lord 22. Chancellor. It expressed Her Majesty's confidence that the House of Lords would participate in her affliction for the death of her predecessor; and that, viewing the period of the session, and the state of public business, in connection with the law which rendered a new Parliament necessary on a demise of the Crown, it was inexpedient that any business should be done beyond what was necessary for the public service. After which, Lord Melbourne, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Grey, and Lord Brougham bore testimony to the character and good qualities of the late king. An address of condolence and congratulation was agreed to be presented to the Queen, and one of condolence to the queen dowager.

(**COMMONS.**) A similar course was pursued in the House of Commons. Lord John Russell entered into some particulars respecting the last illness of William IV., bearing testimony to his firmness under suffering and attention to business, up to almost the last moment of his life.

(**LORDS.**) Lord Melbourne drew the attention of the House *June* to that part of the Queen's message, referring to the business 23. before Parliament, and expressed his regret that several important measures must necessarily be postponed, Lord Lyndhurst, in a caustic speech, declared ministers to be powerless in Parliament, and incompetent and inefficient servants of the Crown, which provoked a sharp reply from Lord Melbourne.

(**COMMONS.**) Lord John Russell explained what ministers intended to do. They proposed that the various supplies for the public service not yet voted should be passed, and that other necessary business should be brought to a conclusion: but that the Irish Tithe Bill, Irish Poor Law Bill, Irish Municipal Bill, &c., should be dropped for the present Parliament. They did not intend at present to take any steps founded on the Canadian resolutions. He concluded by stating that ministers would continue to act with an anxious desire to advance the freedom, promote the happiness, and perpetuate the name of this great empire.

(**COMMONS.**) The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought for- *June* ward the Budget. The income amounted to 47,240,000*l.*, the 30. expenditure to 46,631,415*l.*, leaving only a balance of 608,585*l.*, No reduction of taxation could therefore be proposed.

[It is unnecessary to specify minutely the business transacted during the remainder of the session. The Bills which became law, the amount of public revenue, &c., are indicated in their proper places in other portions of this volume.]

(**LORDS.**) The Queen came, with the usual ceremony, to *July* prorogue Parliament. The House was crowded with specta- 17. tors, in addition to the peers; a great number of ladies being present. On the arrival of the Commons at the bar of the House, the speaker addressed the Queen, congratulating her on her accession to the throne, alluded to the measures which had been postponed, and mentioned what had been done, alluding specially to the Wills Act, and presented the appropriation Bill, to which, and some others, the royal assent was given. The Queen then read the speech:—

“My Lords and Gentlemen—I have been anxious to seize the first opportunity of meeting you, in order that I might repeat in person my

“I rejoice that in ascending the throne I find the country in amity with all foreign Powers; and while I faithfully perform the engagements of my Crown and carefully watch over the interests of my subjects, it shall be the constant object of my solicitude to preserve the blessings of peace.

“I will give directions that the public expenditure in all its branches be administered with the strictest economy.

“Although your labours have been unexpectedly interrupted by the melancholy event which has taken place, I trust that they will have the beneficial effect of advancing the progress of legislation in a new Parliament. I perceive with satisfaction that you have brought to maturity some useful measures, amongst which I regard with peculiar interest the amendment of the criminal code, and the reduction of the number of capital punishments. I hail this mitigation of the severity of the law as an auspicious commencement of my reign.

“Acting upon these principles, I shall upon all occasions look with confidence to the wisdom of Parliament and the affections of my people, which form the true support of the dignity of the Crown, and ensure the stability of the Constitution.”

[The same evening a proclamation appeared in the Gazette dissolving the Parliament, and directing another to be called.]

I. Numerical abstract of the Petitions and Private Bills for the Session 1837 :—

Petitions presented to the Commons, or Bills brought from the Lords	312
Bills read a first time	260
Bills read a second time	224
Bills read a third time	200
Number which received the Royal Assent	192

The number of petitions presented, or bills brought from the Lords, is eleven more in Session 1837 than in 1836; but the number of private bills which received the Royal Assent is two less.

II. Comparative classification of Private Bills for ten years :—

BILLS PASSED.	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837
Agriculture	19	26	25	19	16	19	18	5	11	12
Companies	2	6	2	3	3	10	9	3	11	6
Improvements of Towns } and Districts . . . }	39	42	39	27	34	24	42	42	45	41
Internal Communication.	83	83	83	100	64	81	37	56	67	68
Navigation	6	5	11	5	6	3	7	10	17	14
Private Regulation . .	35	45	48	40	35	28	29	44	42	51
Total	184	207	208	194	158	165	142	160	193	192

The average number of Private Bills passed annually during the last ten years is 180, and for the last five years 171.

III. Abstract of Petitions and Private Bills, Session 1837 :—

I. AGRICULTURE :—	Petitions.	Passed.	Not Passed.
1. Inclosures	11	10	1
2. Draining	3	2	1
	14	12	2

II. COMPANIES :—

1. Agricultural and Commercial Bank (Ireland) . . .	1	0	1
2. American Steam Navigation . . .	1	0	1
3. Anti-Dry-Rot	1	0	1
4. Birmingham Crown and Plate Glass	1	0	1
5. London Caoutchouc	1	1	0
6. Commercial Steam Packet . . .	1	0	1
7. Joint Stock Cotton	1	0	1
8. East India Agricultural	1	0	1
9. Fisheries (Ireland)	1	0	1
10. Licensed Victuallers' Assurance . .	1	1	0
11. Liverpool Apothecaries	1	0	1
12. Manchester and Liverpool Plate Glass	1	0	1
13. National Endowment and Assurance	2	0	2
14. Norwich Yarn	1	0	1
15. Shrewsbury and Shropshire Coal	1	0	1
16. Shropshire and North Wales Assurance	1	1	0
17. Sun Life Assurance	1	1	0
18. Victoria Park (Manchester) . . .	1	1	0
19. West Cork Mining	1	1	0
	20	6	14

III. IMPROVEMENTS OF TOWNS AND DISTRICTS:—

	Petitions.	Passed.	Not Passed.
1. General Improvement .	16	9	7
2. Bridges, County Halls, Markets, Cemeteries, &c. .	12	8	4
3. Water and Gas Works .	21	11	10
4. Municipal Regulations .	26	13	13
	<hr/> 75	<hr/> 41	<hr/> 34

IV. INTERNAL COMMUNICATION:—

1. Roads	30	21	9
2. Railways	82	42	40
3. Canals	9	5	4
	<hr/> 121	<hr/> 68	<hr/> 53

V. NAVIGATION:—

Harbours, Piers, Docks, &c.	27	14	13
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VI. PRIVATE REGULATION:—

Estates, Naturalizations, Divorce, &c. . . .	55	51	4
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I. AGRICULTURE. *Inclosures and Drainage.*—The inclosure Bills relate to—

Bedford.—An act for inclosing and exonerating from tithes lands in the parish of Cranfield, in the county of Bedford.

Cambridge.—An act for draining, dividing, inclosing, and allotting certain lands in the parish of Over, in the county of Cambridge.

Denbigh.—An act for inclosing lands in the several parishes of Llanymynech, Llanrhaidr-yn-Mochnant, Llanarmon-mynydd-mawr, Llanarmon-dyffryn-Ceiriog, Llansilin, and Llancadwalader, in the county of Denbigh.

Derbyshire.—An act for inclosing lands in the manor of Newbold, in the parish of Chesterfield, in the county of Derby.

Dorset.—An act for inclosing lands in the parishes of Winfrith Newburgh and Wool, in the county of Dorset.

Norfolk.—An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open fields and field lands, commons, and waste grounds in the parishes of Ashby and Hellington, in the county of Norfolk.

Salop.—An act for inclosing lands in the honor or lordship and forest of Clun, in the county of Salop.

Somerset.—An act for inclosing lands in the parish of Clapton, in the county of Somerset.

Westmoreland.—An act for inclosing lands within the townships or divisions of Mansergh, Lupton, Old Hutton, and Holme Seales and New Hutton, in the parishes of Kirby Lonsdale, Burton-in-Kendal, and Kirby-in-Kendal, in the county of Westmoreland.

Yorkshire.—An act for inclosing lands in the township of Lofthouse-cum-Carlton, in the parish of Rothwell, in the west riding of the county of York.

Drainage.—An act to raise and apply funds for the future maintenance and repair of the banks of the river Ouze, between Denver Sluice and the Eau Brink Cut, in the county of Norfolk.

An act for more effectually draining certain fen-lands and low grounds, in the honor, manor, and parish of Wormegay, in the county of Norfolk, and other lands and grounds which are now drained by means of or through a certain drain called Polver Drain, in the said county.

II. COMPANIES. An act to enable the Licensed Victuallers' and General Fire and Life Assurance Company to sue and be sued in the name of the chairman, deputy-chairman, or of any one of the directors of the said company, and for other purposes.

An act for establishing a company for the purpose of laying out and maintaining an ornamental park within the townships of Rusholme, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, and Moss-side, in the county of Lancaster.

An act to enable the managers of the Sun Life Assurance Society to appropriate any part of the profits thereof for the benefit of any persons who have already effected, or may hereafter effect, policies of assurance with the said society.

An act to enable the Shropshire and North Wales Assurance Company to sue and be sued in the name of the managing director for the time being, or of any one of the general or local directors of the said company.

An act for amending and enlarging the provisions of an act passed in the fourth year of the reign of his late Majesty, intituled an act to encourage the working of mines and quarries in Ireland, and to regulate a joint-stock company for that purpose, to be called the West Cork Mining Company.

An act for forming and regulating the London Caoutchouc Company, and to enable the said company to purchase certain letters patent.

III. IMPROVEMENT OF TOWNS AND DISTRICTS. *General Improvement.*—An act for better paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, and improving the town of Whitby, in the north riding of the county of York.

An act for better paving, cleansing, lighting, and otherwise improving the town of Cardiff, in the county of Glamorgan.

An act to enable the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Liverpool to open and widen certain streets and places in the town of Liverpool, and otherwise to improve the same; and to enable the said mayor, aldermen, and burgesses to appropriate lands, tenements, and hereditaments for public purposes, and also to erect public buildings.

An act for improving and regulating the borough of Stockport, in the several counties of Chester and Lancaster.

Gaol.—An act to enable the corporation of Leicester to apply the proceeds of their real estates in payment of money borrowed for the purchase and enlargement of the gaol and house of correction for the borough of Leicester.

Bridges.—An act for building a bridge over the river Thames from Streatley, in the county of Berks, to the opposite shore in the parish of Goring, in the county of Oxford, and for making convenient approaches thereto.

An act for building a bridge over the river Tweed at or near to Miltoun Mill, in the county of Berwick, and for making avenues and approaches thereto.

Markets.—An act for removing the markets held in the city of Worcester, in the county of Worcester, for the sale of cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs, and for providing another market-place in lieu thereof, and for providing for the better and more effectual draining the said city.

An act for providing a market-place and market at the village of Dowlais, in the parish of Merthyr Tydvil in the county of Glamorgan.

Cemeteries.—An act for establishing a cemetery for the interment of the dead westward of the metropolis, to be called the West of London and Westminster Cemetery Company.

An act for establishing a general cemetery for the interment of the dead in or near the city of Bristol.

Gas.—An act for lighting with gas the town of Runcorn, otherwise called Higher Runcorn and Lower Runcorn, and also the township or chapelry of Halton, both in the parish of Runcorn, in the county of Chester.

An act for better lighting with gas the town of Cardiff, in the county of Glamorgan.

An act for enabling the Directors of the Manchester Gas Works to purchase land, buildings, and apparatus, for the extension of their works.

Water.—An act for better supplying with water the town and borough of Stamford, and places adjacent thereto, in the counties of Northampton and Lincoln.

An act for better supplying with water the town and borough of Swansea, in the county of Glamorgan.

An act for making and maintaining certain reservoirs in the townships of Holme, Cartworth, Austonley, Uppertlong, Wooldale, and Hepworth, in the several parishes of Kirkburton and Almondbury, in the West Riding of the county of York.

An act for better supplying with water the town of Wakefield and the neighbourhood, in the West Riding of the county of York.

An act for making and maintaining reservoirs upon the tributary streams of the river Etherow, otherwise the Mersey, in the parish of Glossop, in the county of Derby, for more effectually and regularly supplying with water the mills, manufactories, and works, on the said tributary streams and river.

An act for better supplying with water the town and neighbourhood of Barnsley, in the West Riding of the county of York.

An act for better supplying with water the town and neighbourhood of Leeds, in the West Riding of the county of York.

An act for supplying the royal burgh of Dundee and suburbs thereof with water.

Municipal Regulation, &c.—An act to extend the powers and provisions of an act passed in the last session of parliament, for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts within the borough of Leicester, to several other towns, parishes, and places in the county of Leicester.

An act for more easy and speedy recovering small debts within the parish of Hinckley, and other places therein mentioned, in the counties of Leicester and Warwick.

An act for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts within the town of Loughborough, and other places therein mentioned, in the counties of Leicester and Nottingham.

An act to continue for a limited term of years the acts relating to the police of the city of Glasgow; to vest the management of the statute-labour conversion-money of the said city in the Board of Police thereof; and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act to continue for a limited term of years the Police Act for the barony of Gorbals, in the county of Lanark, and for other purposes relating thereto.

An act for the uniform valuation of lands and tenements in the county of Waterford in Ireland, for the purpose of levying the county-rates therein.

An act for the recovery of small debts within the southern division of the hundred of Roborough, and within the hundred of Plympton, in the county of Devon, and within the southern division of the hundred of Gast, in the county of Cornwall.

An act for granting more effectual powers for the regulation of the Court of Conscience within the city of Bristol.

An act for removing and preventing encroachments within the city and county of Bristol, and for better regulating the shipping, rivers, wharfs, backs, and quays, and the markets within the same; and for other purposes.

An act for the better assessing and collecting certain parochial and other rates within the city and county of Bristol.

IV.—INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.—*Roads.*—Of the twenty-one road-bills passed, the following relate to roads in England: one from Uly Lelant towards Penzance; one from Rochdale to near Burnley, &c.; one from between Gateshead and Hexham to Buotryford, in the parish of Stanhope, Durham; one for the third district of the Halifax and Sheffield road; one from Dryclough to Rochdale, &c., Lancashire; one from Leeds to Otley; one from Biddulph, Staffordshire, to the township of Congleton, Cheshire; one from Newcastle-under-Lyme to Shelton Wharf, Staffordshire; one from Manchester to Oldham, and from thence to Austerlands, and also to Rochdale, &c.; one from Butter-house Green, Cheshire, to Thorneley Lane End, Lancashire; and one from Elland Bridge to Dewsbury. One act relates to roads in Wales, viz., those leading to and from the town of Llanrwst, Denbighshire; five to

roads in Scotland, of which one is along the south side of the river Dee, Kincardineshire; one for roads in Aberdeenshire; one from Leith to Queensferry; one for a portion of the road between Glasgow and Cartyne; one for roads in the county of Roxburgh, leading to the counties of Berwick, Northumberland, and Durham; and two acts relate to roads in Ireland, viz., one for maintaining roads in the county of Antrim; and one from Antrim towards Coleraine. The remaining road acts are for the purpose of amending or enlarging the powers of former acts.

Rivers.—No act has been passed relative to navigable rivers or ferries.

Canals.—An act to enable the Company of Proprietors of the Bridgewater and Taunton Canal Navigation to continue the line of the canal below the town of Bridgewater, and for varying the powers of the several acts relative to the said canal.

An act for making a canal from the Stourbridge Navigation, near Brockmoor, in the parish of Kingswinford, in the county of Stafford, to the Oak Farm Colliery, with a branch to the Standhills, both in the said parish of Kingswinford and county of Stafford.

An act to extend and enlarge the powers of the several acts relating to the Ellesmere and Cheshire Canal.

An act to make and maintain a canal in the county of Lanark, from the Monkland Canal to the lands of Dunshaltan on the north side of Duke Street, of Glasgow.

An act to make and maintain a canal from the Forth and Clyde Canal, in the county of Lanark, to Campsie Alum Works, in the county of Sterling.

Railways.—The number of acts relating to railways is forty-two; but several of them are for enabling the different companies to make some deviation in the line; to raise further sums of money, &c. The titles of all the acts for new lines, with those which are otherwise of public interest, are subjoined:—

An act for making a railway from the city of Chester to join the Grand Junction Railway near Crewe Hall, in the county of Leicester, to be called the Chester and Crewe Railway.

An act for making a railway from Manchester to join the Grand Junction Railway, in the parish of Chebsey, in the county of Stafford, to be called the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, with certain branches therefrom.

An act for making and maintaining a railway to connect the Great North of England, Clarence, and Hartleford railways, in the county of Durham.

An act for making and maintaining a railway from the town of Dundalk, in the county of Louth, to the town of Ballybay, in the county of Monaghan.

An act to authorize the Durham Junction Railway Company to make a branch railway from the Durham Junction Railway, to be called the Houghton-le-Spring Branch.

An act for making a railway from the town and port of Maryport to the borough of Carlisle, to be called the Maryport and Carlisle Railway.

An act for making and maintaining a railway from the city of Dublin to the city of Kilkenny, to be called the Great Leinster and Munster Railway.

An act for making a railway from the city of Chester to Birkenhead.

An act for making a railway from the city of Cork to the town of Passage.

An act for making and maintaining a railway from Glasgow to Greenock by Paisley and Port Glasgow, to be called the Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock Railway.

An act for making a railway from Glasgow to Paisley and Ayr, and from a point on the same railway near Blairland to Kilmarnock, to be called the Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr Railway, with Branches.

An act for making a railway from the London and Croydon Railway to Brighton, with branches to Shoreham, Newhaven, and Lewes.

An act to enable the London and Greenwich Railway Company to take certain tolls for passengers, cattle, and carriages, crossing the river Ravensborne, in pursuance of an agreement entered into with the Deptford Creek Bridge Company.

An act for making a railway from Bolton-le-Moors to Preston, in the county palatine of Lancaster.

An act for incorporating certain persons for the making and maintaining a railway from near the Black Boy Branch of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, in the township of St. Andrew, Auckland, to or near to Witton Park Colliery, with a branch therefrom, all in the county of Durham, to be called the Bishop Auckland and Weardale Railway.

V. NAVIGATION.—*Harbours, Piers, and Docks.*—An act for making and maintaining a dock or docks at Wyre, in the county palatine of Lancaster.

An act for constructing a harbour, dock or docks, piers, and other works, at Trinity, in the parish of North Leith, and county of Edinburgh.

An act for improving, enlarging, and maintaining the pier, harbour, and market of Brixham, in the county of Devon; and for the formation of a breakwater in Torbay.

An act for the formation of a new cut or channel, and for otherwise more effectually improving the port and harbour of Belfast.

An act for forming a harbour in the parish of Warkworth, in the county of Northumberland, by improving the navigation of the river Coquet, and for rendering the same safe, and commodious, and easy of access.

An act for improving the harbour of the burgh of Montrose, in the county of Forfar.

An act for improving the piers and harbour of Bridlington, in

the East Riding of the county of York, and for rendering the same more commodious and safe as a harbour of refuge.

An act to increase the tonnage rates and duties granted by an act passed in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty, for improving the outfall of the river Welland, in the county of Lincoln; and to alter and enlarge the powers of the said act.

An act for making wet docks and other works on the south side of the river Thames, at or near Rotherhithe and Deptford, in the counties of Surrey and Kent, to be called the Grand Collier Docks.

An act for improving the harbour and port of Fishguard, otherwise Abergwain, in the county of Pembroke.

VI. PRIVATE REGULATION.—Fifty-five petitions for bills were presented, and fifty-one acts have been passed, of which thirty-four relate to estates; fourteen are acts of naturalization; one is for effecting a change of surname; one for divorce; and one relates to a patent (Berry and Paterson's). The only acts belonging to this class which are of public interest are the following:—

An act for enabling the minister of the parish of Banff, in the county of Banff, to feu the glebe-lands of the same parish.

An act for vesting an estate belonging to the dean and chapter of the cathedral and metropolitan church of St. Peter, in York, in trustees for sale, and for laying out the monies arising from such sales in the purchase of other estates, to be settled to the same uses; subject nevertheless to making compensation to the dean and chapter for the time being for certain fines payable on renewal of the leases of the said first-mentioned estate; and also for payments of certain debts due on account of the said cathedral church.

An act to enable the rector of the parish of Wigan, in the county palatine of Lancaster, to grant leases of the mines and building leases, subject to ground-rents, of the glebe-lands belonging to said rectory; and for other purposes.

An act to enable the governors of the free grammar-school of Clitheroe, in the county of Lancaster, to sell and grant building leases of the school estates, and to enlarge the powers of the governors.

An act for effecting an exchange between the wardens and scholars, clerks of St. Mary College of Winchester, near Winchester, in the county of Southampton, and the dean of the cathedral church of the Holy Trinity of Winchester in the said county, and the chapter of the same church, of divers messuages or tenements, lands and hereditaments.

XXIII.—PUBLIC PETITIONS.

SESSION 1837.

Parliamentary.

	No. of Petitions.	No. of Sigs.
BALLOT, in favour of vote by	311	147,556
Elective Franchise, for extension	5	4,106
Fictitious Votes (Scotland)	38	14,820
House of Lords, constitution	5	9,234
Household Suffrage, in favour	25	16,546
Private Bill Committees, for regulation of	8	23
Registration of voters	1	1
Septennial Act, for repeal	3	1,831
Universal Suffrage, in favour	13	2,569
Other petitions on parliamentary subjects	23	3,005

Ecclesiastical.

Asaph and Bangor dioceses, against union	8	2,701
Churches, for providing where wanting out of the public revenue	1	89
Church-rates, against abolition of, and against the government plan	3194	330,123
————— for abolition, and in favour of the govern- ment plan	2328	674,719
————— for liquidation of debts contracted on secu- rity of	3	204
Education (Ireland), against the present system of	23	29,902
Lord's Day Bill, in favour	866	106,722
Maynooth College, against the government grant to	44	5,829
Protestant Establishment (Ireland), in support of	1	109,452
Railways (Scotland), to prevent travelling on Sundays	69	4,559
Registration and Marriages Acts, against, for alteration, for provision under	6	316
Registration of Births, &c., and Clandestine Marriages (Scotland) Bills, against	10	98
Regium Donum, for discontinuance	5	203
Tithes and Ministers' Money (Ireland), for abolition	312	156,811
Tithes (Ireland) Bill, against	32	6,390
Tithes Commutation Act, for repeal	1	1
————— for revision	1	35
————— survey, expense of	3	72
Welsh Bishops, that none be appointed unless acquainted with the Welsh language	18	4,169
Other petitions on ecclesiastical and religious subjects	25	2,724

Colonies.

Canada, Lower, grievances	1	1
Cape of Good Hope	1	486
East India Sugar, for equalization of duty	1	33
Idolatry (India), for interference	1	1
Negro Apprenticeship, for abolition	6	6
Newfoundland, relative to the House of Assembly and elections	8	4,174
Steam communication with India, for promoting	13	8,124
West India produce, duty	1	47
Other petitions on colonial matters	21	281

Taxes.

	No. of Petitions.	No. of Sigs.
Attorneys' Certificates, for repeal of tax on	8	93
Bricks, for repeal of duty	2	43
Carts, for repeal of clause requiring name and abode of owner to be painted on	3	420
Corn-laws, for repeal	41	27,536
— against repeal	8	2,825
Cotton, for repeal of duty	47	19,941
Fire insurance duty, for repeal	57	12,386
Foreign wool and olive-oil, for repeal of duty	17	17,913
Grand Jury taxation (Ireland), for an alteration	3	1,113
Internal communication, for repeal of taxes on	8	117
Land-tax, for equalization	22	2,475
Legacy-duty	1	243
Malt, for repeal of duty	1	168
Marine Insurances, for repeal of duty	10	1,631
— for increase of duty	1	1
Newspapers, for total repeal of duty	1	14
Postage-duties, for a diminished and uniform rate	6	962
Soap, for repeal of duty	104	13,359
Tobacco, for reduction of duty	29	38,513
Windows, for repeal of duty	13	9,873
Other petitions relative to the regulation, reduction, or abolition of taxes	9	313

Miscellaneous.

Agricultural and Commercial Bank of Ireland, in support — for inquiry	31 3	5,576 278
Bonded Corn Manufacture Bill, in favour of	20	611
— against	2	276
Bonding Warehouses	6	233
Borough Boundaries Bill, against	7	503
Burghs of Barony (Scotland) Bill, in favour	25	4,428
— against	6	274
— for alteration	6	886
— to be included in sche- dule	2	634
Cambridge University, for reform of	1	154
— in support of	1	764
Coroners' Inquests Bill, for provision for better payment of coroners	14	223
County Bridges Bill, against	4	59
County Rates Bill, in favour	14	3,739
— against	1	20
Criminal Laws, for abolition of punishment of death	9	1,260
Distress (Scotland)	3	270
Dorchester Labourers, for remission of sentence on	3	3,043
Factories Regulation Act, for amendment	222	62,932
Fairs and markets, for giving power to municipal autho- rities to change the day from Saturday and Monday	7	142
Foreign Biscuit and Flour, against importation as ships' provisions	5	583
Friendly Societies Act, for amendment	14	694
Government of Ireland, praying the House to support the Ministers	255	156,575

	No. of Petitions.	No. of Sigs.
Public-houses Regulation Bill, in favour	2	592
Public Walks and Institutions Bill, in favour	1	167
Rating of Tenements Bill, in favour	49	1,616
_____ against	1	69
Recovery of Tenements Bill, in favour	13	2,264
Sale of Beer Act, for amendment	2	337
_____ against alteration	1	18
_____ (No. 2) Bill, in favour	1	2,260
Salmon fisheries (Ireland), for preventing the use of bag-nets	1	290
_____ against alteration of law	2	444
_____ (Scotland) Bill, in favour	3	159
_____ against	4	143
_____ for alteration	1	1
Shipping Gazette, relief from postage of letters contain- ing shipping and commercial information, the same exemption being already enjoyed by the 'London Shipping List'	48	5,716
Shipwrecks, to adopt means for prevention of	4	75
Small Debts (Scotland) Bill, in favour	9	1,442
_____ against	2	73
_____ for alteration	1	32
Smithfield Market, for abolition	2	4,939
Steam-vessels, for better regulation of, in the Thames	2	276
Summary Convictions (Juvenile Offenders) Bill, in favour	7	1,565
Theatres Regulation Bill, in favour	1	315
Turnpike Trusts Bill, against	2	40
_____ for extension to Wales	1	2
Twopenny Post letter-carriers, for additional remunera- tion	2	10,221
Whale-ships missing, for succour to crews of	1	1,059
Workmen's wages, for regulating	1	1,551
Other miscellaneous petitions	163	15,801

XXIV.—PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

1. CHURCHES.

THE Annual Report of the Commissioners for Building New Churches states that six have been completed at the following places:—Tredegar, parish of Bedwethy, county of Monmouth; Carmarthen; Sheerness; Newport, county of Monmouth; Habergham Eaves, parish of Whalley, county of Lancaster; and Vincent Square, parish of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster. In the above places of worship accommodation has been provided for 6780 persons, including 3761 free seats. The following churches and chapels are now in the course of erection,—viz. at Loughborough, county of Leicester: Trowbridge, Wilts; and one in Gray's-Inn Road, as a Chapel of Ease to the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn. Plans for thirteen others have been approved of, and are to be erected at—Glyn Taff, Glamorganshire; Witley, parish of Melksham, Wilts; Brymbo, parish of Wrexham, county

of Denbigh; Ironbridge, parish of Madely, county of Hereford; Wellington, county of Salop; Montpellier Road, Brighton; Newtown, parish of Mottram, county of Lancaster; Portsmouth, Hants; Pemberton Row, parish of St. Bride's, London; Snenton, Notts; Cragg, parish of Halifax, Yorkshire; Tipton, Staffordshire; Berwick Street, parish of St. James, Westminster.

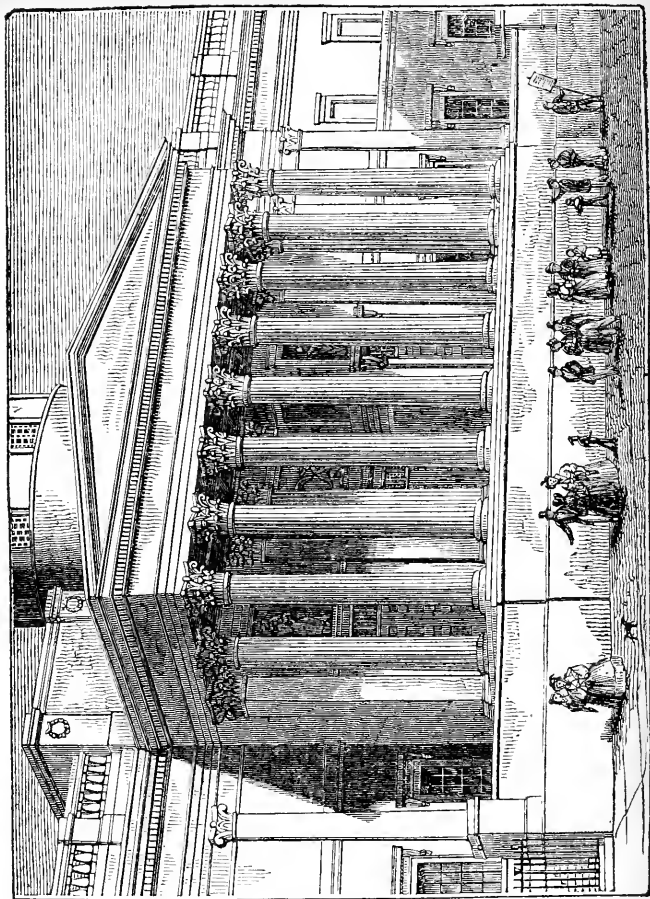
Besides the above-mentioned are Bridgewater Church, which was completed and consecrated in August; and another in Clarence Street, near Park Village, Regent's Park. The latter is from the designs of Mr. James Pennethorne, and is a building of some magnitude, with a lofty steeple rising above the centre of the south end or front, in four divisions, the first of which is plain, the second decorated with columns, the third octagonal, with a small arched window in each of the sides corresponding with the square part below; and the fourth a spire, surmounted by a ball and cross. The structure is of white brick and stone, and has a single range of large circular-headed windows, of very peculiar design, between Grecian Doric pilasters or antæ. The church in Gray's-Inn Road, one of those above mentioned, is by the same architect, and constructed of the same materials. Although commenced only in the course of the present autumn, the work has proceeded with such rapidity that the external walls and roof are now up. If not so conspicuous and important in regard to size, this will be of the two the more pleasing in its design. A flight of eight steps will extend along the whole west end or front, which has three doors, that in the centre loftier than the others, and slightly recessed within a large arch placed between two antæ, which, with their entablature, form a break, as centre to the composition, crowned by a pediment. The side doors are circular headed, within square architraves, with both frieze and cornice. Above them the impost mouldings of the large arch are carried on as a strong course about halfway the entire height of the front; and in the space between this and the entablature is a small circular panel. These lateral divisions of the front are returned of the same breadth on the sides, without other difference in design, than that a window similarly decorated is substituted for the door in the lower part. The rest of the flank beyond this return has two series of windows, the uppermost of which are openings between antæ carried up to the general entablature. Above the pedimented centre of the front will be a square belfry, of lofty proportions; and each side, which will project so as to form a re-entering angle at the corners, with those adjoining it, will have two pilasters, and be crowned by a small pediment. This belfry will terminate in a kind of cupola roof, with a pinnacle and cross. The building will afford accommodation for 1500 persons, half of whom will have free sittings; and below it will be catacombs for about 1000 bodies. The work was contracted for at 6868*l*.

The church in Vincent Square, of which Mr. Blore was the architect, is a small and very unpretending edifice in the earliest fashion of the pointed style, with lancet windows set in pairs between low buttresses. The same architect is about to erect a

Gothic church at the end of Queen Street, Chelsea. The first stone of a church, to be dedicated to St. Thomas, was laid in the Kent Road, between London and Deptford, by H. Kemble, M.P., on August 1st. The edifice will be 101 feet by 52, and in the style of the thirteenth century, with windows of the early lancet form: Mr. S. Angell is the architect. The first stone of another church, which is also to be in the Gothic style, was laid by the Lord Mayor, T. Kelly, Esq. on October 3rd, in the parish of St. Bride's, at the end of West Harding Street, between Fetter Lane and New Square. This church, of which Mr. Shaw is the architect, and the ground for which was presented to the parish by the Goldsmiths' Company, is to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

2. BUILDINGS CONNECTED WITH ART, SCIENCE, AND EDUCATION.

National Gallery.—As the front of this so-much talked of and hardly less censured edifice is now completed and fully exposed to view, we give a representation of the portico; and in confining ourselves to that alone, we certainly do not act unfairly towards the architect, since what is by far the best feature in the building is thus shown to full advantage, and the dome,—which certainly but ill accords with it,—is kept out of sight. Taken by itself, this is certainly a fine portico, notwithstanding that in several respects it might have been much better, and more consistently finished up. The chief and most irremediable defect is, that the entablature is quite of a different character from that announced by the capitals of the columns, whose florid richness causes what might else pass for simplicity to appear absolute nakedness and poverty. Independently of this rather fatal objection, there is much to commend. The lofty, unbroken stylobate extended on each side beyond the portico, has a rather novel and very good effect, produces solidity and repose where they are desirable, and tends to give greater animation to the columns by contrast; at the same time the contrast would not have been the less agreeable had there been also a little more harmony, for at present, owing to there being no kind of base mouldings, but merely a very slightly projected and hardly perceptible socle to this stylobate, it looks quite unfinished below, and without even suitable architectural expression. There is a considerable richness of effect belonging to the interior of this portico, which, among all that have been erected in the metropolis, alone exhibits an example of interior columns at all. Were it, therefore, merely on this account, it deserves to be favourably spoken of as a pleasing novelty in our architecture. In themselves, the steps leading up to the portico have a good effect, yet the architect has certainly laid himself open to censure for not having provided a covered approach, because during the time of the Exhibition it was considered necessary to put up a temporary shed-like erection, as a protection against the weather. Surely it would not have been a matter of very great difficulty to provide a permanent covering, which, instead of interfering with the rest of the architecture, would have conduced to variety and richness. In our opinion, this might have been accomplished by



Portico of the National Gallery.

carrying over the steps a roof supported by Caryatides, and their entablature, so as to form side porticos or open galleries less lofty than the principal one; which, if well managed, would have been a no less appropriate than novel application of such figures.

Except in regard to the vestibule the interior calls for no remark in addition to what is said in our preceding volume. The vestibule itself catches the eye at the first glance by a certain showiness, yet proves far from satisfactory when it comes to be scrutinized. The scagliola columns, owing to their being so few in themselves,

and the only coloured parts, produce a rather disagreeable spottiness, and also occasion all the rest to appear cold; besides which, as the pilasters supporting the arch at the staircase are not on the same level as the opposite columns, that irregularity is thus rendered more apparent than it otherwise would be. After all, when it is considered how much the architect was fettered in many circumstances, and limited as to means, and that the whole of this building with such an extent of façade has cost very little more than the arch alone in front of the new palace, we must allow that some indulgence is due to him.

How the area of Trafalgar Square will be laid out or decorated we cannot yet say. At present a strong opposition is manifesting itself to the plan of its being made an enclosed garden, under the pretence that the public will thereby be deprived of the advantage of an open promenade. This, however, does not exactly follow, for the public might be admitted into the garden under the same regulations as they now are into the enclosure of St. James's Park. Neither is it matter of necessity that there should be a thick screen of trees and shrubs all around it, as in other "Square" gardens, so as to shut out the view of the garden itself from those who are not admitted into it.

College of Surgeons, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.—Of the exterior of this building, as remodelled by Mr. Barry, we gave a description and wood-cut in our volume for 1836. In the interior, which was not completed till the present year (1837), the alterations have been equally extensive, the whole of it having been gutted, preserving only the main walls of the museum. In fact, with this single exception, and that the columns of the original portico remain, the whole may be considered as an entirely new edifice. It may therefore be interesting briefly to compare the former and the present building. The front, which was originally 84 feet, has been extended to 108, the addition being made at the east end, and the portico brought into the centre by removing to that side the column at its western angle. By this means what was formerly the eastern door, within the portico—for there were then two with a central window between them—is made to come exactly in the middle of the portico; which is in itself a very material improvement; and that, too, not merely as regards the architectural character of the façade, but the building itself, for previous to the alteration there was no internal communication between the Museum and the College. Before we proceed to give any description, we will note down the respective admeasurements of the principal apartments in the old and new buildings, as such comparison will give a clearer general view of the remarkable difference between them:—

New Building.	Old.
Museum, 91 × 39 and 35 high	91 × 39
Smaller Museum, 40 × 34 and 35 high	None.
Theatre, 44 × 25 and 40, from floor to top of lantern.	„

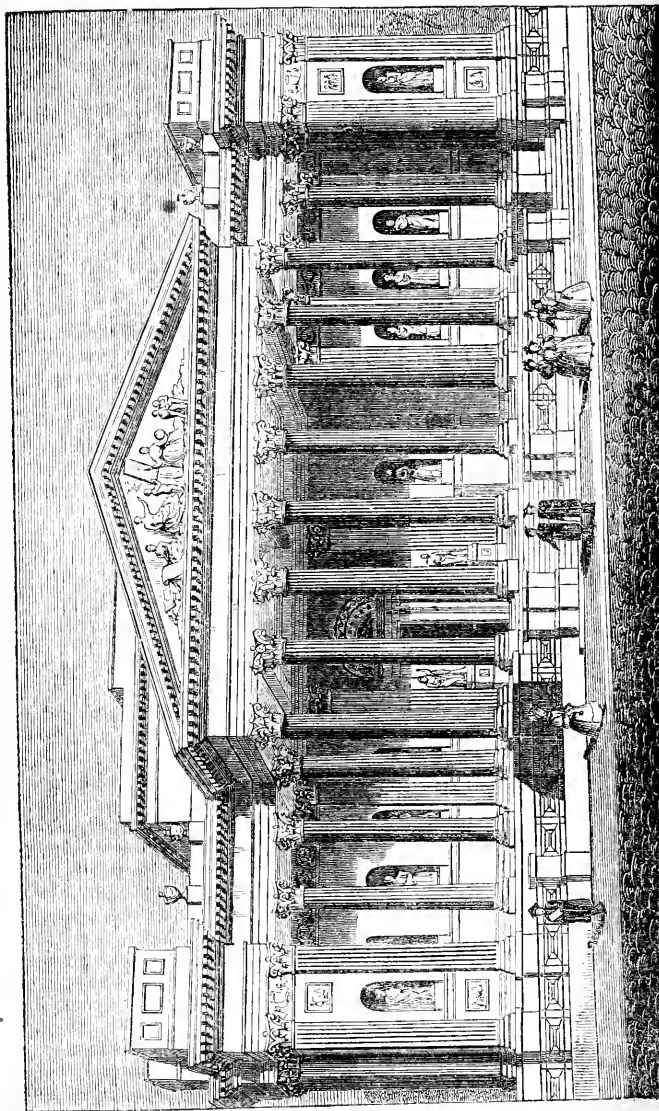
New Building.	Old.
Library, 72×29 — $32 \cdot 6'$ high	50×24 —16 high.
Museum Library, 31×21	"
Council Room, $35 \times 20 \cdot 3'$ —20 high	"
Staircase, 25×23 .	"

On entering the hall, an inner vestibule is seen directly in front, through three glazed folding-doors; and at one end, namely that on the right hand or to the west, a door which leads into a smaller vestibule, through which the Museum is entered at its northern extremity. This apartment, whose dimensions are above stated, and which extends as far back as Portugal Street, is exceedingly striking in effect, and admirably lighted from above, not by lanterns or skylights, but by a series of windows placed in a deep cove between the walls and flat ceiling, and continued on every side. Owing to this a strong light is thrown directly upon the walls, and on the glass cases fixed in them. These latter form three distinct tiers or stories (the lowermost of which is ornamented with half-columns of the Doric order), and of course there are two upper galleries carried quite round the room. Although described as of the same length and breadth, the area of this noble apartment is considerably larger than that of its predecessor; for the latter, besides having semicircular ends, was otherwise greatly contracted, in consequence of being made into three divisions by very deep projecting piers; it was, moreover, so inefficiently lighted that many parts were thrown quite into obscurity; whereas, in consequence of the spandrils or external angles cut off by the semicircular ends being taken into the plan, the projections removed, and the whole rendered more lofty, the superficies of its sides has been so greatly enlarged that the present room is capable of containing a collection about three times in bulk that of the first one. The smaller Museum, which is immediately adjoining the other, and on the east side of it, is, notwithstanding the difference of its area, of the same height, similarly lighted, and surrounded with galleries, which communicate with those in the larger room. Returning into the hall, we now enter the vestibule already mentioned, on three sides of which are screens of Doric columns, and on that facing the hall three windows corresponding with the glazed folding-doors opposite, and looking into a small court. At the south-east angle is the entrance to the Theatre, on a level with the upper row of seats, the floor of that apartment being below the level of the other rooms. On the side of the vestibule is the staircase, the lower part of which is open to it, being separated only by columns, which here form a double screen, and thereby produce a considerable degree of effect. The staircase itself is both commodious and handsome, but its chief architectural embellishment consists in its ceiling and entablature, which are tinged with a delicate green hue; and the frieze of the latter is enriched with a bas-relief extending quite round the upper part. The door immediately to the right after ascending opens into the Library, whose loftiness strikes the eye upon entering it, the ceiling being considerably above the level of that of the staircase

and landing, because this room occupies the height of two floors. It has, therefore, an upper range of windows both on its north and south sides (six on each), besides six below on the north side, four of which look into the portico; consequently it is perfectly well lighted, and so far from the portico obstructing any light, it is rather desirable as moderating it; besides which the capitals and upper part of the columns show themselves admirably from the windows below, and form a kind of rich architectural framing to the landscape-like scenery—the verdant grass and foliage seen between them. At the west end of this room is what is called the Museum Library, which occupies the remainder of the north side or front of the college. From the larger library a door opens into the Council Room, which comes over the inner vestibule, and is lighted by three windows at the opposite end towards the court. These windows are glazed with figured ground-glass, and occupy the whole of that side of the room, as they extend quite to the lateral walls, and are separated from each other only by antæ, similar to those on the other sides. This apartment is handsomely carpeted and otherwise furnished, and is unusually rich in colour, the doors being painted in imitation of bronze, and their architraves of porphyry, while the walls are painted to resemble compartments inlaid with scagliola.

Royal Institution, Albemarle-street.—The front of this building is now undergoing the process of ‘beautifying’ by a range of fourteen three-quarter columns being placed between the windows. Taking the columns alone, which will be of the Corinthian order and fluted, they will produce something of the character of a lofty and well-spaced colonnade; but then it will be of one walled-up and filled with three tiers of windows squeezed into the narrow intercolumns, with no other dressings than very plain architraves to them, without distinction of those belonging to the principal floor. It is therefore to be apprehended that the combination will be by no means the very best.

The Fitzwilliam Museum will henceforth hold a very conspicuous rank among the various architectural objects at Cambridge. The building, the first stone of which was laid November 3, is from the designs of Mr. George Basevi, the successful competitor among a very great number. In its plan it forms very nearly a square of about 160 feet, and will have the advantage not only of being quite insulated, but of being backed by the Grove of St. Peter’s College, lying to the west of it; and will, moreover, present four finished elevations. The principal or east front, towards Trumpington-street, (which is the one shown in our view,) is a rich composition, with fourteen columns of the Corinthian order, surmounted by a pediment, and so arranged as to form a prostyle or projecting octastyle, advanced one intercolumn beyond the lateral colonnades, which thus constitute a part of the general portico, and may be entered through the pavilions at the ends. These last-mentioned terminations to the façade carry on the order in a single interpilaster, containing a niche, with a sculptured panel both above and below it. The whole is raised upon a stylobate nine feet high, with a single flight of

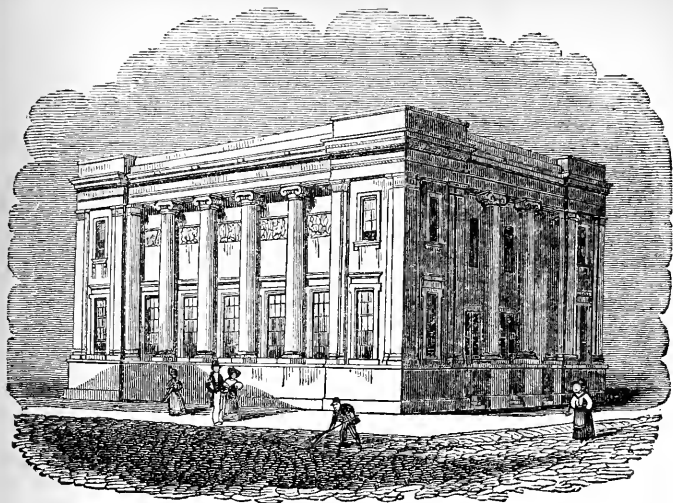


Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.

steps leading up to and between the columns of the projecting centre. Although not greatly favoured by aspect, this façade will possess much piquant and scenic effect, not only as regards the disposition of the columns, but also the parts beyond them, the middle division receding inwards more than the other two, in consequence of which there is variety of shadow and depth, as well as of form and perspective appearance. Another circumstance, highly favourable to the general character of this façade, is the absence of windows, which, even when most sparingly and skilfully introduced, are apt to cut up and disturb the composition, and interfere with the expression aimed at by columns. And here the statues in the niches, and those on pedestals, together with other sculpture, will prevent the nakedness attending mere blank wall. Although somewhat plainer in themselves, the three other sides will have the same entablature as that of the principal front, surmounted by a lofty podium, similar to that above the end pavilions of the latter. The back or west elevation (which is about twenty feet less than the east one, that being extended beyond the rest of the plan by the pavilions) is divided into three compartments by coupled Corinthian pilasters fluted; each pair being placed on a pedestal, and having a corresponding break over them in the entablature. Here are five windows on the ground-floor, viz., a triple one in each of the end compartments, and a similar one between two single windows, in the centre. All of them are ornamented with Corinthian pilasters, and have pediments; the pediment of each of the larger windows extending only over its middle opening, owing to which there is a slight break in the entablature. It should be observed, that these windows are carried down lower than the pedestals of the pilasters, for each rests upon its own socle, placed immediately on the general socle of the building. As the upper floor is lighted entirely from above, it shows no windows, but in lieu of them a series of circular-headed niches, corresponding with the apertures below, and resting on a panelled fascia, or string course. The elevations of the sides correspond with that just described, the chief difference being that there are coupled pilasters only at the angle adjoining the west front, and only three windows (all of them triple ones), with as many niches above.

Having endeavoured to give an accurate idea of the whole exterior, we now proceed to describe the interior, the plan of which is exceedingly simple and compact, since it consists of only six rooms on each floor, viz., three to the east and as many to the west. In fact, one of them is common to both floors, the lower part forming the entrance vestibule and staircase, while the upper serves as landings to them, and as a sculpture gallery. The area of the vestibule itself is not very spacious, owing to a small room for the keeper and porter being cut off from it on each side; yet so far from being any defect, this circumstance is, upon the whole, a very favourable one, because there will thus be a considerable expansion above, while greater importance is preserved to the principal rooms; whereas, had it not been thus retrenched, this entrance-hall would have been more spacious than the largest of them. Facing the

door from the portico are three flights of steps occupying the whole of that side, two of them leading to the upper floor, while the middle one *descends* to the ground-floor; for this hall is on a higher level than the latter. The ground-floor contains three rooms for libraries, extending along the west front, and communicating with two others, viz., one to the south for medals, and that to the north for terra-cottas, &c. All these rooms are eighteen feet high, and will be finished in the Grecian-Doric style. Ascending to the galleries, the upper part of the hall, or perhaps more correctly speaking the upper hall, presents itself to the eye in an expanse of nearly 70 feet by 46. The floor extends along three of its sides, about 15 feet in width, or nearly half that of the open space below; so that its character is altogether different from that of a gallery around the upper part of a lofty hall. When completed it will offer a splendid *coup-d'œil*, for the ceiling will be very richly ornamented; and in addition to casts from the antique, placed both in niches and on pedestals, there will be a copy of the Phigaleian frieze, extending along just below the springing of the vaulted roof. Of the three doors, the one on the west side opens into the principal picture-room, which corresponds with the centre library below, and is 68 feet by 39, and $26\frac{1}{2}$ high to the springing of the cove. This cove extends to the lantern, which is 54 feet by 25, and has its ceiling supported by Caryatides; the ceiling itself being divided into compartments of different shapes, all richly ornamented. In addition to these embellishments there will be a series of casts from the Panathenaic procession in the British Museum, placed in the upper part of the walls just below the cove. The entire height of this room is 43 feet 6 inches. At either end it opens into a smaller room, forming one of the angles of the west front. Each of them is 40 feet by 27; is vaulted over at the sides, and covered in the centre by a dome 22.6' in diameter. The light is admitted through long panels between the enriched ribs of the dome, and filled with embossed glass. The two remaining rooms, which communicate with those just mentioned, and also with the statue gallery, are those on the north and south sides of the building; the former being over the terra-cotta room, the other over that for medals. They are both of the same dimensions, viz., 56 feet by 27, and 24 high, and their ceilings are formed into large and small oblong panels, those in the centre being opened into skylights; and the ceilings and cornices are highly enriched. The floors of these picture galleries, and also those of the libraries, will be of Dutch oak, with a broad parquet margin. It may further be mentioned that the relief and other ornamental sculpture of the façade is to be executed by Mr. Nichol, the same artist who has been employed on the decorations of the front of the Oxford and Cambridge Club House, described at page 237. The dimensions of the exterior order, &c., are as follow: diameter of columns 3.4'; height of stylobate 9.0'; do. column and entablature 40.0'; do. from the ground to apex of pediment 62.0'; do. do. to summit of podium, or attic in centre of the building, 76.0'.



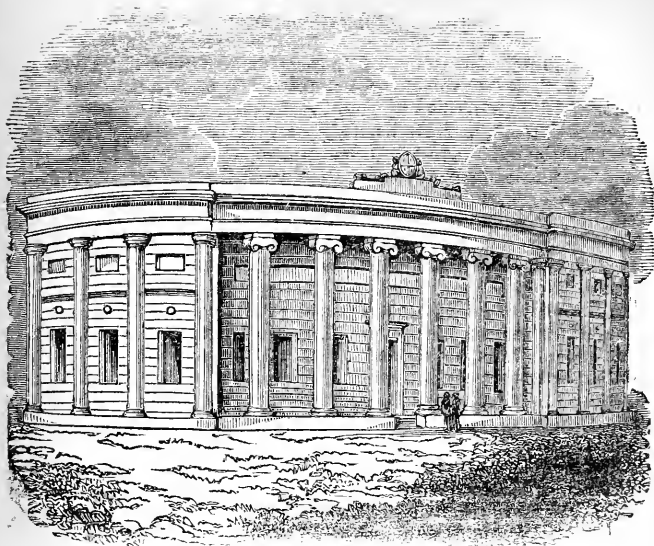
General Reading and News Rooms, Leicester.

Leicester General News Room and Library.—It is gratifying to find not only that Leicester is beginning to rival some other provincial towns, but that for many of its improvements and embellishments it is indebted to the talent of a resident architect, Mr. W. Flint, whose design for the building we here give a view of, exhibits so much taste that we can readily imagine it fairly deserved the preference it obtained at a numerous competition; and are surprised to learn that the cost, independently of that of the site, will not exceed 3300*l.*, which, considering the finished embellishment bestowed upon the exterior, is an exceedingly moderate sum, even were it faced entirely with Roman cement; whereas the stylobate is of stone, and the part above it is of cement, with stone dressings. The building stands at the angle of Granby and Belvoir streets, the entrance or east front being towards the former, the south front to the latter. The first of these, which is only 49 feet, has a recessed loggia, a distyle in antis, with one window on a floor on each side of it: within this loggia are three doors with niches over them. The order is that of the rich Ionic of the Minerva Polias at Athens, and is continued along the south front (whose length is 79. 6'), in four three-quarter columns and antæ. In the five centre intercolumns thus formed are as many windows, with panels over them, which latter forming a continuous line of sculpture between the columns, will be filled with reliefs designed and modelled by Mr. W. Pitts, an artist well known to the public by his two magnificent compositions the shield of Eneas and that of Hercules. The extremities or end compartment has, like those of the other front, two windows, one on the lower, the other on the

upper floor. The order is placed on a stylobate 5. 6' high, which depth of surface, being without windows, contributes in no small degree to the classical air of the *ensemble*. It must, however, be allowed it is not attended with so good effect in the entrance front, it being there unavoidably interrupted and broken through at the portico, where it forms an insulated pedestal beneath each column, a defect that might have been got over by leaving only the centre intercolumn open below for the entrance, even had it been necessary to make it somewhat wider than at present. The height of the columns is 25 feet, that of the entablature 6, which added to the stylobate give 36. 6' from the ground to the top of the cornice. Notwithstanding that he was much cramped by the limited space, the architect has arranged his interior very judiciously and likewise with a careful regard to effect. In the portico are two entrances, one, through a vestibule, into the news-room; the other to the staircase, which gives access to the library, forming the upper part of that room. This apartment is 60 \times 34, and 30 high to the ceiling, or to that of the lantern (which is 23 \times 13) 41 feet. The lower part of the room is lighted on its south side by the five centre windows towards Belvoir-street, beneath the library gallery on that side, which is at the height of 13 feet from the floor. This gallery is supported by twelve Corinthian columns, in imitation of scagliola; and the walls above it will be decorated with bold pilasters, between which will be the shelving or book-cases. Above the architrave of this upper order will be an enriched cove and ceiling. From the centre of the lantern there will be an ornamental bronze chandelier, with fifteen gas-light burners; and the room will be warmed and ventilated by Price and Manby's apparatus. Besides this there is a reading-room for periodicals on the ground-floor at one end of the building, and at the other the librarian's apartments, &c. The whole, it is expected, will be completed by the end of the present year (1837).

Among other public buildings recently erected in Leicester are—the Collegiate Proprietary School attached to the Church, and the Leicester and Leicestershire Proprietary School founded by the dissenting interest. Both institutions are designed to educate three hundred boys, and have spacious houses for the masters attached to them. The former of these buildings is in the Tudor style; the other has a bold but ill-placed Tuscan portico. The new Theatre erected last year after the designs of Mr. S. Beazley, the architect of the St. James's Theatre, London, is a light and cheerful structure, but in an impure style of design. The County Lunatic Asylum was also erected last year. A new church is now building at the sole expense of F. Turner, Esq., from the designs of Mr. Sydney Smirke, but will be quite a plain edifice, and a new subscription church is about to be commenced in the parish of St. Margaret. In the environs of the town several handsome villas have been erected, showing that there is no lack of enterprise and taste on the part of the inhabitants of Leicester.

—*The Medical Institution, Liverpool.*—This new edifice, which is situated at the angle between Hope-street and Mount-street, in



Medical Institution, Liverpool.

the south-east part of the town, is from the designs of Mr. C. Rampling, and has something very unusual in its plan, which may be described as a triangle, one of whose sides or base is a curve struck with a radius of about 70 feet. This curve or arc, whose chord is 100 feet, consequently forms a trifle more than one-fourth of the circumference of a circle 140 feet in diameter. This is divided into three portions, the centre one being an hexastyle in *antis*, constituting, in appearance at least, a loggia, whose depth is one intercolumn; we say in appearance, because except at the entrance there is an area between the columns and the wall. The side divisions of the elevations, where a slight break takes place in the entablature, have pilasters or *antæ* only with three windows between them. The order is a plain Grecian Ionic, and columns and entablature together, 30 feet high. The surface of the wall is rusticated or channeled with horizontal joints, which in this instance serve to relieve the upright lines of the pilasters against its surface, and of the columns before it, as well as to excuse the omission of dressings to the windows. Although there is not otherwise any very great novelty in the elevation, yet owing to its being curved it has something peculiar and not displeasing in its character. Within, so far from inconvenience being occasioned by the wedge-shaped form of the plan, such form is rather favourable than not, as it adapts itself admirably to that suitable for the Lecture-Room, which is placed almost at the very further extre-

mity of the building, and expands nearly in the figure of a fan, the lecturer's stage being at the narrower part, with the benches in concentric curves facing it. The dimensions are 40 feet (the chord of the curved wall) by 31; and 25 feet for the wall against which the lecturer's stage is placed. The two other chief rooms on this floor are the Committee-room and Library; the former of which is to the right on entering, and measures 24 by 21; the other is to the left, and is 21 by 40 in depth from the windows; a division therefore is made in this room by the further part being separated by two columns and lighted from above through a circular lantern. Over this apartment, the vestibule and Committee-room, are three Museum-rooms, all lighted from above, 24 by 25; 40 by 18, and 24 by 21, respectively, the first agreeing in its dimensions with the larger division of the Library below. Two plans and an elevation of this building may be seen in the *Architectural Magazine* for last August.

At Islington a small proprietary school has been built at the corner of Duncan Street, with a tetrastyle Grecian-Doric portico; and near Cross Street is the new Literary Institution, which is also in the Grecian style, with lofty antæ at the angles, comprising two lesser orders; the upper one of which consists of two insulated square pillars, forming a loggia before the windows on that floor. Of the London Benefit Society's Almshouses at Ball's Pond, the centre range of building is now erected. It is in the Tudor style, and although of no great architectural pretensions, not without merit as to its general effect.

The Free Grammar School of Dilhorne, Lane End, Staffordshire, after being a mere sinecure for upwards of a century, is about to be rendered an efficient seminary for classical and mathematical learning. A very spacious school with a residence for the master has been erected in the Elizabethan style, by the Marquis of Hastings, the patron, at Blythensmarsh, on the turnpike road from Uttoxeter to Newcastle, and will be opened at Christmas for the reception of boarders.

3.—MISCELLANEOUS IMPROVEMENTS.

General Street Improvements.—Along the whole of that extensive line reaching from London Bridge to Finsbury the city has now assumed an entirely different appearance from what it had a few years ago; for the improvements in this quarter vie with those of a similar description previously made at the west end of the town. The contrast between these new streets and the older ones is striking enough, and that not only as regards the width of the streets themselves and the architectural embellishments of the houses, but the greatly improved style of building,—well proportioned windows and wide piers between them, which gives them a certain nobleness of aspect, independent of ornament; whereas in the older streets the generality of the houses have not only a mean, but very squeezed-up appearance. This improved taste manifests itself more especially in the range of building on the west side of Princes' Street, and in the new street

in continuation of it from Lothbury to Finsbury. This latter, in some respects, deserves the preference over Regent Street: the street itself is not so inconveniently and dangerously wide in its carriage way, for foot passengers to cross, while it is sufficiently wide for architectural effect. Nay, the buildings here show to even greater advantage than in the street just mentioned, since the width between the houses does not exceed their height; consequently, the latter appear loftier than they would do, were the width greater, as is the case in Regent Street. Another circumstance that conduces not a little towards the same effect is, that the houses are of the same height throughout it, and crowned by a bold general cornice, with only a balustrade above it, whereby due finish and expression are given to the elevation. This mode is greatly preferable to that of treating the uppermost story as an additional one or attic, with the principal cornice below it,—the almost unavoidable result of introducing columns or pilasters, where three stories are required, as more than two of them cannot very well be comprised in the order itself. Here there is certainly neither the variety, nor the showiness which catches the eye in Regent Street; but the character of the architecture is more satisfactory and more consistently kept up, without such harsh discrepancies as mere “hole in-the-wall” windows stuck in between fluted Corinthian pilasters, and similar incongruities, besides excessive insipidity of detail. In the immediate vicinity of this street, viz., opposite the entrance into the Lothbury Court of the Bank of England, an extensive edifice has been begun for the London and Westminster Bank, of which Mr. Cockerell and Mr. Tite are said to be jointly the architects. Of this we hope to be able to speak fully next year, should the building itself deserve particular notice; which, from the little that now shows itself, may fairly be anticipated. In Cornhill, facing the Royal Exchange, is the new Marine Insurance Office, by J. Davies, a more showy than effective piece of architecture, marked by some of the least commendable characteristics of the Italian style, such as abortive Ionic capitals, pannelled pedestals, and a number of petty columns—those, namely, attached to the triple window on each floor, and forming three consecutive orders one above the other. Another unpleasing circumstance in the design is, that the summit has no other cornice than that of the uppermost window, or open loggia, neither is this extended beyond the width of the loggia itself. In fact, the architecture is, here, quite subordinate to the sculpture, which makes a very unusual degree of display; for not only are the figures considerably larger than life, but are introduced into the lower part of the front so as to be very conspicuous, and distinctly seen from the opposite side of the street. They consist of two semi-recumbent females, in relief, one representing Navigation, the other Hope, which fill up the spandrels of the arch forming the upper part of the ground-floor window. This arch has also a magnificent console key-stone, with a figure of Britannia, between three and four feet in height, and in *alto relievo*. Taken by itself, this horizontal division of the front, which has been so strikingly embellished by the chisel of

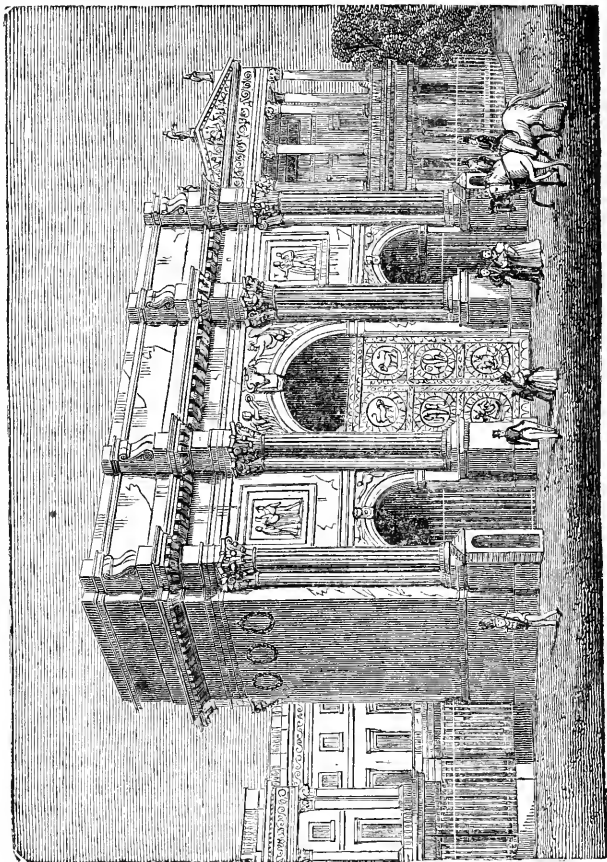
Mr. Nixon, has an air of dignity, that makes all the rest, more particularly the part just below it, appear quite trivial and insignificant. Almost close by, at the point where Cornhill and Lombard Street branch off, is the new Globe Insurance Office, of which Mr. P. Hardwick is the architect. This building has risen from the ground with astonishing celerity; yet, although the exterior is so far advanced that the general features of the design can be clearly made out, all the details and furnishings are still to be added. Such being the case, we can only say that it promises to become a handsome architectural object, and cannot escape being a very conspicuous one. The principal front, viz., that fronting the Cheapside and the Poultry, has a curved or bowed centre, in which are three windows on a floor. In Cheapside itself, that part of the vestibule of Mercer's Hall, which adjoins the street, has been decorated with a Doric order in pilasters. Nearly opposite the end of Chancery Lane in Fleet Street has been erected a stone-fronted building for the Legal and General Life Assurance Office, a narrow façade, three windows in width, and consisting of two floors above the lower or ground one. This latter is a distyle in *antis*, or more properly between two half columns, of an exceedingly plain Doric or Tuscan order. Immediately above this are three circular-headed windows recessed within arches, having impost caps and moulded archivolts; while those of the upper range are square-headed. In regard to these, the architect (Mr Hopper, if our information be correct) cannot be said to have been too sparing, since in addition to the architrave mouldings around them, they have pilasters with their full entablature, and likewise pediments, the middle one of which is carved. The elevation is terminated by a plain cornice and balustrade above it. The taste here displayed is of a heavy kind; and owing to all the details being plain, there is more of multiplicity of members than of positive richness. Besides which, the whole looks too much like a mere portion of a larger edifice,—nor is such appearance at all lessened by only the half of a column being seen in front at each end on the ground floor, as if the other half was cut off by the adjoining house. In the same neighbourhood a rather extensive alteration is now in progress, one which will greatly improve that part of Chancery Lane, so long disfigured and obstructed by the shabby old buildings of Serjeant's Inn, whose upper part projected and overhung the street. These have now been cleared away, although some of those in the court behind it have not yet been taken down. What is already done, however, leaves no doubt as to the style of the whole. This makes no great pretensions as to design, as it has merely a basement floor with horizontal rustic lines, and two series of windows above it, whose dressings constitute nearly all the architectural embellishment. The street front will range with the other houses, and as its elevation towards the street will resemble that of the part described, it will at least be handsome and solid in its appearance, though without any thing to be particularly admired.

New Houses of Parliament.—In regard to this undertaking—

one of greater magnitude and importance than any single structure executed in this country during the present century, and which has been the subject of so much discussion—we shall now merely state that the works are actually commenced; yet a considerable time must elapse before even those which are little more than preparatory to actually beginning the building itself, will make any visible progress. Still, in a case of such importance, to pass over in silence the initiative step, would be hardly excusable, more especially as it removes all doubt as to the site of the “Houses,” which, it was warmly contended by many, ought to be transferred to some other part of the metropolis. The first contract has been taken by Messrs. Lee, at the amount of 73,335*l.*, viz., for the formation of an embankment 886 feet in length, and projecting into the river 98 feet beyond the present embankment, that is, in a line with the inner side of the third pier of Westminster Bridge. This embankment will be faced with granite. The contract also includes the terrace of the river-front, 673 feet in length; and two esplanades at its extremities, of nearly 100 feet square; together with the foundation wall of that front of the edifice to the height of 30 feet, which is to be excavated and filled in with concrete 12 feet thick. The coffer-dam, which is to be first formed, will be 1236 feet long by 10 wide.

The New Palace has at length actually become a royal residence, having been taken possession of by Her Majesty very shortly after her accession, viz., July 13th. After the universal censure it has so justly incurred, were we to attempt to discover any beauties in the building it would savour of coarse adulation, and be otherwise a most distasteful task to ourselves. Even as a habitation for the sovereign it is but barely adequate—the state apartments being exceedingly limited in number, and by no means very spacious in themselves. Abstaining from any thing further in the shape of remark, we shall, in regard to the palace itself, merely state the following measurements:—width of front between the wings, 150 feet; depth of wings, 140 feet; width of ditto in front, 49 feet; extent of front, including wings, 238 feet; or extreme length, including the ground-floor addition to the wings, 432 feet. The height of the Doric order and its soele is 26 feet; and from its cornice to that of the Corinthian order 40 feet—making the entire height 66 feet, exclusive of pediments, &c.

Of the marble arch which is here represented, with the bronze gates put up in the course of last summer, it cannot be said that the design excels the material, it being very far from either original in conception or splendid in execution. Not only is the attic left incomplete for want of sculpture, but, instead of being ornamented with coffers, the vaultings of the archways themselves are quite bare of any kind of enrichment, and consequently are likely always to remain so. It might be imagined, too, that the architect would have introduced into the erection itself something that would serve in lieu of the present paltry wooden sentry-boxes stationed before it, which are certainly not the most elegant ac-



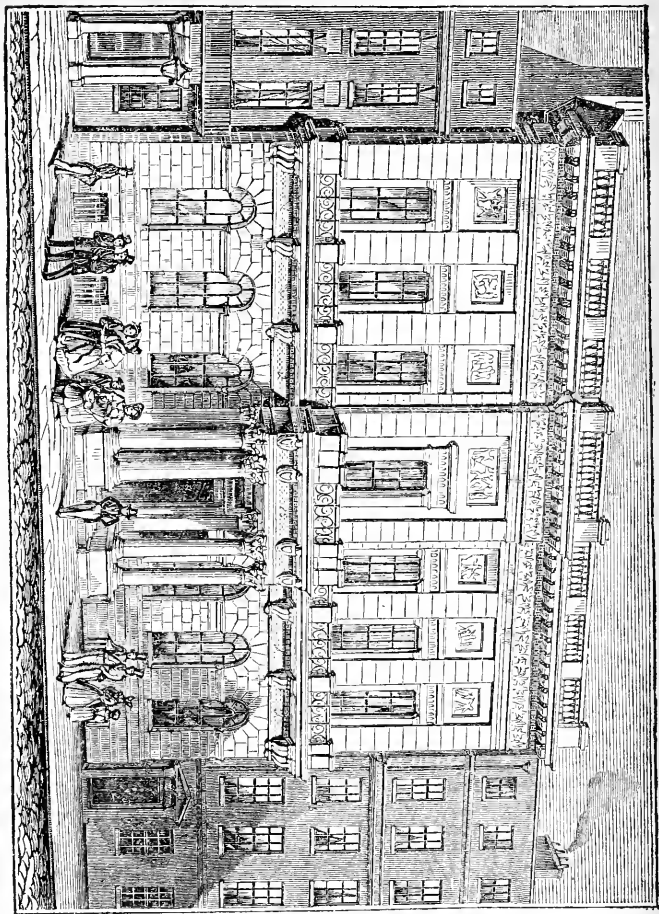
Marble Arch, Queen's Palace.

companiments to what, if not magnificent, has at least been sufficiently costly.

The Oxford and Cambridge Universities' Club House.—To the club-houses, which may be said to give not only richness of architectural character, but a certain patrician air to Pall Mall, another is now added from the joint designs of Mr. Sydney Smirke and his brother Sir Robert. Although differing in many respects from the other façades of the same class there erected—sufficiently so to produce variety—the one of which we are about to speak, and which we presume emanates entirely from the first-mentioned architect, corresponds with them as to its general style,

mass, and height; and, like both the Athenæum and the Travellers', is distinguished by the richness of its cornice and entablature. It further resembles them and the other club-houses in one circumstance, which renders those buildings eminently characteristic of their purpose, and is in itself highly favourable to architectural dignity, namely, in having only a single range of windows above those of the ground-floor. Owing to this alone all these buildings announce themselves very distinctly for what they are at the very first glance, and can hardly be mistaken for private mansions, at least not until some of the latter shall herein imitate them. This new club-house, which is situated on the south side of Pall Mall, directly over-against the court of Marlborough-house, which lies at its back, extends about 90 feet in front; and is in depth 130 feet on the east side, and 71·6 on the west. Beneath the ground-floor (which is several feet above the level of the pavement, and has an ascent up to it within the vestibule as well as at the entrance) there are two others, viz., the lowermost, or actual basement, appropriated to the various domestic offices of the establishment; the other, an entresol, or mezzanine, containing chambers for the servants and dressing-rooms for the members of the club. The windows of this mezzanine will be partially screened by the ornamental railing to the area; consequently the façade will exhibit only a ground-floor and upper one. The first of these is treated as a lofty rusticated basement, with three arches on each side the centre, filled in with circular-headed windows. The style of rusticating here adopted is far preferable to that now generally in vogue, there being both vertical and horizontal joints. The centre division is a porch—for it rises no higher than the basement—with four columns of the Corinthian order, not exactly coupled, although they may almost be said to be so, in regard to the width between those on each side. This, however, will be sufficiently well understood from the view here given, which renders it almost unnecessary for us to continue our description of the exterior any further, unless it be to remark that both the frieze and cornice of the porch are continued as a finish to the basement; and that the piers between the windows of the upper floor have only horizontal rustic joints. We shall therefore come at once to the subjects of the seven bas-reliefs in the panels over the windows, executed by Mr. Nicholl, a sculptor of considerable talent. Beginning at the east end of the building, or the left hand in the view, the first is Homer, the two next Bacon and Shakspeare; the centre panel contains a group of Apollo and the Muses, with Minerva on his right hand, and a female, personifying the fountain Hippocrene, on his left. The three remaining panels represent Milton, Newton, and Virgil.

The entrance-vestibule has a flight of steps between two square pillars, or *orthostyles* as they are sometimes termed, which leads up to a spacious doorway opening to the staircase. To the right of this is the coffee-room, a noble apartment, extending the entire depth of the west side of the building, and measuring 65·6 by 32 feet, by 20 feet in height. It is divided by bold antæ, of scag-



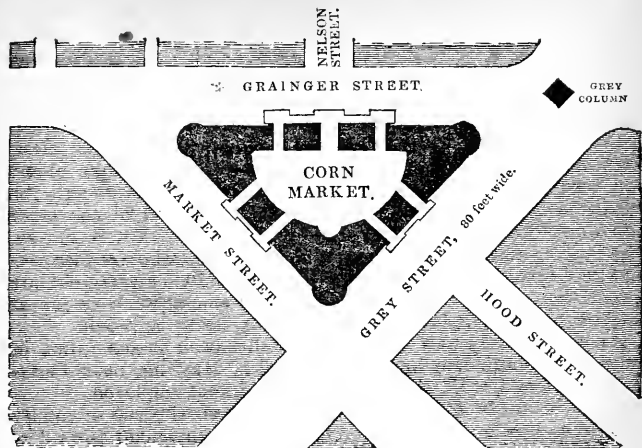
Oxford and Cambridge Club House, Pall Mall.

liola, in imitation of granite, in three compartments longitudinally, those at the ends having each a chimney on the side facing the entrance, and three windows in the adjoining one, that is, three towards Pall Mall, and three at the opposite or south end of the room. On the other side of the hall is a morning-room, 32 by 27·6 feet, lighted by the three windows to the east of the entrance. From this a narrow but long vaulted corridor leads past a small inner court, to the house dining-room, at the south-east angle of

the building, which is 27·6 by 19, and has a coved ceiling. These are the only public rooms on this floor. Above-stairs is an evening apartment or drawing-room, 54·3 by 27·6, and 22 high, extending over both the morning-room and vestibule, consequently having four windows, one of which is that in the centre of the front. Owing, therefore, to the difference in the breadth of the piers it is divided by projecting antæ into two compartments, each of which has a chimney-piece; that in the one above the morning-room facing the windows, the other, and that in the lesser division on its west side, or at one end of the room, with a rich sham-door at the opposite one. The ceiling and cornice are much decorated, and the walls will be decorated with panels formed by rich mouldings of *papier-maché*, and the walls themselves painted of a cane or buff colour highly polished. Adjoining this, and over the coffee-room, are two libraries, 36·6 by 32 feet, and 32 by 28 feet, and of the same height as the drawing-room. They are both fitted up with book-cases, of Russian-birch, an exceeding beautifully veined and spotted wood. From the windows of the larger or back library there is a very agreeable view of Marlborough House and its gardens. There is another apartment called the writing-room, which is over the house dining-room, and of the same dimensions. Besides these there are two billiard-rooms, a smoking-room, and some others on a second floor, of which there is no indication in the façade, they being lighted, some of them, by windows on the south side, others by skylights. Owing to this the staircase is not lighted by a lantern in the roof, but by windows high up on the side facing the drawing-room. The foundations were commenced in November 1835, and the whole building is engaged to be completed by Christmas of the present year (1837).

Newcastle.—In few places has the increase of buildings been more rapid, or conducted more systematically, with regard to general architectural effect and improvement, than in this town. One entirely new street, named Grey-street, will, when completed, not be inferior to anything of the kind, even in the metropolis itself, it being flanked on either side by richly decorated façades above the shops, and some of the buildings, at the angles formed by the intersection of other streets, crowned with domes.

At the north end of this street, viz., at that next Blackett-street, stands the Grey Column, the figure on the summit of which is to be executed by E. H. Baily, Esq. Between this, Grainger-street and Market-street, is (as shown in the annexed plan) an insulated building, designed for a Corn Market. The plan, which is by Mr. Grainger, of Newcastle, is admirably adapted to the locality, and no less pleasing than unusual, being a semicircle within a triangle, of which the base or longer side is towards Grainger-street. Here will be the principal entrance, directly facing Nelson-street. Of this front the extent is about 300 feet, and the area of the whole building comprises 1315 square yards. The first stone of the Grey Column was laid on the 6th of September, nor was the Corn Market commenced until late in the summer; we must therefore postpone further notice of them until our next volume,



when we hope to be able to give a full account of both, and of other improvements at Newcastle.

Tunbridge Wells.—An extensive building has lately been erected on the Calverley Park estate, under the name of the Calverley Hotel, by Mr. Decimus Burton, who was also the architect of several villas on the same property. The edifice stands on the site of the old mansion, which was occupied for two seasons by her present Majesty and the Duchess of Kent, and is placed on an eminence, surrounded by a park or pleasure-grounds, extending over twenty acres, and embellished with terraces and an ornamental piece of water. Although the house itself is rather plain in its exterior, having very little ornament of any kind, yet, owing to its being entirely faced with freestone, to its size, and its favourable situation, it has a certain imposing air even as a building; while from within, it commands on every side a view over the beautiful and picturesque neighbourhood of Tunbridge Wells. The entrance front has a carriage portico rising the height of the ground-floor, and the other three elevations have continuous verandahs before the windows of that floor. New stabling has also been erected on an adequate scale.

Bournemouth.—This beautiful and hitherto secluded spot in the vicinity of Christchurch, Hants, which, till lately, had only two or three marine residences, is now about to undergo a complete change, and become a watering-place, laid out in a series of detached villas, so disposed as to form an agreeable intermixture of buildings and landscape scenery. Of these, sixteen have already been erected in various styles, or rather various modifications of the Italian. But although detached from each other, and accompanied with intervening gardens and shrubberies, they are grouped in such manner as to combine themselves into extended crescents

and other ranges of buildings. For the greater accommodation of visitors, Sir G. Jervis, the owner of the property, has erected a very spacious hotel and its stabling, upon a scale far exceeding any thing of the kind on this part of the coast. This building is also in the Italian style, and commands an extensive view of the sea, together with the Isle of Wight and that of Purbeck. A range of commodious baths upon the beach is also in great forwardness. This last-mentioned building will form a very picturesque object in consequence of its having a tower in the centre, where all the chimneys of the flues will be carried up. This and all the other buildings already erected are from the designs of Mr. B. Ferrey, who has the general direction and planning of the whole of these extensive improvements. Among those actually carrying on are several new walks and plantations, while among such as are at present only contemplated, is a pier or jetty upon the beach.

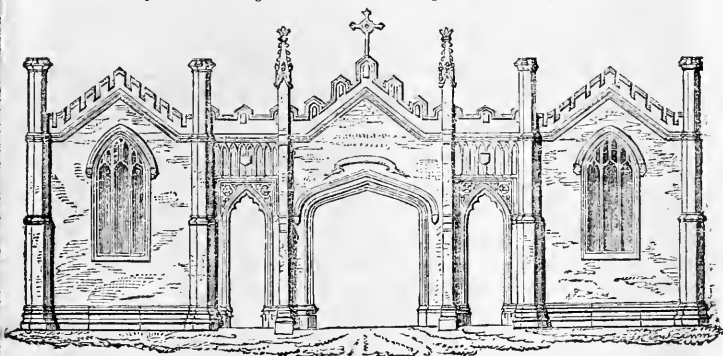
Another entirely new watering-place has been for some time in progress at South Hayling, in the island of Hayling, near Portsmouth, where Mr. W. B. Clarke is the architect employed.

The Red Maids' Hospital, Bristol.—This charity was originally founded and endowed by John Whitson, Esq., merchant and alderman of the city, for the education and maintenance of twelve girls, the daughters of poor freemen. But its funds having become greatly augmented, both by the increased value of the property, and by careful management, the number of children admitted into the institution greatly increased likewise; therefore, the former building, besides being in a confined situation, having become very dilapidated, the feoffees determined on erecting a new school-house, that should be capable of accommodating 100 children. They accordingly purchased the present very eligible site in Tyndal's Park, facing the turnpike road to Clifton, and immediately contiguous to that bought by the trustees of the Blind Asylum, where a chapel and other buildings are now erecting for the last-mentioned charitable institution.

The "Hospital," which was begun towards the end of 1835, and is now so far completed that it will require but a short time to render it quite fit for occupation, is from the designs of Mr. Charles Dyer, and is a highly pleasing and happy application of our ancient collegiate style, for which the architect has chiefly consulted that justly-admired specimen of it, Magdalen College, Oxford. The building has two fronts, placed at a right angle to each other, its plan being in the form of the letter L; which, if in direct line, would extend 220 feet. In the centre is an ornamented tower, and the rest of the composition is pleasingly varied by gables and oriels with open tracery. The principal fronts and their returns are faced with Bath stone, and the other elevations with Pennant ranged work, having the window dressings, string courses, and other mouldings of stone; whereby consistency of architectural character and finish is kept up throughout the whole exterior. That internally there is no want of accommodation, will be evident from the following list of the principal rooms and their dimensions, viz., on the ground-floor, school-room 52·6 by 24; work-

room 29 by 17; dining-room 36·4 by 24; feoffee's room 24 by 24, besides which there is a matron's room, large store-rooms, &c.: above, on the first floor, are four large dormitories, with sleeping rooms for the matron and assistant, so arranged that they can overlook the children in the dormitories; also a wardrobe-room, bath, and other conveniences. The roof is so prepared that additional dormitories may be formed in it at any time, should there be occasion for doing so. In addition to the above, there is a sick ward, 36·6 by 18, in the upper part of the tower, with a separate staircase leading to it. In the basement are all the domestic offices requisite for so large an establishment; and here the elder girls will be instructed in the routine of household affairs, so as to be afterwards fitted for good family servants.

St. Mary's Cemetery, Kirkdale, Liverpool.—The practice of bu-



St. Mary's Cemetery, Kirkdale, Liverpool.

rying in churchyards, within cities, will probably have become almost obsolete before the present century shall have passed away. At Liverpool, which was one of the first places where the new system was adopted, another cemetery has lately been formed in the suburb called Kirkdale. The annexed cut (for the use of which we are indebted to the Editor of the "Architectural Magazine") shows the road elevation of the entrance and buildings attached to it, the one to the right being the chapel, the other the end of the officiating minister's house. The design, which is by Mr. J. A. Picton, of Liverpool, is by no means quite unexceptionable; for one thing unfavourable in execution, although it does not discover itself in the drawing, is that the gateway is a mere open screen, the arches being only openings in a single wall. Over the centre one is a label, on which is carved in black letter—

"St. Mary's Cemetery,
A. D. MDCCCXXXVI.
Mors Janua Vitæ."

British Museum.—Of this very extensive pile, the portion at the rear of the old building, forming nearly three sides of what

will be the inner court or quadrangle of the new edifice, is now completed by the addition of the north range of building, behind Montague-place. This new suite, which, it is expected, will be opened in the early part of 1838, consists of seven rooms, the two first of which, viz., those at the east end, are Reading-rooms. The first of these has three windows on the north side, and three at the east end; the second four windows on the north side. The next, or centre one, is a Library with five windows on each side, near eighty feet in length, and beyond it are two others, libraries, corresponding with the Reading-rooms in dimensions, but with windows only on one side: the two remaining rooms, which are likewise for books, are one behind the second Reading-room, and the other behind the second Library-room. All these apartments are spacious and well-proportioned; their height throughout is twenty-nine feet; but have little architectural decoration beyond what they derive from their ceilings, and the antæ, which, in the library-rooms, project so as to form a series of deep recesses along their sides, in each of which is a window about twelve feet from the floor. These recesses are fitted up with oak bookcases, as high as the bottom of the windows. Above this, around *all* the rooms, a gallery is carried, and oaken bookcases are here also placed against all the walls and between the windows. In each compartment, or panel of the ceilings, in the Reading-rooms, is a rosette, or flower, which serves not only for ornament, but also as a ventilator. The floors are of oak battens, and have a slip of marble along the centre, and underneath the bookcases. The rooms will be warmed by Perkins' hot-water apparatus, the heat being admitted through low insulated pedestals placed before the antæ. It is calculated that the new Reading-rooms will afford ample accommodation for 170 persons, or about 400 in the course of a day, or one-third more, on an average, than the present ones do. The upper floor, not yet completed, will be devoted to the Natural History department. The entrance to the Reading-rooms will be from Montague-place. There is likewise, in the west wing, a new gallery for Egyptian and Etruscan antiquities, above that adjoining the halls of the Elgin Marbles and Ægina casts. The latter have been arranged within a framing of pediment shape, in the order they are supposed to have originally occupied. Before our next volume goes to press, most probably other additions, or preparations for them, will have been made, determining, in a great measure, the extent and disposition of the principal front.

School for the Indigent Blind.—The whole of the exterior is now completed by the addition of the part to the east of the central tower in the north front, and the removal of the former building. This brief notice will suffice; the design itself having been described both in our last volume and that for 1836, where was given a cut of the north-west front and entrance, of which the one just finished is a duplicate.

Entrance to the London and Birmingham Railway, Euston Square.—Without putting forth any particular claims to originality, this work (of which Mr. P. Hardwick is the architect) will

have the merit of exhibiting the Grecian-Doric upon a scale hitherto unattempted in modern times, and far exceeding that of the generality of ancient examples; the columns being 8 feet 6 in. in diameter, which is only 3 feet 1 in. less than that of the York column. Owing to their being of such massive dimensions, and constructed of granite, they will not be solid throughout, but have a hollow core. The structure will be upon the plan of a Greek propylæum, that is, will form a covered entrance, open at both ends, which will be distyle in antis, surmounted by a pediment. On each side of the outer front will be two lodges, connected by piers and lofty iron gates and railing. The height to the top of the pediment will be 70 feet.

XXV.—CHRONICLE OF OCCURRENCES.

1836. November 1. Sir Lionel Smith, the Governor of Jamaica, opened the Session of the island Parliament, by a speech which gave general satisfaction.

23. Prince Polignac, who was Prime Minister of France at the Revolution of 1830, and who, along with his colleagues, had been condemned to perpetual imprisonment, released, and sent out of France. His colleagues had been previously set free.

December 5. The 24th Congress of the United States opened. Next day, the two houses received from President Jackson the customary Message, in which he alluded to his approaching retirement from office. The question of the currency occupied a large portion of the Message.

24. The celebrated Spanish General, Mina, died at Barcelona.

— Bilboa, which had been invested by the Carlists under Villareal, and was in considerable danger, was delivered, by the defeat of the besiegers by Espartero, assisted by British naval co-operation. Espartero entered Bilboa in triumph next day—Christmas-day. On the 3rd of January he was created, by a royal decree, Comte de Luchana.

27. The French Chambers opened by Louis Philippe. A shot was fired at the Royal carriage on its way, the ball passing through the back of the vehicle, and narrowly missing the King. Meunier, the person who fired, was apprehended, with one or two other persons. The King proceeded to the Chamber, and delivered a speech of considerable length, in which he alluded to the attack upon his life. The guilty person was afterwards tried and condemned to the guillotine, but his sentence was changed into banishment for ten years.—(See May 9.)

30. Death of the Duke of Montrose at an advanced age. He was for many years Chancellor of Glasgow University.

1837. January 11. Sir Robert Peel delivered an inaugural address on his installation as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow; and on the 13th he was entertained at a grand banquet given by the citizens, at which nearly 3500 persons were present.

22. Shock of an earthquake felt at Constantinople, and in many cities of southern Syria, by which many houses were thrown down, and several thousand persons perished.

23. Banquet in Drury-lane Theatre to Messrs. Byng and Hume, the Members for Middlesex. There were about 1500 persons present, exclusive of ladies.

26. Opening of the Session of the Portuguese Cortes, with a Speech from the Queen.

31. Opening of the Session of Parliament.—(See Chronicle of the Session.)

February 2. A Meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand, to petition Parliament for the total abolition of Church-Rates. A considerable number of Members of Parliament attended the Meeting. Next day about 400 delegates from Dissenting congregations and Anti-Church-Rate Associations walked in procession from the Crown and Anchor to Downing-street, to have an interview with Lord Melbourne.

7. An action for libel was brought in the Court of King's Bench by a bookseller named Stockdale, against Messrs. Hansard, the printers to the House of Commons.—(See Chronicle of the Session.) The action related to an opinion expressed in a Report of a book published by Stockdale. Lord Denman said he was not aware that the authority of the House of Commons could justify the publication of a libel,—an opinion which led to some proceedings on the part of the House.

10. Trial in the Court of King's Bench of an action for libel, brought by Lord de Ros against a Mr. Cumming, who had accused him of being an habitual cheater at card-playing. The trial lasted two days, and terminated in a verdict for the defendant.

— On the same day a trial commenced in the Common Pleas, brought against the proprietors of the 'Weekly Dispatch' by Dr. Morrison, the vender of a Universal Medicine Pill. The action was for libel. The trial terminated on the 13th, when the prosecutor obtained 200*l.* damages on an issue, relating to a charge of insolvency, but the verdict was for the defendants on the issue relating to the dangerous nature of the pills.

20. A meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand, for the purpose of setting on foot a subscription to erect Monuments in London and Edinburgh to the memory of Muir, Palmer, Skirvings, Gerrald, and Margarot, who suffered in the cause of Parliamentary Reform in 1794. Mr. Hume was in the chair. Several Members of Parliament were present.

March 4. Martin Van Buren, after his election, installed President of the United States. He succeeded General Jackson.

11. A meeting was held at the Mansion House, in the City of London, to set on foot a public subscription for the relief of the tenantry of the landowners in the north of Scotland, who were stated to be in great distress. The Lord Mayor presided. A large sum of money was subscribed.

28. Death of Mrs. Fitzherbert at Brighton.

April 10. The trial of James Greenacre and Sarah Gale, for the murder of Hannah Brown, commenced at the Central Criminal Court, and terminated on the following day. Greenacre was sentenced to be executed, and Gale, who was convicted, not of the murder, but of felony, or of being an accessory after the fact, to be transported for life. This case was productive of considerable excitement on the part of the public, from the singular atrocity of the circumstances connected with it. In the early part of the year, the head and mutilated remains of a female having been discovered in the Regent's Canal, and in different parts of London, great efforts were made, for some time without success, to discover the supposed murderer. The mutilated body was at last identified as that of a female whom Greenacre had intended to marry; and on his apprehension, he confessed that he had killed her, by what he termed an accidental blow, given in passion, and had disposed of the body in fragments to conceal the murder. Gale, who was tried with Greenacre, was living with him when he was apprehended. Greenacre was executed in front of the Old Bailey on the 2nd of May.

May 9. A royal ordonnance appeared in this day's 'Moniteur,' by which the King of the French granted an amnesty to individuals confined in the prisons for political offences, with certain exceptions. By this amnesty, Meunier, who had fired at the King on Dec. 27, had his sentence of death commuted into ten years' banishment. The amnesty gave much satisfaction to the French people.

15. General Espartero (Count Luchana), the Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish troops, drove the Carlists from Hernani, which his troops immediately occupied. On the 16th, the British Auxiliary Legion, under General Evans, started from San Sebastian to attack Irun, which was carried by assault on the 17th, after a desperate resistance. Great exertions were made by General Evans and his officers to save the lives of the prisoners from the fury of the soldiers of the Legion, their minds having been exasperated by the frequent massacre of such of their comrades as had from time to time fallen into the hands of the Carlists. The town was pillaged. On the 18th, the fortress of Fuentarabia surrendered to General Evans.

17. Nomination at the hustings in Covent Garden, of candidates for the representation of Westminster. A large portion of the constituency of Westminster having been for some time discontented with the political conduct of Sir Francis Burdett, at last expressed their opinion in resolutions adopted at a public meeting. To bring the matter to an issue, Sir Francis Burdett accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, and then presented himself again as a candidate for Westminster. J. T. Leader, Esq., M.P. for Bridgewater, having been previously invited to present himself as a candidate, resigned in like manner, and opposed Sir Francis Burdett. On the following day the poll was taken, when Sir Francis Burdett was re-elected by a majority of 515 over the number polled by Mr. Leader.

24. This day being the eighteenth anniversary of the birth-day of the Princess Victoria, and also the day on which, by Act of Parliament, she attained her majority in the event of a demise of the Crown, a great number of congratulatory addresses were presented to her, and the day was kept as a kind of holiday. There was an illumination in the evening, and a state ball at St. James's Palace. Neither the King nor Queen were present at it, owing to indisposition. The day was very generally celebrated throughout the country.

29. The Princess Helena of Mecklenburg arrived at Fontainebleau, and was next day married to the Duke of Orleans, eldest son of the King of the French. A grand banquet was given about a week afterwards in the Hôtel de Ville, by the city of Paris to the Royal Family.

June 1. A ball took place at the Opera House, London, the profits of which were intended for the relief of the Spitalfields weavers. The dresses worn were all of British manufacture, and it was stated that temporary employment had been given to 8000 distressed weavers.

During the spring and early part of the summer, trade, especially in the manufacturing districts, was very much depressed, owing chiefly to an almost total derangement of commercial affairs in the United States. All the American banks suspended specie payments; and very extensive failures occurred, the effect of which was felt to a considerable extent in Britain.

7. The boiler of a steam-vessel (which was making ready to start from Hull to Gainsborough) burst. As there was a large number of passengers on board the vessel, many were killed and wounded.

20. General Evans arrived in London from Spain, having retired from

the command of the British Auxiliary Legion in the service of the Queen of Spain.

— William IV., whose health had been declining for some time previously, died on the morning of this day, at Windsor Castle. He was nearly 72 years of age, and had reigned seven years—a period memorable in the domestic history of the country, from the various important changes effected.

The demise of the Crown was intimated by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Chamberlain to Queen Victoria. A Privy Council was held during the day at Kensington Palace, which was largely attended by Noblemen and Gentlemen, including the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, &c., of the City of London, for the purpose of signing the Act of Allegiance. On the 22nd the Queen was proclaimed in the Metropolis, with the usual ceremonies.

24. At a meeting of the Common Council of the City of London, the Sheriffs for the ensuing year were chosen, one of them, Moses Montefiore, being a gentleman of the Jewish persuasion.

27. The Duke of Cumberland, by the death of his brother, and the accession of Queen Victoria, having become King of Hanover, made a solemn entry into his kingdom. The crowns of the United Kingdom and of Hanover had become separated, by the accession of Queen Victoria, through the operation of the Salique Law, by which females do not succeed in the Hanoverian kingdom.

July 5. A proclamation of this date was issued by the King of Hanover, informing his subjects that he intended to abrogate the constitution granted by his brother, William IV., in 1833.

8. William IV. was buried at Windsor with the usual ceremonies. The shops in the principal streets of London were closed.

15. General Oraa defeated the Carlists in the vicinity of Valencia. The troops under Oraa suffered a loss of about 400 men—the loss of Don Carlos, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, was supposed to be nearly a thousand men.

17. The Queen went in state to dissolve the Parliament. (See *Chronicle of the Session*.)

22. The nomination of candidates for the City of London, to serve in the new Parliament, took place in Guildhall. In addition to the four old members, there was an additional candidate, Mr. Horsley Palmer, a Director of the Bank of England. On the 24th the old members were re-elected.

24. Vauxhall Gardens were crowded, to see the ascent of the large balloon, to which a parachute was attached, with which a Mr. Cocking was to descend. The parachute, in its descent from the balloon, having collapsed, Mr. Cocking was thrown out of the basket in which he sat, and killed.

Public attention was chiefly occupied, during the end of July and beginning of August, by the general election. Considerable changes took place. Sir Francis Burdett, so long the representative of Westminster, declined a contest, recommending Sir George Murray as his successor; but Mr. Leader, who shortly before had contested Westminster with Sir Francis Burdett, was elected, along with General Evans, who was re-elected. Sir F. Burdett was afterwards elected for Wiltshire. Mr. Hume lost his election for Middlesex, but was elected for Kilkenny, &c. &c. (See the lists in the Almanac.)

Aug. 11. Considerable alarm at Madrid from the near approach of Don Carlos, his troops occupying the royal palace of La Granja. The capital

was declared in a state of siege, and Espartero was summoned for its defence. His advanced guard entered Madrid on this day.

14. A number of officers of Espartero's army in Madrid addressed the Queen Regent, for the purpose of obtaining the dismissal of the Ministry. On the 18th, Calatrava, Mendizabal, and their colleagues, resigned. Espartero was appointed President of the Council.

16. A steam-boat plying between London and Gravesend took fire on its voyage down the river. The Captain ran the vessel on shore. Two of the passengers lost their lives.

In July and August the cholera raged with severity in various parts of the Continent—in Rome, the Two Sicilies, Genoa, Berlin, &c.

August 18. An extraordinary session of the Parliament of Lower Canada was opened by the Earl of Gosford, the Governor-in-chief. In this speech, allusion was made to the Resolutions respecting Canada, which had been passed by the British Legislation. (See Chronicle of the Session.) The assembly was soon after dissolved by Lord Gosford, on account of its refusing to accede to the measures proposed.

18. The Duke of Terceira, on setting out to join Marshal Saldanha, issued a proclamation of this date to the inhabitants of Lisbon. The object of these noblemen, in raising a party in arms, was to restore the Charter of Don Pedro, which had been set aside by the revolution of August 9, 1836. (See Chronicle in last year's *Companion*.)

24. Don Carlos, at the head of 12,000 men, defeated General Buerens, who had not much above half that number of the Queen's troops. Buerens lost about 1000 men. The action took place near Herrera, in Aragon.

26. A railroad from Paris to St. Germain was opened. The event created a lively interest amongst the Parisians.

28. The King and Queen of Belgium landed at Ramsgate. They proceeded to Windsor, on a visit to the Queen and the Duchess of Kent.

September 5. The first Session of the 25th Congress of the United States opened by a message from the new President, Martin Van Buren. The Congress was called together earlier than usual in the year, for the purpose of considering the deranged state of the American currency, and the extraordinary commercial embarrassments of the country.

9. The Members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science assembled at Liverpool for the dispatch of preliminary business, previous to the celebration of their annual anniversary, which took place during the following week.

— A collision took place between two steam-boats, the *Monarch*, a vessel of 800 tons, and the *Apollo* of 120 tons, on the Thames, near Northfleet. The *Apollo* was sunk. The crew and passengers were saved, with the exception of the stewardess and two children.

18. The military movement under Marshals Saldanha and Terceira, for the purpose of overthrowing the existing government of Portugal, and re-establishing Don Pedro's charter, was brought to a conclusion by the defeat of the Charterists, after a smart skirmish. Saldanha and Terceira, after their failure, embarked for England. The Queen, who was supposed to be partial to the Charter party, having refused to deprive the marshals of their military rank, the ministry resigned.

October 4. A Royal Ordonnance appeared in the '*Moniteur*,' dissolving the French Chamber of Deputies. The same paper contained a decree creating fifty new peers.

13. General Damremont, the Commander-in-Chief of the French troops in Africa, attacked Constantina, the capital of Achmet Bey, which he carried by assault on this day, after a desperate resistance on the part of

the native troops and inhabitants. Damremont was killed by a cannon ball. Achmet Bey retired from Constantina with 12,000 men, as the French entered it. Constantina, or, more correctly, Costantina (or Costantinah, as the Arabs pronounce it), though of great antiquity (having been the capital of Numidia), and a town of considerable extent, has only recently become known to Europeans, especially since the French occupation of Algiers.

25. The stud of horses belonging to the late King William IV. was sold at Hampton Court. It brought altogether the sum of 16,476*l*.

November 9. This being the first Lord Mayor's day since the accession of the Queen, Her Majesty was invited to dine at Guildhall. The Queen was received at Temple Bar by the Civic authorities, and proceeded in State to Guildhall. The day was kept as a holiday throughout London, and the streets and windows of the houses in the line of the procession were crowded with spectators. In front of St. Paul's, an address was delivered to the Queen by one of the boys of Christ's Church Hospital, the rest of the boys of the school witnessing the scene from seats which had been fitted up for their accommodation. At Guildhall, which was magnificently prepared for the banquet, the Queen conferred the rank of Baronet on the new Lord Mayor, and the Sheriffs were Knighted; one of whom, Sir Moses Montefiore, is said to be the first person of the Jewish persuasion who has received that honor in Britain. In the evening, along the whole line of the procession, the illumination was very general.

15. The new Parliament was opened by Commission. In the House of Commons the Right Hon. James Abercrombie was chosen Speaker.

20. The Queen went in person to open the first Session of the new Parliament.

